UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

MORADABAD

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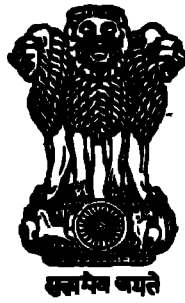
GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH

MORADABAD

ADVISORY BOARD

PREFACE

THIS is the twelfth in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The first official document of this type pertaining to the district of Moradabad was published in 1883 in the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India,* Volume IX, Part II—Moradabad, compiled by F. H. Fisher who seems to have derived his information mainly from R. Money's *Report on the Settlement of the district of Moradabad* (Benares, 1861); E. Alexander's *Final Report on the Settlement of the Moradabad District* (Allahabad, 1881); and A. C. L. Carlleyle's *Archaeological Survey of India Report,* Volume XII (Calcutta, 1879). In 1911 was published *Moradabad: A Gazetteer* (being Volume XVI of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) which was compiled by H. R. Nevill and was supplemented by Vols. B, C, and D in 1914, 1928 and 1934 respectively. The different sources utilised in the compilation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at its end.

The spellings of Indian terms and words, such as bandar, jagirdar, nilgai, subah, yuga, etc., are the same as those adopted in standard English dictionaries and such words have neither been italicised nor included in the glossary of Indian words to be found at the end of the volume.

The census data of 1961 have been used wherever available but where the final figures have not been forthcoming the provisional figures have been given in this gazetteer.

Generally, the figures appearing in this volume have not been converted to metric system equivalents, the versions supplied in the source material having been retained; conversion factors (to the metric system) in respect of measures of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, coinage, etc., have, however, been appended at the end of this volume for ready reference.

The scheme of contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Education) and the State Governments. The share of the Government of India in the cost of the preparation of this gazetteer is Rs 6,000 and it also gives 40 per cent towards the cost of printing.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Editor, District Gazetteers, Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their valuable suggestions and co-operation. I should also like to thank those officials and non-officials who in one way or another have helped in the collection of material and in the preparation, the printing or the bringing out of this gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :
Dated October 15, 1966. E. B. JOSHI.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district of Moradabad (the popular form of the spelling of which is Muradabad) forms a part of the Rohilkhand Division and is named after its headquarters city which lies on the right bank of the river Ramganga. It is said that Rustam Khan, governor of Sambhal under Shahjahan, built a fort here and compelled a number of agriculturists and traders to settle round about it, calling the place Rustamnagar—a name which, to escape the emperor's wrath, was changed to Muradabad in honour of the young prince, Murad.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between Lat. 28° 20′ and 29° 16′ N. and Long. 78° 4′ and 79° 0′ E., forming a large but fairly compact stretch of country (roughly rectangular in shape) with a large projection northwards and on the south-east and a somewhat less defined one at the south centre. Its length from north to south is 64·37 km on the west, 80·46 km. in the middle and 90·42 km. on the east; its breadth in the middle from west to east is 83·68 km. It is bounded on the north by the Bijnor and Naini Tal districts, on the east by that of Rampur and on the south by that of Budaun. The Ganga forms its natural boundary on the west and separates it from the districts of Bulandshahr and Meerut.

Area—The census records of 1961 give two areas for the district, that according to the Survey of India office being 5,928 sq. km. and that according to the district records 5,965·8 sq. km. It stands nineteenth in the State in respect of area. The area of the district is apt to vary owing to the fluxion of the Ganga.

Population—According to the census of 1961, the population of the district is 19,73,530 (males 10,58,394 and females 9,15,136), the urban population being 4,37,697 and the rural 15,35,833. The district stands tenth in the State in respect of population which is 65·6 per cent higher than what it was 60 years ago.

History of District as Administrative Unit

During Akbar's reign the district was a part of the sirkar of Sambhal in the subah of Delhi, the former being divided among the 3 dasturs—Sambhal, Lakhnaur and Chandpur. The region covered by the present district comprised 20 of the 47 parganas of the sirkar, the rest lying in the districts of Bijnor, Bareilly, Budaun and Rampur. In 1801, when Rohilkhand came under British rule, Moradabad was one of the 2 districts into which it was divided (Bareilly being the other) and included the whole of the Bijnor district, a large part of that of Budaun and a part of that of the present district of Bareilly. Since the district was too extensive to be held under a single charge, several changes were made in its boundary and area in the years that followed. In 1805-06, Aonla (now in Bareilly) and 4 parganas (now in Budaun) then lying in the extreme south-east of the district were transferred from it to Bareilly. In 1817 the district was reduced in size to form a district (corresponding roughly to the present district of Bijnor) under the name of northern Moradabad, a designation which was changed to Bijnor after 1840.

The district of Budaun, which was at first known as Sahaswan, came into being in 1822-23 and further reduced the area of the district, 5 parganas being taken away from it. In 1837-38 the pargana of Sirauli was transferred to the district of Bareilly. In 1844 the administrative divisions of the district were completely revised and the numerous small parganas (the villages of which often overlapped) were amalgamated to form 7 tahsils—those of Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur, Kashipur, Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara. In April, 1858, on the re-establishment of British rule after the struggle for freedom in 1857, Jaspur and some villages of Bazpur and Kashipur were detached to form the district of Tarai and some villages from the tahsils of Moradabad and Thakurdwara were conferred on the nawab of Rampur as a reward for his loyalty to the British during that struggle. In 1870 the tahsil of Kashipur (which comprised the parganas of Kashipur, Jaspur, Bazpur, Chaupla, Sarkara and Afzalgarh) was transferred to the Tarai and now it forms part of the Naini Tal district. The villages of Bastaura Rani and Raibandalapur were transferred from Meerut to the district in 1920 and 1930 respectively—the first named owing to a change in the course of the Ganga. In 1951 the villages of Berkhera Chak, Berkheri, Chandpura Sikampur, Chak Rafatpur, Darhyal Ahtamali, Darhyal Mustahkam, Barhi Darhyal, Kasya Kunda, Khajwa Khera, Lachhman Nagla, Lodhipur Naik, Pipli Nayak, Ramnagar Latifpur, Rekha Nagla and Ratwa Nagla were transferred from the tahsil of Moradabad to form the Suar tahsil of the

Rampur district. In 1955 the villages of Chak Talabpur I and Chak Talabpur II were transferred to the tahsil of Thakurdwara from the district of Naini Tal. In 1961 the village of Nagla Nidar was detached from the Moradabad tahsil and attached to the tahsil of Sambhal.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district comprises the 6 subdivisions of Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur, Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara, each forming a tahsil of the same name. A brief account of each follows.

The subdivision or tahsil of Amroha forms the north-central part of the district. It is bounded on the north by the district of Bijnor, on the east by the tahsil of Moradabad, on the south by that of Sambhal and on the west by that of Hasanpur. It has a population of 3,47,432 (males 1,83,943 and females 1,63,489), an area of 994 sq. km. and contains 511 inhabited villages and 2 towns.

The Bilari tahsil forms the south-eastern part of the district. It is bounded by the tahsil of Moradabad (which is separated from this tahsil by the river Gangan) on the north, by the Rampur district on the east, by that of Budaun on the south and by the tahsil of Sambhal on the west. It has an area of 862·5 sq. km. and its population is 3,55,445 (males 1,91,924 and females 1,63,521). It contains 394 inhabited villages and 2 towns.

To the west lies the tahsil or subdivision of Hasanpur, which is bounded on the north by the Bijnor district, on the south by that of Budaun and on the east by tahsils Amroha and Sambhal, the Ganga separating it from the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr on the west. It has a population of 2,84.493 (males 1,52,553 and females 1,31,940), an area of 1,500·9 sq. km. and contains 524 inhabited villages and 2 towns.

The tahsil of Moradabad is a tract of very irregular outline and lies on either side of the Ramganga in the north-eastern part of the district. It is bounded on the north by tahsil Thakurdwara and the Naini Tal district, on the west by tahsil Amroha, on the south by tahsils Sambhal and Bilari and on the north-east and east by the Rampur district. It has an area of 772·1 sq. km. and is usually affected by the changes in the course of the Ramganga. It has a population of 4,29,943 (males 2,33,371 and females 1,96,572) and contains a town group (comprising 2 towns) and 296 inhabited villages.

The tahsil of Sambhal is situated at the south centre of the district and is a tract almost regular in shape. On the north it is bounded by tahsil Amroha, on the east by that of Bilari, on the south by the district of Budaun and on the west by tahsil Hasanpur. It has a population of 4,02,891 (males 2,14,420, females 1,88,471), an area of 1,214·2 sq. km. and contains 484 inhabited villages and 2 towns.

The tahsil of Thakurdwara occupies the northernmost portion of the district and is bounded on the north east by the Naini Tal district and on the north-west by that of Bijnor. A narrow strip of tahsil Moradabad separates it from the Rampur district on the east, the tahsil of Amroha lying on the west. It has a population of 1,53,326 (males 82,183 and females 71,143), an area of 622·1 sq. km. and contains 240 inhabited villages and a town.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 20 *thanas* (police stations) in the district—tahsil Moradabad having 5 (including that of the railway police at the Moradabad railway junction station). There are 4 police stations in tahsil Hasanpur, 3 each in tahsils Amroha, Bilari and Sambhal and 2 in tahsil Thakurdwara.

TOPOGRAPHY

The average elevation of the district is about 204 m. above sea level with a marked slope from north to south, the level falling from 234 m. in the extreme north in tahsil Thakurdwara to 177 m. in the south of tahsil Bilari, the average fall being 59 cm. per km. There is also a considerable fall in altitude from west to east, the highest bench-mark along the Bareilly-Meerut road (about 40 km. west of Moradabad city) being 214·27 m. and the mean gradient being about 39 cm. per km. There is a slight rise again to the north-east beyond the valley of the Ramganga.

Being in the upper Ganga plain, the district has no marked physical breaks except the river courses and certain surface variations, a brief account of which follows. Broadly speaking the district can be divided into 7 physical divisions—the Ganga *khadar* or lowlands, the *bhur* or sandy tract, the *udla* (gritty waterlogged soil), the *katehr* or uplands, the north-central tract, the Ramganga *khadar* and the north-eastern tract.

The Ganga Khadar—This tract extends in a narrow belt along the western border for about 64·37 km. with a breadth varying from 3·22 km. in the north to about 12 km. in the south and has an approxi-

mate area of 697 sq. km. It is elevated in the middle and so escapes ordinary floods but its lower portions are liable to inundation. On the actual river bank is a strip of the most recent alluvium, in places possessing a very fertile deposit of silt and elsewhere covered with tamarisk which runs wild in the sand left by the annual floods. The open *khadar* that comes next is intersected by numerous drainage channels and backwaters of the river. It is liable to be flooded and saturated and the presence of saline efflorescences to impair the fertility of the soil. Further east is a belt of higher land which has a hard and dry soil and is covered with dhak and palm trees. The land improves towards the south where there are several large and important villages; elsewhere the population is scanty and nomadic. Lying at the foot of the upland ridge on the west is an irregular chain of swamps running throughout its length from north to south and for the most part forming detached pools, occasionally broadening out into large *jhils* (lakes) which are filled by the drainage from the uplands and also by the overflow from the Ganga. During the rainy season the whole of the *khadar* or lowland is submerged. The western portion of the Hasanpur tahsil comprises precarious areas. The chief crops of the Ganga *khadar* are wheat, rice and sugarcane.

The Bhur—This undulating sandy upland tract, comprising the eastern portion of tahsil Hasanpur (except for a small block of good loamy soil in the north-east corner), the western portion of tahsil Sambhal and a very small area of tahsil Amroha, lies to the east of the Ganga *khadar* and runs throughout the length of the district—its breadth being 12 to 13 km. and its area about 1,098 sq. km. The tract has no stream of any importance and consists of a series of fairly parallel sandy ridges separated by level plains. The soil is firmer and more fertile in the shallow troughs between the ridges, which form minor drainage channels, locally known as *chhoiyas*. The soil of the *bhur* proper is generally rather arid but waterlogged in the depressions, especially in wet years when the drainage lines cease to function and the light soil becomes saturated and is rendered useless for a long period, possibly because effective percolation is prevented by an underlying stratum of indurated clay. This tract is thinly populated and almost devoid of trees except in the neighbourhood of the larger villages. Life here is almost intolerable during the summer months when the sand, driven by the scorching west winds, strikes the land. Wheat (mixed with barley and *bajra*) is the chief crop.

The Udla—To the east of the northern half of the Sambhal *bhur* and extending from the south-west corner of tahsil Amroha to a

point a short way west of Sambhal town, lies the small peculiar *udla* tract which covers an area of about 227 sq. km. It is neither *bhur* nor *katehr*, the soil being hard and gritty and yet waterlogged. During a wet cycle moisture oozes from the ground on very slight pressure—a feature from which the name *udla* (*ud* meaning water) is perhaps derived. There is no adequate outlet for the drainage (which perforce has to be absorbed) in consequence of which the water-level is remarkably high. The tract suffers more from excessive rainfall than from drought as should saturation occur it takes long to recover but in dry years it is not unfertile and the *rabi* can be irrigated easily.

The Katehr—This upland tract, comprising the eastern half of tahsil Sambhal and the whole of the Bilari tahsil and extending to the borders of the Rampur and Budaun districts on the east and south respectively, embraces an area of about 1,546 sq. km. and has a wide level plain of great fertility broken by small ridges of lighter and sandier soil. The soil here is a rich friable loam, the clayey area being small. It slopes towards the south and south-east as is evident from the courses followed by the Sot, the Ari and their affluents. There are very few depressions in this physical unit and there is generally no danger of waterlogging with a number of large and prosperous villages situated in it, its aspect affords a striking contrast to the *bhur* lying on the west. The main crops produced here are wheat, jowar, *bajra*, rice and sugar-cane.

North-central tract—This tract, which includes the eastern watershed of the northern *bhur* and terminates at the Ramganga *khadar*, embraces almost the whole of tahsil Amroha, the north-east corner of tahsil Hasanpur and the south-western part of tahsil Moradabad. It has an area of about 1,051 sq. km. and is drained mainly by the Gangan and its tributaries. Its surface varies considerably and is far from homogenous. The high, broad plateau lying between the Gangan and the Ramganga valley on the east has a poor soil with deficient means of irrigation. Through the middle passes a large ridge of *bhur*, running parallel to the course of the river Ban as far as the Sambhal border. In the west the tract is uniformly high and sandy, though level and firmer than the main *bhur* into which it merges in the tahsils of Hasanpur and Sambhal, the chief crops produced here being jowar, *bajra*, *urd*, *moong*, wheat and barley. The remainder consists mainly of a loam of mediocre quality, greatly inferior to the *katehr* and in places (especially to the south-east) stretches of clay dominate, with rice as the chief staple. The *bhur* ridge and the unirrigated plateau are the only precarious areas—

cultivation fluctuating very considerably in the former, the upper Gangan valley being the most fertile portion of this tract.

The Ramganga Khadar—This tract, which has an area of about 411 sq. km., is influenced by the rivers Ramganga, Kosi and Dhela and presents a great contrast to the Ganga *khadar* in that it possesses fertile soil, except where sand has been deposited after the annual flood. There being no saturation in the *khadar*, the *rabi* harvest is excellent at all times and chances of damage to the *kharif* are present only in years of exceptional floods. The soil is a firm loam or clay and is commonly utilised for growing vegetables, the finest wheat and sugar-cane especially in the neighbourhood of Moradabad city. It is almost impossible to define the limits of the *khadar* which keeps on changing owing to the vagaries of the river which has a shallow bed and changes its course at will. The *khadar* of the Dhela is narrow and of little importance. Taken as a whole, this physical unit has attained a high standard of development and is also useful as a grazing ground.

North-eastern tract—This tract, comprising the whole of the Thakurdwara tahsil and the greater part of tahsil Moradabad, lies to the north of the Ramganga *khadar* and covers an area about 906 sq. km. It is intersected by a number of rivers and streams which flow southwards into the Ramganga, the whole having a submontane character and representing a southerly continuation of the Naini Tal Tarai but being very diversified on account of the constant changes of level and the action of the numerous drainage channels. In the central and northern parts of tahsil Thakurdwara, which stand high, the soil is light and poor, facilities for irrigation deficient and much of the land precarious. Elsewhere the prevailing soil is a stiff loam, bearing good crops of rice in *kharif* and wheat, gram and linseed in *rabi*. In the western and southern portions there are large tracts of clay, known as *jhada*, which yield only rice and depend partly on the rainfall and partly on the Tumaria canal and its distributaries. In a dry year the *kharif* crops fail throughout the tract but the *rabi* is nearly always good, as percolation wells can be dug almost everywhere, water being available at a depth of 3 to 4 m. (from the upper coarse sand stratum).

River System And Water Resources

The only large rivers of the district are the Ganga on the west and the Ramganga on the east. A brief description of these rivers and of their numerous affluents is given below.

Ganga—The Ganga, which the Hindus have held sacred from time immemorial, first assumes this name at Deo Prayag (district Tehri Garhwal) where its parent streams, the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, have their confluence—the former rising at Gaumukh in the Gangotri glacier (in the district of Uttar Kashi) and the latter in district Chamoli. It first touches the district of Moradabad in the north-west, about 4 km. west of the village of Papsari (in tahsil Hasanpur) and then flows in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the district for nearly 65 km. (which is also the entire length of tahsil Hasanpur from north to south) and separates the district from those of Meerut and Bulandshahr. Its *khadar* is full of minor streams and watercourses, some of which are merely backwaters of the river and some which receive a large amount of drainage from the uplands. In the district it has only two insignificant tributaries—the Baia and the Matwali (west), the former joining it near the village of Kharagpur and the latter near that of Dhoria. Flowing southwards, it leaves the district at the village of Salara. There are numerous old and abandoned channels in its *khadar*. The bed of the river is large and sandy with an underlying stratum of nodular limestone here and there. Its volume and velocity vary at different periods of the year and are greatest during July and August. In summer it is 200 m, wide but during the rains spreads out to a width of over 1½ km. It is fordable at certain places during the cold weather. Its banks generally suffer from slow erosion and the soils of the *khadar* villages (which lie adjacent to it) from increasing infertility due to the sand that it deposits during the monsoon months when in spate. About the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century it took a turn eastwards near Biharipur and ruined a large stretch of fertile land, sweeping across the *khadar* till it was checked by a raised belt known as the Bagad *bangar*. Efforts have since been made from time to time to check its easterly tendency but without much success. It once took an easterly bend near the village of Sirsa and destroyed the greater part of that fine village. It is bridged by the railway near the station of Kankather, where the channel has been more or less trained by constructing embankments. Tigri, opposite Garhmukhteshwar (in Meerut district) and Sirsa Sarai, opposite Ahar (in Bulandshahr district), are the only places in the district on the left bank of the river which deserve mention, the first named being the scene of a great bathing fair, held on Kartiki-purnima (full-moon day of Kartika) simultaneously with the more celebrated assemblage on the right bank. The ferries managed by the Zila Parishad, Moradabad, are Ahar, Farida and Basai—all on the western bank in the Bulandshahr district, Puth (in Meerut) and Sherpur Deothi on the eastern bank (in

tahsil Hasanpur). It is navigable and utilised for small and local traffic.

Baha—This small stream enters the district from the district of Bijnor near the village of Papsari (in tahsil Hasanpur) on the northern border of the district. Flowing southwards for about 2 km. it takes a south-westerly course as far as Mukarampur from where it flows in a south-easterly direction till it merges in a broad semi-circular lagoon known as the Jaithal Dhab (from which the district boundary is about 5 km. away), south of the village of Azampur (in the same tahsil) where it is joined by another small stream, the Krishni, and irrigates the *rabi* crops.

Krishni—This small stream enters the district (from the lowlying lands of the Bijnor district) near the village of Paharpur Inayatpur (in tahsil Hasanpur) and separates the district from that of Bijnor for about 3 km. Flowing for another 5 km., it merges in the Jaithal Dhab near the village of Azampur, where its breadth is about 27 m.

Baia—Emerging from the Jaithal Dhab near the village of Sherpur, the Baia flows in a southerly course through the Ganga *khadar* for about 20 km., with a width varying from 9 to 46 m. and joins the Ganga near the village of Tigri. It is perennial stream of considerable size and is regularly employed for irrigation purposes, earthen dams being built annually on it.

Matwali (West)—This stream issues from a swamp near the village of Chakanwala (in tahsil Hasanpur) about 3 km. from the village of Alinagar. Flowing southwards almost parallel to the Ganga as far as Patti Para, it takes an easterly course for about 2 km. and then flows south again, joining the Ganga near the village of Dhoria (in tahsil Hasanpur). During the rains its breadth is 11 to 18 m. It is bridged near the villages of Shiampur and Kankather.

Mahawa—This stream (which is also known as the Mohaia or western Bagad) rises near Dhauti (in tahsil Hasanpur) about 6 km. south of the village of Azampur where the swamp below the *bhur* cliff spreads out into a deep morass. Receiving flood-water from the Bagad *jhil*, it flows south and follows the line of *jhils* as far as Basai Sahsoli (close to the village of Sihali Jagir). It takes a south-easterly course near the village of Nawabpura Khader and leaves the district near the village of Dehri Khader to join the Ganga in the district of Budaun. Throughout its course it is fed by several small channels and is dammed at many places.

Tikta—This stream rises from the Dhab near the village of Jhundi Muafi in the central part of tahsil Hasanpur. It follows a winding course

and before leaving the district near the village of Imratpur it forms, for about 3 km., the boundary between this district and that of Budaun. In this district it is known as the Tikta or eastern Bagad in the early part of its course but is called the Khulaila after it leaves the swamp near the village of Kanaita and the Nakatia from the village of Adampur onwards. In its course it is fed by many small channels and is also connected with the Jabda and Jharrawali *jhils* lying on the east. During the monsoon season it receives the water of the river Mahawa (or western Bagad) when the whole of the Ganga *khadar* becomes an unbroken sheet of water except for the higher portions of the Bagad *bangar*. Its waters are used for irrigation, earthen dams being built annually on it.

Sot—This river is also known as the Yar-i-Wafadar (faithful friend), a name said to have been given to it by Muhammad Shah (the emperor) when he marched against Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief. Rising in a depression, near the village of Peelakund (in tahsil Amroha) it flows in a southerly or south-easterly direction through the Sambhal *katehr*, traverses the extreme southern corner of tahsil Bilari and leaves the district near the village of Barrai to enter the Budaun district. It has a well-defined and fairly broad valley, in most places of considerable depth, with a long slope from the uplands down to the alluvial soil which is found in the bed of the stream. It is a perennial stream and has a large volume of water throughout the year. It is not easily fordable and commerce between places on its opposite banks was difficult in the past, but with the construction of bridges near the villages of Bhawanipur, Manotta and Dhakia in the Sambhal tahsil, the Sot villages have been linked and have become prosperous. The *khadar*, which extends for about 5 km. in the Bilari tahsil, is poor and liable to become waterlogged. In tahsil Sambhal it has an average breadth of about 46 m. and a depth of about 5 m. Its waters are used for irrigating only a small area lying within its valley. The Sot has no affluents of any importance in this district, a *chhoiya* joining it on the right bank at Dhakia, the Kharra *nala* on the Budaun border and a channel and two watercourses in between—all being insignificant.

Ari—This small stream (which is also known as the Aril or Aral) rises in a low tract of clay near the village of Mainather (in tahsil Bilari) which is marked by a high mound on the Moradabad-Sambhal road. The villagers say that it emerges from a *jhil* near the village of Gumsani (in tahsil Sambhal) lying just on the border of tahsil Bilari but it first forms a recognizable channel only at Mainather. It then flows in a sinuous south-easterly course for about 32 km. through the centre of

Bilari tahsil where it has only 2 insignificant tributaries, the first (which rises near the village of Gumthal) joining it near the village of Bannia Khera and the other (which has its source near the village of Deora), near the village of Atwa. Its channel is both narrow and shallow in the beginning but becomes wider and deeper as it approaches the border of the district of Budaun. For a short distance it forms the boundary between the district of Moradabad and that of Budaun after which it leaves the former. Its bed is mostly of clay and becomes almost dry in the winter months. Large parts of its *khadar* are spongy and defy cultivation.

Ban—This stream (an affluent of the Gangan) rises in the Bijnor district and enters the Moradabad ditsrict near the village of Kalapur (or Kalampur) in the north-west of tahsil Amroha. It joins the river Gangan on its right bank at the village of Sirsa Manihar. In its course of about 28 km. it has a well-marked valley with a long slope, often scarred by ravines. It is generally not fordable in the rainy season.

Gangan—Rising in the north of the district of Bijnor, this river enters the district of Moradabad near the village of Kaimukhia (in tahsil Amroha) and forms the boundary of the district in the north for a short distance. It then flows in a winding course in a south-easterly direction for about 5 km. and then goes on towards the south-west for about 2 km. Near the village of Isapur it makes a bend and again flows on in a south-easterly direction as far as the village of Sihali Narain where it is fed by the Karula on the left bank and further down, at Sirsa Manihar, by the Ban on the right bank. Proceeding in the same direction it forms the natural boundary between tahsils Amroha and Moradabad for about 2 km. and again further on between tahsils Moradabad and Bilari. Near the village of Pandit Nagla (in tahsil Moradabad) it is fed by another Karula—a small stream rising in a chain of *jhils* to the north-west of the city. It leaves the district near the village of Turtipur (in tahsil Bilari). Although it carries an ample supply of water, it is generally fordable even in the rains. It has well-defined banks which are generally high and firm on the east and low and sandy towards the west. In its upper course, the character of the bed is clayish sand which gradually becomes clayish in the south. The river is crossed by girder bridges near the villages of Lankri Fazilpur and Pandit Nagla in tahsil Moradabad on the Delhi-Lucknow and the Moradabad-Chandausi roads respectively. It also has a railway bridge near the village of Jatia Saidullahpur (in tahsil Moradabad) about 10 km. from the city. It is little used for irrigation purposes in the district. A dam is made annually at the village

of Umri and, in a few villages lower down its course, water is sometimes lifted from it to irrigate the adjacent lands.

Ramganga—Rising in the hills of the Chamoli district, some distance south of the snow range of the Himalayas, the Ramganga, the principal river of district Moradabad, enters the district from the district of Bijnor in the north-west corner of the Thakurdwara tahsil. It flows south along the western border and then enters tahsil Moradabad, skirting the city on the east and then, making a south-easterly bend goes on towards Rampur. Throughout its very irregular course of about 85 km. in the district, it has no affluents on the right bank but on the left several streams feed it from the highland on the north, those deserving mention being the Phika, the Repi, the Dhela, the Rajhera and the Kosi. The valley of the river is broad and well defined (particularly on the west), the right bank along the eastern boundary of tahsil Amroha and through the Moradabad tahsil as far as the city being high, steep and rugged. The left bank in tahsil Thakurdwara is almost similar but in Moradabad the *khadar* is a rich expanse of low undulating country. A little down stream from the city the high bank on the right disappears and there is a gentle slope from the river to the upland. In this tract the river changes its course at will and when in spate destroys the crops in the lowland during the rains. During the hot season it shrinks considerably and becomes fordable almost everywhere but during the rains it becomes swollen and is a great obstacle to traffic, its width near Moradabad city being about 2 km., the water flowing at a rate of 8 km. an hour. The Zila Parishad ferries are at Aghwanpur (on the road to Thakurdwara), and Daulatpur Tigri. A seasonal pontoon bridge near the city on the Moradabad-Naini Tal road is utilised to cross the river. Near the railway station of Kathghar (right bank), which is at a distance of 4 km. from the Moradabad railway junction station, the river is crossed by a fine girder bridge (648 m. in length) with a roadway on the same level as the railway track. The river is usually navigable by vessels of small draught but it cannot be used for irrigation owing to the enormous variations in its discharge (from 20 to 1,00,000 cusecs), except where power pumping is resorted to.

Phika—This stream, which rises in the hills of Kumaun (and forms the boundary for some distance between the district of Naini Tal and that of Bijnor) enters the district near the deserted village of Pritampur on the northern border of tahsil Thakurdwara. Flowing in a south-westerly direction for about 3 km. in this tahsil, it leaves the district near the village of Surjannagar to join the Ramganga in the district of

Bijnor. Formerly it effected its junction with the Ramganga inside the district but the westerly recession of the Ramganga moved the confluence to a place about 8 km. south-west of Surjannagar. It has carved out a small *khadar* area of its own, which is liable to inundation.

Khalia—Rising in the Tarai, this stream enters the district, near the village of Tanda Alam in the north-west of tahsil Thakurdwara and receives the Kawakhar when it becomes known as the Repi or Rapi. It is joined by the Jabdi, a Tarai stream, before it meets the Ramganga.

Kurka—This stream starts as a nullah close to Thakurdwara town and flows in a southerly direction as far as the village of Sultanpur Dost. Taking almost a westerly course from here it is fed, on the right bank, by a small tributary, the Lapakna, near the village of Rehta Muafi Mustehkam before it joins the Ramganga near the deserted village of Kharagpur. It has a deep bed flanked on each side by patches of scrub jungle and becomes an impassable barrier for carts during the rainy season. Throughout its course it is utilised extensively for irrigating the sugar-cane fields.

Lapakna—Rising in the Tarai region, this stream enters the district near the village of Raghoowala (in tahsil Thakurdwara) after forming the northern boundary of the district for about a kilometre. On the right bank it is fed by the Lapakna *nala* near the village of Isapur and on the left bank by the Kurka near the village of Rehta Muafi Mustehkam, the united stream, shortly afterwards discharging its water into the Ramganga. It is utilised for irrigation purposes in exceptionally dry years.

Dhela—This stream, which rises in the hills of the Naini Tal district, enters the district near the village of Kalyanpur (in tahsil Thakurdwara) after forming for about 2 km. the boundary between the two districts. At this place it is fed by the Matwali (East) or Dhandi which separates the Thakurdwara tahsil from that of Kashipur (Naini Tal district) for some distance. It forms the boundary between tahsils Thakurdwara and Moradabad for some distance and is fed by the Damdama near the village of Bhagatpur Ratan before it joins the Ramganga at a place about 3 km. north of the city. Though its bed is shallow it has a considerable volume of water and since the construction of the Tumaria dam (in district Naini Tal) it has not changed its course. It sometimes floods its narrow *khadar* during the rains. It is fordable and is not a serious barrier to communication as it dries up completely during May and June. It is bridged on the Moradabad-Thakurdwara-Kashipur road

near the village of Dharak Nagla (in tahsil Thakurdwara) and is dammed near the village of Kalyanpur to provide irrigation for the lands on its banks.

Rajhera—This stream has its origin in the depressions of the rice lands near the village of Bhagatpur Tanda (in tahsil Moradabad) and joins the Ramganga near the village of Samdha Ramsahai (in tahsil Moradabad). It is fed by several minor watercourses, the chief being the Kachia. Its bed is characterised by clayish sand and its banks by poor and broken soil. It is spanned by a masonry arch bridge near the railway station of Dalpatpur, on the road leading to Bareilly and at a short distance downstream by a railway bridge. Throughout its course it is largely utilised for irrigation.

Bahalla—This stream (which is also known as the Bah) rises in the Tarai and, touching the district boundary near the village of Udmawala (in tahsil Moradabad), skirts the Moradabad tahsil boundary on the east. During its course, before joining the Kosi near the village of Khabaria Bhur (in tahsil Moradabad), it is fed by the Nachna (which rises a few kilometres to the south of Kashipur in the Naini Tal district) and its tributary, the Ghogra, near the village of Kher Khata. It has a clayish bed and does not affect the lands on its banks which are firm and well defined. In the dry season it is about a metre in depth and 4 m. in breadth but during the rains, when in spate, the depth increases to about 2 m. and the breadth to about 30 m. To the west of the village of Thiriadan (in tahsil Moradabad) the stream is crossed by a bridge on the Moradabad-Darhyal-Naini Tal road. Throughout its course it is utilised for irrigation, dams being built at Mundia and several other places.

Kosi—This large stream (which is also known as the Kausilya or Kosila) rises in district Almora and passing through the districts of Naini Tal and Rampur touches the district boundary on the east near the village of Khabaria Bhur (in tahsil Moradabad) where it is fed by the Bahalla or Bah. It then leaves the district and after traversing the western part of the district of Rampur reappears near the village of Barwara Khas in the south-eastern part of the Moradabad tahsil. At this place it makes a sharp bend towards the west and then, after flowing for about 2 km., leaves the district. Running through the Rampur district in a southerly course of about 2 km. it once again enters the Moradabad district near the village of Dhatura Megha Nagla and joins the Ramganga south of the village of Bhaya Nagla (in tahsil Moradabad). Its average depth during the rains is about 2 m. and its breadth about 305 m. but during the dry season it shrinks considerably to a depth of about

0·6 m. and to about 18 m. in breadth. The bed of this erratic stream is sandy and its banks low and sandy in the north though firm and high towards the south. The railway bridge to the east of the village of Ganesh Ghat (in tahsil Moradabad) is used by the traffic on the Moradabad-Bareilly road. The river is crossed during the rains by ferries at Darhval (in the Rampur district) on the Naini Tal road and at Ganesh Ghat on the Bareilly road and in the summer by bridges of boats at these places. It is used extensively for irrigation.

Kalela (or Khulala)—This small stream (which is one of the main western drainage channels of the district) rises in some small ponds near the village of Chuharpur Muafi (in tahsil Hasanpur). It flows southwards and has a breadth of 9 m. as far as the village of Jhundi Muafi (in tahsil Hasanpur) but when it empties itself in the great Jabda *jhil* near the village of Kanaita, it is about 18 m. in breadth. During the rains it becomes very swollen throughout its course of about 19 km.

Nilaji (or Nelaji)—This drainage channel rises near the lowlands of the village of Dhakia Bhoor (in tahsil Hasanpur). Flowing south through the villages of Nagli Muafi and Manauta (at which place a bridge spans it), it cuts through the cliffs (overhanging the lowland) in a south-westerly direction. It then falls into the Bagad *jhil* near the village of Deebpur. One of its offshoots joins the western Bagad or Mahawa near the village of Soherka (in tahsil Hasanpur). It dries up after the rains. Its total length is about 16 km. its breadth varying from 9 to 14 m.

Chhoiya Nala—This drainage channel starts near the village of Roza (in tahsil Bilari) and flows in a south-easterly direction along the southern half of the eastern boundary of tahsil Bilari, forming the natural dividing line between this district and that of Rampur. Flowing south, it is fed by a watercourse which emerges from a *jhil* lying to the east of the village of Deora Khas (in tahsil Bilari). After being strengthened by several small watercourses which bring down the drainage from the uplands, it leaves the district near the village of Balkaranpur (in tahsil Bilari) to join the Ari in the district of Budaun. In its upper reaches it has no *khadar* but lower down its valley broadens out and has a recognizable *khadar*.

Lakes and Jhils—Except for a few long stretches of water occurring along the Ganga *khadar*, true *jhils* hardly exist in the district. There are a few of local importance in tahsils Bilari, Hasanpur, Moradabad and Sambhal—the largest being that in the last named in the village of Dhatra Sheikh, its area and depth being about 101 hectares and 2 to 3 m.

respectively. Among the other lakes that deserve mention are those near the villages of Didaura (in tahsil Moradabad) and Paigrafatpur (in tahsil Bilari) their areas being about 32 and 6 hectares and their depths about 6 m. and 2 m. respectively. There are some others that usually dry up during the winter. At times they are utilised for irrigation purposes but not infrequently are of no avail when water is most needed. Fish are found in most of them and they are visited by water-fowl during the winter. A number of them are used for the cultivation of *singhara* or water-chestnut (*Traba bispinosa*) and *bhasinda* (the stem of the lotus, part of which is edible).

GEOLOGY

The geology of the district exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium which consists mostly of gravel, sand, clay, silt, *kankar* (nodular limestone) and *reh* (saline efflorescence). Its deposition commenced in the Pliestocene period after the final upheaval of the Himalayas and is still in progress. Recent investigations for ground water by the study of tube-well records show that sand predominates over clay suggesting that the latter is lenticular. Almost everywhere pure sand is found a few feet below the surface, the upper stratum of this sandy layer generally having a coarse upper stratum which holds the percolation water and acts as a permanent reservoir and a lower stratum composed of fine, white sand with little water in it. Below this there is a layer of clay and *kankar* found at varying depths and of varying thicknesses underneath which lies the water-level. In the west and north-west the permanent spring level is very deep and ranges from 18 to 30 m. but in the rest of the district it is usually much higher. Repeated measurements in the Tarai belt indicate a recession in the summer water-level ranging from 1·5 to 4 m.

A brief account of some of the minerals of the district follows.

Saltpetre—This mineral is rare in the district and the quantity obtained is insignificant.

Kankar—This is obtained in all parts south-west of the valley of the Ramganga but does not seem to occur in the *bhur* tracts. The chief quarries lie in tahsils Bilari, Hasanpur and Sambhal. It is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Occasionally it is met with in block form and some of the older buildings at Amroha and Sambhal are made of this material.

Reh—Deposits of *reh* (saline efflorescence) are found in a number of places in the southern part of the Ganga *khadar* (in tahsil Hasanpur).

It is locally known as *kallar* and manifests itself in bald, leprous spots in the fields where nothing will germinate. From this white encrustation (essentially a mixture of sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and sodium sulphate with traces of calcium and magnesium salts) soda ash is extracted which is used in the making of soap and glass. In its slightly purified form it is used as a substitute for soap. This mineral can also be used for the treatment of hard water, in the dyeing industry and, when rich in sodium sulphate, for the extraction of sulphur.

Stone—The district has hardly any stone except a few boulders in the north brought down by the hill streams which lie on the beds of the streams.

Clay—Clay is found in almost all parts of the district and bricks. earthen toys and utensils are made of it.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district, which is the same as that of the other subhimalayan districts in the State, is influenced by the district's proximity to the Himalayas and the Tarai swamps and is characterised by a hot summer, a bracing cold season and general dryness, except in the south-west monsoon season. Climatically the year may be divided into 4 seasons. The cold season, from about the middle of November to February, is followed by the summer which continues till about the third week of June. The south-west monsoon then ushers in the rainy season which lasts till about the end of September. October and the first half of November forming the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—The district has 6 rain-gauge stations—Amroha, Bilari Hasanpur, Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara with records for periods ranging from 97 to 100 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table IV of the Appendix. The rainfall in the district generally increases from the south-west to the north-east, the annual rainfall varying from 817·1 mm. at Sambhal to 1,135·3 mm. at Thakurdwara. About 86 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon season, July and August being the months with the maximum rainfall. The average annual rainfall in the district is 944·3 mm. (37·18") but the variation (from year to year) is appreciable. During the period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall was in 1948, when it amounted to 156 per cent of the normal and the lowest in 1905 when it amounted to 57 per cent. In this 50-year period, rainfall less than 80 per cent of

the normals occurred in 13 years, 3 of them being consecutive. At individual stations 2 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred 4 times at Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara and once each at the other 3 stations, there being 3 consecutive years of such low rainfall once at 4 of the 6 stations.

The statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district given below for the period 1901 to 1950, shows that the annual rainfall was between 700 mm. (27·56") and 1200 mm. (47·24") in 32 years.

Range in mm.	Number of years
501—600	3
601—700	3
701—800	9
801—900	11
901—1000	5
1001—1100	5
1101—1200	2
1201—1300	8
1301—1400	3
1401—1500	1

On an average there are 43 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2·5 mm.—10 cents or more) in a year, the number varying from 39 at Hasanpur to 48 at Thakurdwara.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 363·7 mm. (14·32") at Amroha on September 15, 1957.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district and the account that follows is based on the records of the observations in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly and in January (the coldest month) the mean daily maximum temperature is about 21° C. (69·8° F.) and the mean daily minimum about 8° C. (46·4° F.). When the district is in the grip of cold waves (which occur in the wake of western disturbances in the winter months), the minimum temperature occasionally drops to about the freezing point of water and frosts also occur. Temperatures start rising after February, heralding the onset of the hot season. May and the early part of

June constitute the hottest period of the year, the mean daily maximum temperature being about 40° C. (104° F.) and the mean daily minimum about 25° C. (77° F.) in May. The dry, dust-laden winds which often blow at this time of the year, add to the intensity of the heat, the maximum temperature going up to over 45° C. (113° F.) at times. There is an appreciable drop in day temperatures by about the third week of June, when the monsoon advances into the district but the nights continue to be warm. There is a slight increase in the day temperature in September but the night temperature starts decreasing.

Humidity—The air is very humid during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year the humidity is comparatively less, the mornings generally being more humid than the afternoons. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the humidity in the afternoon can be as low as 30 per cent.

Cloudiness—The skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast during the monsoon season and sometimes for short spells during the cold season but during the rest of the year they are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds—Winds, which are generally light, get stronger in the summer and monsoon seasons. Westerlies and north-westerlies are more common from October to April, and easterlies and south-easterlies (which appear in May) in the monsoon season.

Special Weather Phenomena—Thunder-storms (at times accompanied by squalls and hail) sometimes occur in association with western disturbances, the district also experiencing occasional fogs in the cold season. Dust-storms and thunder-storms occur occasionally during the hot season and in the monsoon months the rain is often associated with thunder.

FLORA

The district, which lies in the tropical dry deciduous type of the vegetation division, is devoid of any extensive natural vegetation. The area of timber forest under the forest department and the *gaon sabhas* was as follows in 1963 64:

Tahsil	Area (in hectares) under forest department	Area (in hectares) under *gaon sabhas*
Hasanpur	836·89	...
Amroha	57·47	7·69
Total ..	891·36	7·69

An area of 1,253·31 hectares in the district is covered with grazing grounds. These grassy wastes, which abound in the river valleys and are met with occasionally in the uplands, are very valuable for the landholders who derive a considerable revenue in the form of grazing dues, as well as from the sale of timber, fuel and grass, but the need for extending cultivation has largely reduced such areas.

The total area covered by thatching grasses including bamboo (*Bambusa* spp. and *Dendrocal amus strictus*) and shrubs is 829·20 hectares of which 817·46 hectares lie in tahsil Hasanpur, 9·30 hectares in tahsil Amroha and the remaining in tahsil Bilari. This vegetation is generally confined to the western edge of the *bhur* and is mostly of the kind called *sarpat* or *pater* (*Typha elephantis*) which is used for thatching purposes and also yields *ban* (a rough twine) employed for stringing cots and making ropes and matting, the stalks being used for making sieves, winnowing baskets and screens. In the lowlands there also grow various kinds of grasses including the *gandar* (*Andropogon muricatum*), the lining of earthen wells also often being made of these coarse grasses. The *khadars* of the Ganga and Ramganga are mostly covered with *jhau* (*Tamarix dioica*) which is also of considerable value when mature, as it is largely used for fuel and also for making baskets, etc. The shrubs that grow in the district are *karonda* (*Carissa spinarum*), *clerodendron infortunatum, Cassia tora, Cassia occidentalis, Lantana camara, Pogostimen* species, *Capparis* species, and *madar* (*Calotropis gigantea*).

The chief varieties of trees generally found in the forests and wastelands of the district are *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini* or *Eugenia jambolana*), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), *ber* (*Zizyphus vulgaris, Zizyphus jujuba*), *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica* or *Bombax malabaricum*), *white siris* (*Albizzia procera*) and black *siris* (*Albizzia lebbek*). Other trees found throughout the district are dhak (*Butea monosperma*), babul (*Acacia arabica*), *kanji* (*Toddalia asiatica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), *bargad* or banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), *pakar* (*Ficus infectoria*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *mahua* (*Madhuka indica*), *arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*) and *putranjiva* (*Putranjiva Rox*).

Ornamental trees such as *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *ashoka* (*Polyalthia longifolia*), *kachnar* (*Bauhinia* spp.), *kanak champa* (*Pterospermum acerifolium*), *gul mohar* (*Delonix regia*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*), silky oak or silver oak (*Grevillea robusta*) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.) are met within gardens and groves and also form roadside avenues.

The district is deficient in jungles but is well provided with groves, the total area under which is 11,116·67 hectares and which consist chiefly of mango, *jamun* or wild plum, *imli*, *gular*, *bel* or wood apple (*Aegle marmelos*), guava (*Psidium guajava*), *aonla* (*Emblica officinalis*), *ber*, *barhal* (*Artocarpus lakoocha*), *kathal* (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), *shisham* and neem.

The following statement gives the area under groves in each tahsil and in 3 villages in each which have the largest area under groves:

Tahsil	Village	Area (in hectares)
Amroha		3,542·57
	Mahua	103·60
	Khalilpur Kadim	28·73
	Umri	19·02
Hasanpur		2,419·40
	Shahpur Kalan	43·78
	Rampur Bhoor	35·21
	Mahesra	23·47
Sambhal		2,202·30
	Rawana Buzurg	41·28
	Mandlai	35·21
	Mujahidpur Sarai	27·92
Moradabad		1,333·04
	Kankar Khera	48·16
	Paikbara	33·59
	Sardarnagar	28·73
Bilari		1,324·94
	Kaithal	91·46
	Narauli	47·06
	Asalatpur Jarai	66·37
Thakurdwara		295·42
	Milak Amawati	6·85
	Dilari Changeri	6·48
	Surjannagar	5·67

Some fine old groves are still to be found near the *abadi* sites (habitations) of Amroha, Bachhraon, Chandausi, Hasanpur, Sambhal and Thakurdwara.

Fauna

In former days a large number and variety of wild animals was found in the district, most of which was covered with forests and grass-

lands. Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388) is said to have marched into Katehr annually for several years on hunting expeditions. Sinkandar Lodi (1489-1517), who visited Katehr on a hunting expedition and also lived at Sambhal for about four years, is said to have been greatly pleased with the abundance of game which included the wild elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and the lordly denizen of the jungle, the tiger (*Felis tigris*), which was found in the Ganga *khadar* and the bush jungles in the eastern parts of tahsil Amroha and also in tahsil Thakurdwara. Large areas of land in the Ganga *khadar* were covered with coarse grasses, babul or *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*) and provided shelter for leopards (*Panthera tigris*) and wolves (*Camis lupus*). In the forest tracts the hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), spotted deer (*Axix oxis*), black buck (*Antilope cervicapra*), jackal (*Canis aureus*) and boar (*Sus scrofa*) were common and snakes and scorpions numerous. Increase in the human population led to a large part of these forests and bushes being cleared and brought under the plough. With their domain thus usurped, most of these animals gradually disappeared, the number and species of wild life being much fewer in the district than in the adjoining districts of Bijnor and Naini Tal. At times leopard, spotted deer, wild pig and sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) visit the northern fringes of the district from the adjoining district of Naini Tal. The small areas from where the thorny bushes of *kikar*, babul and coarse grasses have not been cleared (as the soil is poor and the land unfit for cultivation) afford some cover for the herbivora that feed on crops in neighbouring fields. The species at present met with are the hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), pig, porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*), squirrel (*Sciurus palmarum*), monkey (*Innus rhesus*), hare (*Lepus ruficaudatus*) and nilgai (*Boselephas tragocamelus*). The last named is neither bovine nor blue (as its name erroneously suggests) but is slate grey and is an antelope of a large size, which damages the standing crops in the district and is a great frequenter of sugar cane fields.

Birds--The birds found in the district are mostly the same as those which occur throughout the Gangetic plain. Among the game birds the most common are the grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*) and the common quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), the last named generally arriving early in June and disappearing before the end of the cold weather. The griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) visits the district in the winter. Among the protected non-game birds the chief are the cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*), black drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), cattle egret (*babulcus ibis*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), common grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), hoopoe, (*Upupa epops*), blue jay or Indian roller (*Corasius benghalensis*), jungle myna (*Aethiopsar fuscus*) and common

king-fisher (*Alcedo atthis*). The pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), also a protected species, is found throughout the district. Other birds which are commonly found in the district are the little grebe (*Podiceps ruficollis*), little cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*), sarus (*Antigone antigone*), house crow (*Corvus splendens*), snake-bird (*Anhinga melanogaster*), ring-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), spotted dove (*streptopelia chinensis*), night jar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), parakeet (*Psittacula*), rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*), yellow-throated sparrow (*Gymnorhis xanthocollis*), spotbill (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), koel (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) and mottled wood owl (*Strix ocellatum*).

Reptiles—Snakes are found in the district especially in the rural areas, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja*), *krait* (*Bungarus caeruleus*) Russel's viper or necklace snake (*Daboia Russelli* or *vipera russellii*) and lesser viper (*Echis carinata*). Of sauria the most important are the common house gecko (*Hemidactylus maculatus*). The common Gangetic mud tortoise (*Trionyx gangeticus*) and ocellated mud tortoise (*Trionyx ocellatus*) inhabit the rivers and frogs (*Rana tigrina*) are met with in abundance throughout the district. Two other protected species of reptiles which are amphibious and are occasionally seen in the Ramganga are the *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodiles palustries*) but their number is dwindling rapidly owing partly to the silting up of the bed of the river and partly to indiscriminate shooting.

Fish—The Ganga itself is not much visited by local fishermen but they regularly drag the backwaters and pools left by the annual floods. The fish market of Moradabad city mostly depends on the catch from the Ramganga. The small rivers and permanent *jhils*, in which fish are found in abundance, are fully exploited.

About 50 species of fish are found in the district. Of these the *gonch* (*Bagarius bagarius*), *tangen* (*Mystus seenghala*), *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *raiya* (*Cirrhina reba*), *saul* (*Ophiocephalus marulius*) and *patra* (*Notopterus notopterus*) have a good market. The other species include *parhan* (*Wallago attu*), *pabda* (*Callichorous bimaculatus*), *singhi* (*Heteropneustus fossilis*), *magur* (*Clarius batrachus*), *naraini* or *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *khursa* (*Labeo gonious*), *khurant* (*Labeo dero*), *mahasher* [*Barbus* (*Tor*) *putitora*], *darahi* (*Barbus sarana*), *chilwa* (*Chela bacaila*, *chela gora*), *chiria* (*Engraulis talara*), *hilsa* (*Hilsa ilisha*), *sauri* or *kawar* (*Ophiocephalus striatus*), *girai* (*Ophiocephalus punctatus*), *gachua* (*Ophiocephalus gachua*), *moh*, *moi* or *chital* (*Notopterus chitala*), *anwari* (*Mugil corsula*), *kharda* (*Ambassis nama*), *chanda* (*Ambassis ranga*), *kawai* (*Anbas testu-

dinus), *pathri* or *bhola* (*Sciaena coitor*), *guria* (*Bobius giuris*), *cuchia* (*Amohiphous cuchia*), *beam* (*Mastacembelus armatus*), and *kauwa* (*Xenento cancila*).

Game-Laws

The game laws obtaining in the district are governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection U. P. Amendment Act (Act no. XIII of 1934). In the reserved forest blocks of Mohammadpur Jattl (in tahsil Amroha) and Sihali Jagir (in tahsil Hasanpur), the Indian Forest Act of 1927 is also applicable in the district.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The area covered by the present district of Moradabad lay, in early times, in the north-western part of what was known as the country of Panchala which is said to have extended from the Himalayas in the north to the river Chambal in the South.[1] Later, when Panchala was divided into two parts,[2] this area was included in North Panchala which had its capital at Ahichchhatra (in the Bareilly district, a few kilometres from the eastern border of the Moradabad district). On the west of the district, across the Ganga, lay the country of the Kurus, the close allies of the Panchalas, with their capital at Hastinapur (in the Meerut district).[3] In the closing centuries of the first millenium of the Christian era the entire region including the Moradabad district (which lies west of Avadh between the Himalayas and the Ganga) came to be known as Katehr, a name replaced only towards the middle of the eighteenth century by the term Rohilkhand, the district forming the west-central portion of the region so designated.[4]

The Ahars, Ahers, Ahirs, Bhantus, Bhars, Bhihars, Bhils, Chauhans (non-Rajput), Cherus, Gobris, Haburas and Khagis—known to be ancient and indigenous to the district--probably represent the remnants or descendants of the aborigines who inhabited this area in primitive times when the bulk of the region was under forest and only clearings here and there served as human habitations.[5]

No systematic archaeological explorations or excavations have been carried out in the district but a number of villages have names ending in the term 'khera'[6] implying that they are very old sites. There are

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[1] Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. 1, p. 255

[2] Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kanauj*, p. 212; Law, B. C.: *Geographical Essays*, Vol. I, pp. 80-81

[3] *Ibid*. pp. 132-133; Law, B. C.: *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, p. 1ff, *Ancient India*, (Bulletin of the ASI). Nos. 10 and 11. pp. 148-150; Sircar, D. C.: *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India*, p. 92

[4] Fisher, F. H.: *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IX, Part II-Moradabad, p. 188, Vol. V, Part I (ed by E. T. Atkinson), pp. 577, 645

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 644: Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 139-141; Alexander, E.: Final *Report on the Settlement of the Moradabad District*, (Allahabad, 1881), pp. 6, 22; Beams, J.: *Memoirs on the History, Folklore, and Distribution of the Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I, pp. 2, 6, 94

[6] Cf. *Census of India*, 1951, *District Census Handbook, Uttar Pradesh*, 14-Moradabad District, pp. 122 ff.

also several old mounds (*kheras*) in almost every tahsil of the district (particularly in pargana Bilari where most villages possess or possessed an old mound to the west), which are supposed to contain the ruins of ancient buildings or habitations.[1]

A *khera* in the village of Berni (tahsil Bilari) is locally believed to contain the ruins of a palace of the mythical Rajā Vena[2] who is reputed to have been anti-Brahmanical and to have lived long before the time even of Vaivasvata Manu[3] and is a popular figure in the legends associated with a number of old sites in Rohilkhand.[4]

The town of Sambhal (originally perhaps Sambhalapura) itself stands on a series of scattered mounds each of which is said to mark the site of some ancient building or settlement, the highest being known as Kot (fort) and indicates the ruined site of the old fort of Sambhal which had been built before the advent of the Muslims in these parts. The only building left standing on the site is what was once the Hari Mandir (a temple of Vishnu) and was later converted into a mosque.[5] The heaps of ruins marked by the mounds called Bholesvar and Biktesvar probably represent portions or bastions of the old city wall of Sambhal or the ruins of Hindu temples of those names.[6] About one and a half kilometres west of the town there is a large three-storeyed *baoli* (stepped well) built of large bricks and is apparently of the Hindu period.[7] The town of Sambhal is believed to be primeval, as it is said to have been called by a different name in each of the four yugas, the present name being in use since the beginning of Kaliyuga (the last and current age).[8] The Sanskrit work, *Sambhala-Mahatmya* (said to be a part of the *Skanda Purana*) deals with this holy place with its traditional 68 *tirthas* (sacred places), 52 serais and 19 old wells, the greater part of the book describing these *tirthas* and their virtues with narratives of the wonderful results obtained by the individuals visiting them.[9] Though the work in itself has little historical value it nevertheless establishes the antiquity and

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[1] Fuhrer, A : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, pp. 34-38; Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 78-79

[2] Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 36

[3] Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 271

[4] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 355, 359: Atkinson, *op. cit*, pp. 770-771

[5] Carlleyle, A. C. L.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XII, pp. 24-26 Fuhrer, *op cit.*, p. 37; Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 212. 214

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 26; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 38

[7] *Ibid*

[8] Carlleyle *op. cit.*, p. 24; Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 139, 212

[9] *Ibid.*, pp. 86, 216

sanctity of the town which is still a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage[1] and is said to mark the site where Kalki, the last incarnation of Vishnu, will make his appearance.[2]

Satongarh (also called Raja Saton-ka-Khera or Khera Khas) is an ancient mound in pargana Bilari which is associated with the legendary prince Satyavana[3] who was restored to life by the steadfastness of his wife, Savitri.[4] Another mound close to it (and about 9·6 km. south-west of Bilari), known as Sarthal Khera, is said to be named after Satyavana's son, Sarat or Surathal. As there are several smaller mounds between these 2 *kheras*, all together are supposed to have once formed the site of a large city.[5] The large mound in the village of Karawar (tahsil Bilari) is said to represent the ruins of the fort of Raja Karna, one of the heroes of the Mahabharata War.[6] The ancient mound on which the village of Jargaon (about 8 km. north-east of Sarthal Khera) stands is said to contain the ruins of the palace of Raja Jirasimha (probably Jarasandha, the enemy of Krishna).[7] Other important mounds in this neighbourhood are Gumthal Khera (about 3 km. south-east of Sarthal Khera), Amrapati Khera (on the right bank of the Sot, near the village of Alipur in tahsil Sambhal), Chandresvar Khera (about 1.5 km. to the west of Amrapati Khera) and the large *khera* in the village of Chandavan (also in tahsil Sambhal) which is formed of the ruins of old temples and brick buildings.[8] The diggings on the surface of the mound in the village of Karawar (pargana Bilari) have disclosed the foundations of walls of hard-burnt bricks of large size (bearing the devices of 3 parallel lines or of 3 concentric ovals) and 2 octagonal wells made of beautifully finished brickwork.[9]

In the mound in the village of Shakurabad (tahsil Hasanpur) many ruined wells made of large bricks and several stone platforms, appartently the sites of ancient temples, have come to light.[10] At Mughalpur (also

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[1] *Ibid*., pp. 86, 189

[2] *Ibid*., pp. 138-139, *Bhagavata Purana* ch VI; *Mahabharata*, Vana parva, ch. 190, v. 94

[3] Carlleyle, *op. cit*., p. 24, Fuhrer, *op. cit*. p. 86

[4] *Mahabharata*, Vana-parva, chs. 293-299

[5] Carlleyle, *op. cit*., p. 24; Fisher, *op. cit*. p. 130; Fuhrer, *op. cit*., p. 36

[6] *Ibid*., p. 35

[7] *Ibid*., p. 86

[8] Carlleyle, *op. cit*., p. 24; Fisher, *op. cit*., pp. 139, 216; *Supplementary Notes and Statistics to Vol. XVI-Moradabad*, C. Vol., App., p. l ii; D. Vol. App., p. l xii; Fuhrer, *op. cit*., pp. 34-38

[9] *Ibid*., p. 35

[10] *Ibid*., p. 36

known as Aghwanpur, in tahsil Moradabad), which was originally an important Rajput settlement on the right bank of the Ramganga, exist outside the town, the ruins of an old fort and from time to time coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the big mound overlooking the river valley.[1]

The large mound in Bherabharatpur (tahsil Amroha), which seems to have been the site of an ancient temple, has yielded life-size statues and dressed stones.[2] The village of Garhi (near Salempur, in the same tahsil) is said to mark the site of an ancient Kshatriya fortress and in the area between this place and Salempur numerous ruins of old temples and other buildings are to be seen.[3] In the Naubat Khana and some other localities in the town of Amroha, large bricks of undoubted antiquity, which appear to have been used in building the foundation of a Hindu fort of pre-Muslim times, have been excavated from time to time.[4] The large tank (called Basdeo Talao) and the remarkable stepped well (*baoli*) known as Bah-ka-kuan or Bawan-kuan (about 2.5 km. to the west of the town) also date from times prior to the advent of the Muslims in these parts. The well is regarded as a relic of greater antiquity than any of the other existing structures here and to be one of the most curious remains in the entire district. The so-called Saddu mosque of Amroha is also believed to have been originally a Hindu temple of pre-Muslim days.[5]

That the district of Moradabad constituted one of those tracts where the Vedic Aryans established their settlements very early in their career in the Madhyadesha, is corroborated by the fact that it lay between the capitals of the Kurus and the Panchalas and that at least one site in it, the village of Baijnathpur (in tahsil Thakurdwara), has yielded specimens of the 'painted grey ware' (now in the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi). This particular type of ware was the product of a characteristic ceramic industry associated with the early Aryan settlers in these parts and is usually assigned to *circa* 1500-600 B. C.[6] pieces also having been discovered at a number of sites, more definitely associated with that race, in the adjoining districts of Meerut, Bijnor, Aligarh, Budaun and

[1] Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 206

[2] Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 35

[3] Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 207-208

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 178

[5] *Ibid.*, Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 34

[6] Sankalia, H. D.: *Pre-history and Proto-history in India and Pakistan*, pp. 182-185; *Ancient India*. (Bulletin of the ASI), Nos. 10 and 11, pp. 139, 150, 151 pp. 139, 150, 151

Antiquities, Bhera Bharatpur, Amroha

Bareilly. Lying as it did in their midst and being a part of the ancient country of Panchala, the district of Moradabad came within the bounds of Brahmarshidesha or that portion of Aryavarta in the Madhyadesha which was for long a stronghold of Vedic religion and culture.[1]

The earliest people of the Aryan stock who settled in this region seem to be the Krivis (mentioned in the *Rigveda*[2]) who originally lived on the banks of the Indus and the Chenab from where they migrated to these parts.[3] In course of time they came to be known as the Panchalas[4] who according to some scholars, were a composite people made up of 5 (*pancha*) Rigvedic tribes or represented a confederation of 5 such tribes.[5] It was they who gave this tract the name of Panchala and entered into a lasting friendly alliance with their neighbours, the Kurus of Hastinapur, the two together being noted for their orthodoxy and being regarded as pre-eminent among the people living in the Madhyadesha. The Kuru-Panchalas are the people *par excellence* in the Brahmanic period.[6]

According to the Puranic traditions, Bharata (the great Paurava king of the lunar race of the ancient Kshatriyas), with his capital at Hastinapur, ruled over the whole of northern India[7] and obviously held sway over what is now the Moradabad district. Sixth in descent from him was Ajamidha whose second son, Nila, founded the kingdom of North Panchala (which included this district) with his capital probably at what later came to be known as Ahichchhatra.[8] The Panchalas were thus a branch of the Bharatas (descendants of Bharata) and are said to have been so named after the five sons of Bhrimyashva (fifth in descent from Nila) who were nicknamed 'the five capable ones[9] their territory also being designated Panchala as it represented the kingdom 'for the maintenance of which five capable persons were enough' (*pancha alam*).[10] Probably the kingdom consisted of five divisions, each of the sons getting one and perhaps founding a city there.[11] It is possible that the present

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[1] *Ibid*, p. 2; Rapson, E. J. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I. pp. 45, 49; Macdonell, A. A and Keith, A. B.: *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. II., pp. 125-126

[2] *Ibid*., Vol. I, pp. 468-469

[3] Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit*., p. 246

[4] *Ibid*., pp. 246, 247, 253

[5] *Ibid*., p. 253; Macdonell and Keith, *op. cit*., Vol. I, pp. 198, 466-469; Rapson *op. cit*., pp. 105, 282

[6] *Ibid*., pp. 45, 49, 106; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op cit*., pp. 252, 253, 257, 305

[7] *Ibid*., p. 292

[8] *Ibid*.

[9] *Ibid*., p. 293; Pargiter, F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, p. 275

[10] Law, *op. cit*., pp. 1-3

[11] *Ibid*., Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit*., p. 293

district of Moradabad formed a part or the whole of one of these divisions and also possessed the headquarters of that division, may be, at Sambhal.

After Bhrimyashva's death, the kingdom is stated to have been divided among his five sons, Mudgala, the eldest, founding the main branch of the rulers of North Panchala. His great-grandson, Divodasa, extended the kingdom considerably and probably united all the five units under him.[1] During the reign of Sudasa (probably fifth in descent from Divodasa), the North Panchala power rose to unprecedented eminence through his victory in the famous 'battle of ten kings', his extensive conquests including that of the kingdom of Hastinapur.[2] But his successors were weak and almost lost the kingdom, only Prishata (sixth or seventh in descent from Sudasa) being able to restore, with the help of the rulers of Hastinapur, the fortunes of the dynasty and to become king of the whole of Panchala with Ahichchhatra as capital.[3] Prishata's son and successor, Drupada, fell out with his Brahmana friend, Drona,[4] who went over to the Kurus of Hastinapur and with their help attacked and vanquished Drupada but returned to him the South Panchala part of the conquered realm, keeping for himself the territory of North Panchala (including this district).[5]

As Drona was all the time away at Hastinapur where he was in the service of the Kuru kings (and was later killed in the Mahabharata War),[6] he probably never ruled over the kingdom of North Panchala directly but managed its affairs through his deputy Adi, an Ahir,[7] who seems to have assumed royalty shortly after the end of that war. Adi's descendants may have continued to rule over this region for a time after which the principality of North Panchala appears to have merged in or become a dependency of the kingdom of South Panchala, because in the centuries following the Mahabharata War no separate mention of the two divisions is forthcoming, the common name Panchala being used for the entire region.[8]

In the list (preserved in the Puranas) of the ten kingdoms which continued to flourish after the end of that war, Panchala figures third

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[1] *Ibid.*, Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 275

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 120, 280-281: Rapson, *op. cit.*, pp. 272-274

[3] Pargiter, *op. cit.*, pp 117, 166; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 294-295

[4] *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, ch. 130

[5] *Ibid.*, ch. 137

[6] *Ibid.*, Drona-parva

[7] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 255, 258

[8] Law, *op. cit.*, p. 7; Bajpai, K. D.: *Ahichchhatra*, pp. 4-5

but, excepting the number of the kings (25 or 27) who ruled over it in succession till it was absorbed in the Nanda empire of Magadha (in the fourth century B. C.), no details are available.[1] It is also not known what hold, if any, they exercised over the region north and east of the Ganga, in which the district lies. It appears that the Ahir rulers of Adi's line were ultimately overthrown by the Panchala rulers of Kampilya (Farrukhabad district) who extended their sway north of the Ganga. The Moradabad region seems to have been wrested away from them subsequently by the Kurus of Hastinapur as it adjoined their territory, a local tradition associating the foundation of the town of Amroha with an ancient raja of Hastinapur.[2] Sometime after the destruction of that city due to floods in the Ganga and the consequent migration of the Kurus to Kaushambi (in Allahabad district), a Naga dynasty seems to have seized power at Ahichchhatra[3] and to have extended its sway over this district as well.

About the middle of the fourth century B. C. the entire Panchala region, including this district, was annexed to the Nanda empire[4] and after the overthrow of the Nandas a quarter of a century later, the district became part of the powerful Maurya empire and continued as such for the next century and a half. From the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya it appears that during this period the Panchala territory had its own republican form of government,[5] presumably as a dependency of the Maurya empire, the title of the head of the republic being 'raja'.[6]

Towards the close of the third or the beginning of the second century B. C an almost independent ruling dynasty seems to have established itself at Ahichchhatra, holding sway at least over the whole of the North Panchala region including this district.[7] Some ten of these Panchala rulers are assigned to the second century B C. and they seem to have belonged to two different dynasties which came one after the other.[8] It has been suggested on the basis of the *Yuga Purana* (a section of the *Gargi Samhita*) that Panchala was one of the regions overrun by

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[1] Majumdar and Pusalker, *op cit.*, pp. 819, 826: Rapson, *op. cit.*, p. 281

[2] Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 176

[3] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 822; Jain, J. P.: *Bharatiya Itihasa: Eka Drshti*, pp. 45-46

[4] Mookerji, R. K.: *Ancient India*, p. 107; Sastri, K. A. N. (Ed.): *Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, p. 17

[5] Shamasastry, R. (Ed. and Tr.): *Kautilya's Arthasastra*, p. 407

[6] Sastri, *op. cit.* p. 178

[7] Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 8

[8] *Ibid.*, Rapson, *op. cit.*, p. 473

the Yanama (Greek) invaders about the middle of the second century B. C.[1] About the beginning of the first century B. C., a third dynasty came into existence in Panchala which consisted of some fourteen successive rulers all having names ending in 'Mitra' who struck their own coins and survived till about the beginning of the third century A. D.,[2] ruling over this region almost independently of any other power at least till the advent of the Kushanas towards the last quarter of the first century A. D. when they seem to have been brought under subjugation by Kanishka (*circa* 78-102 A. D.).[3] For the next hundred years or so the Mitras, probably as feudatories of the Kushanas, ruled over their own territory which appears to have been now limited to the area covered by the present Bareilly Division in which the district of Moradabad is included.[4] At least one place in the district had attained considerable celebrity as early as this because the city of 'Sambhalaka' mentioned by the Greek geographer, Ptolemy (*circa* 140 A. D.), is identified with the holy town of Sambhal.[5]

Sometime in the first half of the third century A. D., almost simultaneously with the downfall of the Kushanas, the Mitra dynasty of Panchala seems to have come to an end and was probably succeeded by a Naga dynasty.[6] Achyuta, the last of the Naga kings of Panchala, was overthrown by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century A. D.[7] The region was annexed to the Gupta empire and for the next two centuries or so the district formed part of the Ahichchhatra *bhukti* (province) of that empire, which was governed by a Kumaramatya[8] (title signifying a governor). Since a *bhukti* was divided into several *vishayas* (districts) it is possible that the area now roughly covered by the Moradabad district was constituted into a separate *vishaya*, probably under the name of Sambhal *vishaya* as this town is known to have been already in existence and was important enough to be known in foreign lands. In the *Gilgit Manuscripts* (written in post-Gupta times) the North Panchala region (which included this district) has been des-

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[1] Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106

[2] Rapson, *op. cit.*, pp. 469, 473-474; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 9; Sastri, K. A. N. (Ed.): *A comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 104—107, 132, 134-136

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 339-340, 796, 900; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 9

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10; Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 107

[5] Majumdar, Sastri, S. N. (Ed.): *Ancient India as described by Ptolemy*, pp. 134, 327-328; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 17

[6] Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 255

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 257; Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 256, 261: *Ancient India*, (Bulletin of the (ASI), no. 9 p. 140

[8] *Ibid.*, no. 4, p. 106

cribed as being 'very prosperous, rich in wealth and agricultural produce and a 'densely populated *janapada*'[1] (country).

After the downfall of the Guptas the district appears to have come under the domination of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj[2] and after them under that of the emperor Harsha (606-647 A. D.). The Ahichchhatra *bhukti* was in existence in his time also[3] and it is likely that the administrative constitution of this unit had remained almost undisturbed since the time of the Guptas.

During Harsha's reign (about 635 A. D.) the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, visited Govishana (identified with Kashipur in the Naini Tal district, only a few kilometres away from the north-eastern border of the Moradabad district) and from there, travelling south-east for about 130 km.), he reached Ahichchhatra.[4] It is possible that in doing so he traversed a part of the Moradabad district, though he does not mention any place in this area probably because none was known to possess any significance from the Buddhist point of view.[5] The circumference of the Ahichchhatra country, as indicated by him is about a thousand km.[6] which is about four times that of the present Bareilly district which leads to the presumption that the figure represents the circumference of the entire *bhukti* which must have comprised several adjoining districts, including in all probability that of Moradabad.

The period of more than half a century subsequent to the death of Harsha was marked by anarchy and confusion in the whole of northern India.[7] On the basis of an old tradition recorded in Chand's *Prithviraja Raso* it is said that about 714 A. D. Kama Paramara, the paramount sovereign of the country and lord of Ujjain (probably Kashipur in the Naini Tal district, which was once so called), made gifts of land to the members of the thirty-six Rajput clans and that to one Kehar he gave Katehr, the tract which denoted the region now known as Rohilkhand and which included the Moradabad district.[8] Local tradition also has it that about this time (*circa* 700 A. D.) a Tomar dynasty was established in Sambhal.[9]

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[1] *Gilgit Manuscripts*, Vol. III, Part I, pp. 123-124 ; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 16

[2] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 35, 52, 56

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 89, 117, 148

[4] Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India* Vol. I, pp. 331-332 ; Vol. II, pp. 335, 338

[5] Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 120

[6] Watters, *op. cit.*, Vol. I p. 331

[7] Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 368-380

[8] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 645

[9] Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 110; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 8

The entire region came under the domination of the emperor Yashovarman (*circa* 725-752 A. D.) of Kannauj and seems to have remained under the sway of his successors[1] till they were ousted (about the beginning of the ninth century) by the Gurjara Pratiharas who also made Kannauj the capital of their growing empire which also included the district.[2] Their power began to decline in the latter half of the tenth century taking advantage of which the Tomars of Sambhal seem to have shifted their allegiance to the Tomar kings of Delhi. About this time the Dors of Baran (Bulandshahr) were also rising to power and they seem to have held parts of what is now the Hasanpur tahsil of the Moradabad district.

During his thirteenth expedition into Hindustan (the one led against the raja of Kannauj about 1021 A. D.) Mahmud of Ghazni is stated to have crossed the Rahib (identified with the Ramganga)[3] and it is likely that he passed through the district.

The legendary Muslim hero, Saiyid Salar Masaud, is locally believed to have traversed the district and to have fought a battle (about 1030 A. D.) with the local Hindu chiefs at what is now the village of Shahbazpur (about 6.5 km. east of Sambhal).[4] Apart from there being genuine doubts regarding his historicity, the event finds no mention in the *Mirat-i Masaudi*, the only available account of his alleged exploits.[5]

About the middle of the eleventh century the Gurjara Pratiharas were a spent force, their empire had broken up and among their feudatory chiefs who had become independent were the Rashtrakutas of *Vodamayuta* (Budaun). They had probably started as vassals of the Gurjara Pratiharas sometime in the latter half of the tenth century but had become independent and considerably powerful by subjugating the petty local chiefs of the neighbouring regions, including the district.[6] Bhuvanapala, the third ruler of the line, seems to have occupied Kannauj itself.[7] His successor, Gopaladeva, was the greatest king of this dynasty but he was ultimately subjugated by Chandradeva Gahadavala (*circa* 1089-1100 A. D.)

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[1] Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 192, 212-215

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 230—233

[3] Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J.: *History of India as told by its own Historians* Vol. II, pp. 50-51, 462-463

[4] Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 142

[5] Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 513 ff.

[6] *Ancient India*, (Bulletin of the ASI) no. 9, p. 142. Fehrer, *op. cit.*, p. 20 Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 233, 280, 290, 298-301

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 298-299

who established his own dynasty at Kannauj and possibly, with the capture of this city, the whole of the Panchala region, including the district of Moradabad, submitted to him.[1] Madanapala (his successor) who was probably a powerful feudatory of the Gahadavala kings Madanadeva (*circa* 1100—1114) and Govindachandra (*circa* 1114-1155),[2] is stated, in an inscription dated 1119 A. D., to have kept at bay the Turk invaders who, on account of his presence there, did not dare to come 'to the banks of the river of gods', that is the Ganga.[3] This implies that he successfully guarded the western frontier of the Gahadavala empire, which was formed by the Ganga. As this river also bounds the Moradabad district on the west, its entire area must have been under the direct control of this Rashtrakuta chief. The raids of the Turks alluded to in the inscription appear to be those made on these parts, some time between 1099 and 1115 A. D., by Hajib Tughatigin,[4] who must have been repulsed, probably more than once, by Madanapala even before the Turks could cross the Ganga from the west in order to enter the district.

The line of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun continued till its overthrow by the Muslim rulers of Delhi towards the close of the 12th century[5] but its power had been on the decline since the time of Lakhanapala (*circa* 1150 A. D.) after which only parts of the tahsils of Sambhal and Bilari in this district might have remained under the sway of these Rashtrakutas. A part of the tahsil of Hasanpur was still held by the Dors of Baran, with whom is associated the village of Deora (old name of Seondara in tahsil Bilari),[6] one tradition also attributing the building of the old fort at Sambhal to the Dor raja, Nahar Singh.[7] The rest of the tahsil of Hasanpur, the whole of that of Amroha and parts of those of Sambhal, Bilari and Moradabad were under the sway of the Tomar kings of Delhi who were now (about the middle of the 12th century) superseded by the Chauhan rulers (also of Delhi).[8] The rest of the Moradabad tahsil (to the north-east of the Ramganga), the whole of the tahsil of Thakurdwara and perhaps parts of those of Sambhal and Bilari were held by the Ahars Ahirs and the like and even today a tract stretching from the south-eastern part

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 301, Niyogi, R.: *History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, pp. 3, 59, 261

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 28; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 290, 309

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 309; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 20; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 61—64

[4] Ray, H. C.: *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, pp. 514-515; Niyogi *op. cit.*, p. 23

[5] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 90

[6] Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 141

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 214

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 141; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 8

of the Moradabad district into the Budaun district is known as Aharat after the Ahars.[1]

A little later (the traditional date being given as 1174 A. D.),[2] the Katehriyas seem to have settled down here and there in the southern, eastern and central parts of the district by ousting the Ahars, Ahers, Ahirs and others.[3] A characteristic type of soil—the rich friable loam found all over the upland tract and in the eastern half of the Sambhal tahsil, the whole of the Bilari tahsil and the southern strip and a few other pieces of land in the Moradabad tahsil—has been known by the name of Katehr. The tract characterised by such soil in the Moradabad district is also called Katehr and constitutes one of the main topographical divisions; it is a wide level plain rising here and there into ridges of lighter and sandier soil, adequately drained by the Sot, well-wooded and having in it numerous large villages which justify its great fertility. The nondescript Rajput clan which migrated to these parts about this time and settled down in the Katehr tract, with probably Chaupala (old name of the site of the city of Moradabad) as its chief stronghold and with Mundha and Ronda (both in tahsil Moradabad), Pipli (tahsil Thakurdwara) and Garhi (tahsil Amroha) as some of its other centres, came to be known as the Katehriya or the Katehriya Rajput.[5]

Opinions have differed as regards the place of origin of this clan and the source of the derivation of its name—Kathiawar in Gujarat, Katihar in Bihar, Katehar in the Varanasi district, Katyur in the Kumaon hills and the Katehr tract in Rohilkhand, the last being the most plausible.[6] The Katehriyas of this district are also said to be connected in some way with the Gaur Rajputs who are found in considerable numbers in the Bilari and Sambhal tahsils and are sometimes called Katehriya Gaurs, presumably because they belonged to the land Katehr, in order to distinguish them from the other sections of the clan.[7] In the Aligarh district a sect of the

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 1-2, 8; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 70; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 46; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I p. 6

[2] Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p. 356

[3] Crooke, W.: *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Vol III, p. 176; Bingley, A. H.: *Rajputs*, pp. 31-32, 90; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 9; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578, 617-648; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 112

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 11-12, 208; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 577; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 4, also the attached map showing distribution of soils in the district

[5] Crooke *op. cit.*, p. 176; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 90; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 45, 577

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45, 148, 577, 645; Fisher *op. cit.*, p. 142; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 90; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 9; Nevill, H. R. *Budaun: A Gazetteer*, p. 71; Crooke *op. cit.*, Vol III p. 176

[7] *Ibid.*, Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 577

Saddu Mosque, built of material of Hindu temple, Amroha

Jats is known as the Katehriya Jats, probably because they originally belonged to Katehr.[1]

It also appears that the Katehriya Rajputs first settled down in the region west of the Ramganga (in which the district lies) from where they spread east across the river into the Budaun and Bareilly districts.[2] The local tradition in Moradabad is that they were Surajbansi Rajputs who were driven out of Ayodhya, came to these parts and seized the land occupied by the Ahars.[3] It is said that one Bhimsen led the immigration and that his descendants were the Katehriyas.[4] His son and successor seems to have been a vassal of the Chauhan king of Delhi but to have been killed by the uncle of Prithviraja, the Chauhan king. The result was that Bhimsen's grandson, Kesri, went over to Prithviraja's rival, Jaichandra, the Gahadavala king of Kannauj.[5]

It was probably due to the defection of the Katehriyas of this region that in order to consolidate his hold over the district, Prithviraja built a strong fort at Sambhal and another at Amroha which town itself is said to have been founded by his sister, Amba Rani, and hence originally called Ambikanagar.[6] The well known as Bah-ka-kuan and some other buildings in and about that town, such as the temple which was later converted into what is now known as the Saddu Mosque or Jami Masjid, are also attributed to her, while the village of Gajasthal nearby is said to be the place (as the name indicates) where her elephants were housed.[7] The city of Amroha must then have been considerably large as the Bah-ka-kuan and Basdeo Talao testify to its great extent.[8] Prithviraja himself is said to have built the celebrated Hari Mandir at Sambhal, which was later converted into a mosque by the Muslims and stands on the highest point in the middle of the town, crowning the lofty Kot.[9] It was also outside this town that a big battle was fought between Prithviraja and Jaichandra in which the latter was routed[10] and another, between the former and the Chandella king, Paramala of Mahoba, in which Paramala's son (who was married to Prithviraja's daughter Bela) was killed. Consequently,

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[1] Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 35
[2] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578, 648
[3] Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 9; Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. III p. 176
[4] *Ibid*
[5] Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578
[6] Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 2, 8; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 35, Fisher, *op. cit.* pp. 141, 178
[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 172, 176; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 35
[8] *Ibid*
[9] Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 79, 141, 211; Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 21-27
[10] Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 8; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 141

Bela became sati, the site of her immolation being still pointed out at Bhaganga (in the south-western corner of the town of Sambhal).[1] One Bachhraj is said to have founded the town of Bachhraon (tahsil Hasanpur) during the reign of Prithviraja.[2] The Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, are also traditionally associated with the town of Sambhal. According to one tradition the revival of this town as a holy place is attributed to one Raja Jagat Singh who is said to have established or restored the 68 *tirthas* and 19 wells of the place and to have built the fort.

The Bargujars, who may have been originally connected with the Gurjara Pratiharas, also appear to have settled down in the district about these times. It is said that the Bargujar raja, Pratap Singh, migrated to these parts from his home town Rajor (in Rajasthan). He was a relative of Prithviraja by whom he was deputed to repel an invasion of the Chandellas of Mahoba who were led by Alha and Udal. He is also said to have cleared the region of the turbulent Mewatis, which pleased the Dor raja, Chait Singh, so much that he gave his daughter in marriage to him. Through this judicious alliance he established himself firmly in the north-eastern part of the district of Bulandshahr which adjoins this district. Of his five sons, Jatu and Ranu are said to have led the first Bargujar migration across the Ganga into the Moradabad region. After his death his other three sons are said to have set up three separate chieftainships in the Moradabad district—Basant Pal in Majhaula (tahsil Sambhal), Badhan Deo in Jadwar and Hathi Sah in Narauli (both in tahsil Bilari).[3] The site of a battle fought between the Bargujars and the Bhihars, whom the former ousted from these parts, is said to lie to the south west of the village of Chhaora (tahsil Bilari).[4]

Among other Rajput clans represented in the district the Gaurs appear to have settled down here very early, the remaining clans arriving in later times. A Surajdhwaj family also came to hold parts of the district, with their seat probably at or near Amroha, a tradition attributing the building of the Bah-ka-kuan, the Saddu temple and a bridge on the Bagad lake (near Gajraula) to one Raja Kirpa Nath of this family, some time in the 12th century.[5] One Surajdhwaj, associated with Budaun, is said to have been a minister of Mahipal (the Tomar king of Delhi)[6]

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 141-142

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 179

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 66-67, 141

[4] Ibid., p. 185

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 172, 173, 176

[6] Atkinson *op. cit.*, p. 89, Carlleyle *op. cit.*, p. 36; Nevill, H. R.: *Budaun: A Gazetteer* p. 191

and these Surajdhwajas of Moradabad might have descended from him. Again, in the adjoining district of Bijnor, the Jain dynasty of Raja Mayuradhwaja is said to have been ruling from the 10th century to the 12th[1] and, as all the princes of that line had names ending in 'dhwaja', the Surajdhwaj family of Moradabad might well have been a branch of that dynasty.

The defeat of Prithviraja (in 1192 A. D.) and that of Jaichandra (a year later) at the hands of Shihab-ud-din Ghori left the district in a state of anarchy and the Katehriyas, Bargujars, Gaurs, Tomars and some other Rajput clans or ruling families as well as the Ahars, Ahirs, Jats and Togas seem to have acquired different portions of the area covered by the district. They appear to have become united in the pursuit of one objective—that of resisting the Muslim aggression, which they continued to do very stubbornly for a long time even after the setting up of Muslim out-posts at Amroha and Sambhal a little later.[2]

It is said that Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the first Muslim to conquer the latter and to annex this region to the Delhi sultanate, probably while going to or returning from Budaun (which he conquered in 1196).[3] The region might have been lost to the Muslims for a while as Iltutmish (1210—36) is said to have reconquered these parts[4] but their hold was confined to a very few towns and in consequence the state of anarchy which prevailed was aggravated giving the local chiefs like the Katehriyas the opportunity to set up independent principalities and to resist for centuries the authority of the sultanate in this region.

In May, 1248, Malik Jalal-ud-din was appointed governor of Sambhal but he could not exercise effective control due to the superior strength of the local chiefs which forced him to abandon his post. When Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud sent the royal army to punish the people in 1254, it "passed over the Ganges at Miyapur, and continued its march along the base of the hills to the banks of the Rahab In the course of these hostilities, Izzuddin Daramashi was killed at Tankalabali. 'In revenge for his death the Sultan ordered an attack to be made on Kaithar (Kaithal) on Monday, 16th Safar, such that the inhabitants might not

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[1] Atkinson, op. cit., pp. 241, 242, 455-456, 646-647

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 648; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 6; Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 2, 8-9, 22; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 142; Haig sir Wolseley (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol III, pp. 514-515

[3] *The Struggle for Empire* (Edited by R. C. Majumdar), p. 121

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 137

forget for the rest of their lives.[1]" For the next ten years or so the Katehriyas continued to harass the officers of the sultanate at Amroha (and Budaun). In 1265 Balban appointed Malik Amir Ali *muqta* (fief holder) of Amroha but as he was unable to keep order Balban himself undertook the task and marching out, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, suddenly appeared in Katehr and massacred the inhabitants, all the male population (above eight years of age) being slaughtered and great cruelty indulged in.[2]

In 1304 the Mongols under Ali Beg (said to be a descendant of Chingiz Khan) and another leader invaded India and marching in a north-easterly direction reached the neighbourhood of Amroha. The sultan, Ala-ud-din Khalji, sent a strong force under Malik Naib Akhur-bak (probably Malik Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq, the master of the horse) against them. The Mongol army was routed and "the battle-field was covered with heaps of slain like shocks of corn.[3]" The Mongol leaders were taken prisoner (20,000 horses also being captured) and conducted to the presence of the sultan who had them trampled by elephants.[4] A few years after this incident, the sultan quarrelled with his son Khizr Khan and sent him in disgrace to Amroha. About 1345 the governor of Sambhal found that he was unable to collect the revenue on account of a famine raging in the region. On pressing demands being made on him to deposit it, he rebelled and it seems that forces from the subah of Avadh were sent to crush him. When the governor of Avadh (Ain-ul-Mulk) rebelled, the forces of the governor of Amroha were among those ordered by the sultan (Muhammad bin Tughluq) to suppress him. In 1380 Firuz Shah Tughluq made Sambhal the base of operations against the rebellious people of Katehr. He appointed Malik Daud, an Afghan, governor of Sambhal and ordered him to devastate Katehr annually with fire and sword. The king himself visited the district every year for five years to see that his orders were being carried and "for six years not an inhabitant was to be seen in that district, nor was a single *jarib* of the land cultivated.[5]" Thousands of Hindus were massacred[6] but despite

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[1] Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II p., 353

[2] Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Calcutta, 1869), pp. 57-59

[3] Ziauddin Barani: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi* (Elliot and Dowson. *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, p. 105)

[4] Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, p. 196: *Khalji Kalin Bharat*, p. 88 (translation of extract from *Tarikh Firuzshahi*); *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p 110

[5] Firishta: *Tarikh-i-Firishta* (Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VI, p. 229)

[6] *The Cambridge History of India*. Vol. III, pp. 182-83

these atrocities, the Katehriyas could not be subdued. About 1396 the Muslim nobles of this region became independent and took possession of all the wealth and revenues.

In 1407 Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur besieged Sambhal. Asad Khan Lodi, the governor, surrendered two days after and Tatar Shah was appointed governor by Ibrahim Shah. But after a few months the fort was recovered by Sultan Mahmud Shah Tughluq and restored to Asad Khan Lodi. In 1412 the Saiyid Sultan, Khizr Khan, came to Sambhal and laid waste the country of Katehr. He cleared the jungles of the Ramganga and the Sambhal region of the rebels and gave Amroha to Saiyid Salim whose sons, Saiyid Khan and Shuja ul-Mulk, succeeded their father in 1429-30[1] the former rebelling shortly after. Their estates were confiscated but they were pardoned subsequently and reinstated.

In 1434, Sultan Mubarak Shah was murdered by his minister, Sarwar-ul-Mulk, who usurped all the power and gave the *iqta* of Amroha to one of his Hindu adherents which greatly offended the Muslim nobility. Allahdad Lodi, the governor of Sambhal, allied with some other nobles, raised the standard of revolt and succeeded in getting the minister killed. Muhammad Shah bestowed Amroha upon Chaman (who was given the title of Ghazi-ul-Mulk) and the governorship of Sambhal on Darya Khan (Allahdad's brother).[2] In 1450 Alaud-ud-din Alam Shah (1445—1450), the last Saiyid king, who had made Budaun his headquarters, arrived at Amroha. The Afghan nobles of the region made complaints against the unpopular vizir, Hamid Khan, and the sultan agreed to put him to death but he himself was deposed by Hamid Khan from whom Bahlul Lodi captured the throne. Darya Khan had pushed forward the western limits of his Sambhal territory as far as the Yamuna (near Delhi) and he continued as governor for the greater part of the reign of Bahlul Lodi (1451—89) who was a relative of his. In 1452 Mahmud Sharqi almost persuaded Darya Khan to join him in an attack on the throne but the latter remained loyal to Bahlul Lodi thus frustrating the designs of the Sharqi ruler.[3] In 1478, on his way back from Budaun, Husain Sharqi captured Sambhal and took prisoner Mubarak Khan, the governor. Bahlul Lodi was, however, soon able to recover it and made Muhammad Qasim Sambhali the governor but some time later he gave it to his own son, Sikandar Lodi (as his personal jagir). After his accession to the throne, Sinkandar Lodi spent 4 years at Sambhal which for all

[1] Yahia bin Ahmed bin Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 41-45, 68)

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 80—84

[3] K. S. Lal : *Twilight of the Delhi Sultanate* (Bombay, 1963), pp. 135-36

practical purposes became his capital. In 1500 Naudhan (a Brahmana resident of Sambhal) made the declaration that Islam was true but his own religion was also true.[1] At this there were protests from the Ulema and the sultan summoned a religious congress at Sambhal to deliberate on the matter. As a result of the verdict, which was that Naudhan should either embrace Islam or die, he chose death.

When Babur became king of Delhi in 1526, he sent his general Hindu Beg to bring into subjection the Afghan governor of Sambhal, Qasim Sambhali, who was defeated.[2] The *iqta* of Sambhal was then assigned to Humayun.[3] Babur himself visited Sambhal on October 2, 1527 and stayed there for two days.[4] When Zaid Khan, who had been appointed governor of Sambhal by Babur, was thrown out by the Afghans, Humayun was sent with an army to fight against them. He recovered the place but had to return to Delhi on account of Babur's death in 1530.

On Humayun's accession to the throne, Sambhal was assigned to his younger brother, Mirza Askari, but the growing power of the Afghans, who had now assembled under the leadership of Sher Shah, resulted in Humayun's defeat in 1540. Among the Mughal fugitives who took shelter at Sambhal was Bairam Khan (the latter's confident). An army under Haibat Khan Niazi captured and plundered the city and made slaves of the inhabitants. Nasir Khan was appointed governor of the place but his tyranny soon led to his removal.[5] In spite of the prolonged repression and the continuous inroads of the armies of the sultans, the freedom-loving Katehriyas could not be dislodged from this region which was their stronghold. Regarding its administration Sher Shah said, "We must select some person endowed both with valour and justice whom to send to Sambhal, for in that sarkar are many lawless and rebellious persons."[6] The choice fell on Isa Khan who brought peace to the territory and maintained friendly relations with Mitra Sen, the Katehriya chief. He so humbled the zamindars that "they did not rebel even when he ordered them to cut down their jungles, which they had cherished like children, but cut them with their own hands, though drawing deep sighs of affliction; and they reformed and repented them of their thieving and high-

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[1] Firishta: *Tarikh-i-Firishta*, Vol. I, p. 182

[2] *Mughal Kalin Bharat, Babur*, p. 203

[3] Ahmad Yadgar: *Tarikh-i-Shahi*, edited by M Hidayat Husain Calcutta, (1939) p. 128

[4] *Mughul Kalin Bharat, Babur*, pp. 260-61

[5] Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 383-84

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 388

way robberies, and they paid in at the city their revenue according to the measurements."[1]

During the reign of Islam Shah (1545—1554), Sambhal was held by Taj Khan Kirani who was directed to capture Khawas Khan, the rebel who had taken shelter with the raja of Kumaun. Taj Khan invited Khawas Khan and promised him many favours but when he came to Sirsi (9·6 km. north east of Sambhal), decapitated him when he was at prayer and sent the head to Islam Shah at Delhi.[2] During the confusion which followed the death of Islam Shah, the Katehriyas seem to have recovered the town of Chaupala, the name of the size of Moradabad. Mitra Sen seems to have gained favour with the Suri sultans as in 1552 he is mentioned as being the governor of Sambhal.[3] Sambhal was for a time held by Ibrahim Khan Suri during his contest for the throne and it was here that he recruited his army after his defeat (near Agra) by Sikandar Shah Suri. In 1555 one Kambar Diwana raised a force at Sambhal and attacked Budaun where he met his death. When Humayun recovered the kingdom of Delhi he gave Sambhal to Bairam Khan who appointed Isa Khan as his deputy but it appears that it was lost to Muhammad Adil. In the following year Sambhal was attacked by Ali Quli Khan (a Mughal officer) who expelled Muhammad Adil's governor, Shadi Khan, and occupied the place. On his accession to the throne Akbar appointed Ali Quli Khan governor of Sambhal[4] but he was shortly after transferred to Jaunpur.

In 1566 Ibrahim Husain Mirza, Muhammad Husain Mirza and Shah Mirza, who were relatives of Akbar and held jagirs in the pargana of Azampur (in the sirkar of Sambhal), revolted and plundered the country.[5] The news that Munim Khan (Akbar's commander) had advanced as far as Delhi to punish them, obliged them to leave the place. They returned in 1573 and after occupying Azampur attacked Amroha. Munin-ud-din Khan Farankhudi, the governor of Sambhal, and some other jagirdars shut themselves up in the fort of Sambhal but the arrival of Husain Khan Tukriya relieved them and the Mirzas fled the district by the ferry at Garmukhteshwar.[6] During the reign of Akbar the governorship of

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 415-16

[2] Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 480—92

[3] Moens, S. M. : *Report on the Settlement of the Bareilly District*, (Allahabad 1874), p. 28

[4] Badaoni: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe (Calcutta, 1924), Vol. II, pp. 5, 14

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 87

[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 154—58

Sambhal was held successively by Mir Muhammad, Hakim Ain-ul-Mulk, Said Khan Chaghatai, Qulij Khan Andajani, Mirza Muzaffar Husain and later by some of the great nobles at court who governed the region through their deputies. The last governor of the place was Mirza Ali Beg who continued to hold Sambhal during the early years of Jahangir's reign.

In Akbar's time the sirkar of Sambhal (in the subah of Delhi) contained 47 *mahals* of which 20 roughly corresponded to the area occupied by the present district of Moradabad. Amroha, which still exists as a pargana, was the largest which had a cultivated area of 3,20,654 bighas and yielded 63,42,000 dams of revenue. It was held by the Saiyids who contributed 1,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 50 elephants. The *mahal* of Rajabpur, which forms part of the tahsil of Amroha and gives its name to a village, had a cultivated area of about 40,346 bighas yielding 6,12,977 dams of revenue. It was held by the Khokhar Rajputs and Sheikhs who contributed 25 horse and 100 foot. The *mahal* of Islampur Bahru, which was part of the present Amroha and Thakurdwara tahsils, was held by the Bishnois who paid a revenue of 13,70,640 dams for a cultivated area of 66,096 bighas and contributed 100 horse and 200 foot. The remaining portion of the present tahsil of Amroha and part of that of the present tahsil of Thakurdwara were covered by the *mahal* of Seohara (the major portion of which now lies in the Bijnor district), the remainder of the tahsil of Thakurdwara being covered by the *mahal* of Mughalpur which was held by the Tagas who furnished 100 horse and 500 foot and paid a revenue of 35,80,000 dams for a cultivated area of 1,68,374 bighas. Another *mahal* Chaupala, the name of the old Katehriya settlement, covered part of the present tahsil of Moradabad and had a cultivated area of 1,01,619 bighas and yielded 13,40,812 dams of revenue. It was also held by the Tagas who contributed 100 cavalry and 500 infantry. The present tahsil of Bilari was covered by four *mahals* (Narauli, Kundarkhi, Sahaspur and Deora) and a portion of the *mahal* of Jadwar, the bulk of which lay in the Budaun district and was held by the Bargujars. Narauli had a cultivated area of 1,81,621 bighas and was assessed at 14,08,093 dams. It was also owned by the Bargujar Rajputs and furnished 40 horse and 400 foot. The Kayasths held Kundarkhi, paid 6,74,936 dams for 86,164 bighas and provided a force of 50 horse and 400 foot. The Tagas, who held Sahaspur, supplied a force of equal size and paid 9,44,304 dams for a cultivated area of 54,845 bighas. Deora was held by the Dors who furnished a force of 25 horse and 200 foot and paid 19,24,837 dams for a cultivated area of 96,965 bighas.

The present tahsil of Sambhal was covered by four *mahals*. The twin *mahals* of Sambhal and Sambhal Haveli were held by the Tagas, Brahmanas and Khokhar Rajputs, paid a revenue of 41,73,401 dams for

a cultivated area of 2,48,850 bighas and kept 150 horse and 900 foot; Sirsi was held mainly by the Saiyids who contributed a force of 20 horse and 200 foot and paid 9,58,769 dams for an area of 52,401 bighas; and Majhaula had a cultivated area of 1,42,461 bighas which was assessed at 17,37,556 dams and was held by the Bargujars who contributed a contingent of 400 cavalry and 8,000 infantry. The area of the present tahsil of Hasanpur was covered by seven *mahals* of which Azampur was the most important: held by the Tagas, it had a cultivated area of 55,467 bighas, yielded a revenue of 23,89,478 dams and contributed 30 horse and 300 foot; the Jats held Ujhari and supplied a force of 20 horse and 300 foot, its cultivated area being 1,25,221 bighas and its revenue 6,97,609 dams; Islampur Durga was also held by the Jats who provided a force of 20 horse and 200 foot and paid a revenue of 4,29,675 dams for about 11,218 bighas of cultivated land; the Rahes owned Dhaka, contributed 25 horse and 200 foot and paid 6,70,364 dams for a cultivated area of about 1,30,159 bighas; Dhabarsi (proprietors not known) also provided a similar force and the revenue paid was 2,80,306 dams for about 82,693 bighas of cultivated land; Kachh was assessed at 12,48,995 dams, its cultivated area being 99,868 bighas and the contingent it supplied 20 horse and 200 foot; and Bachhraon was held by the Tagas who furnished 50 horse and 200 foot and paid 8,28,322 dams of revenue for about 1,15,227 bighas of cultivated land.[1]

Little is known about the history of the district in Jahangir's time About the end of his reign or at the beginning of Shah Jahan's when the raja of Kumaun complained to the emperor that Raja Ramsukh, the raja of Kumaun complained to the emperor that Raja Ramsukh, the Katehriya chief (who held the fort of Chaupala), had encroached upon the territory of Kumaun, Rustam Khan was ordered to punish the offender. After seizing the fort of Chaupala by fraud, he killed the Katehriya chief, built a mosque and a new fort at Chaupala and a new city to which he gave the name of Rustamnagar. He was subsequently required by Shah Jahan to explain why he had exceeded his authority and why he had given his own name to the city. He evaded giving a reply to the first charge and appeased the monarch regarding the second by saying that he had not done so but had named it Moradabad in honour of the young prince, Murad.[2]

Rustam Khan retained charge of Sambhal till his death in 1658. Muhammad Qasim Khan succeeded him and during the war of succession

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[1] Abul Fazl: *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by J. Sarkar, Vol. II, pp 294—96

[2] Fisher, F. H.: *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IX, Part II, pp 143-46

for the imperia throne among the sons of Shahjahan, he supported Dara but was pardoned by Aurangzeb. He continued to hold his charge till 1661, the year of his death. Raja Makrand Rai appears to have held charge of both Moradabad and Bareilly for some time. Faizullah Khan, who was appointed *faujdar* of Moradabad after him, died in 1681 and was replaced by Afrasiab Khan who was followed by Masnad Khan in 1688.[1]

The position as regards the proprietary settlements in the district seems to have remained much the same from the time of Akbar to the end of Aurangzeb's reign.

At the time of his death in 1707, the bulk of the present district of Moradabad was included in the sirkar of Sambhal (in the subah of Delhi) and was held in jagir by Qamaruddin Khan, the imperial vizir.[2] during the reign of Bahadur Shah (1707-1712), Daud Khan, an Afghan slave (who hailed from Roh in Afghnistan), left his master, Shah Alam Khan, came to Rohilkhand (then known as Katehr) and took up service under a local chief named Mudar Shah (of Madhkar 20·9 km. east of Chandausi). On behalf of his new master he fought against the ruler of Bankoli (in Bareilly district), where well into his hands a handsome Jat boy 7 or 8 years of age—whom he converted to Islam and named Ali Muhammad Khan, adopting him as his son.[3] In 1713, Muhammad Amin Khan (father of the imperial vizir) was sent as *faujdar* of Moradabad but was soon recalled to court and despatched on an expedition against the Sikhs.[4] In 1715, Nizam ul-Mulk (before his appointment as subedar of the Deccan) was appointed *faujdar* of Moradabad.[5] The district remained undisturbed in his time but he was recalled in 1718 and replaced by a Kashmiri named Muhammad Murad, who had at one time served under Jahandar Shah and had subsequently ingratiated himself with the emperor, Farrukh Siyar, receiving the title of Rukn-ud-daula Itikad Khan. He changed the name of Moradabad to Ruknabad and it was made the seat of a subah.[6] But the arrangement was short-lived as he was deprived of office in 1719 when Rafi-ud-Darajat became emperor. Saif-ud-din Khan,[7] a brother of Abdulla and Husain Ali, the well-known Barha Saiyid

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[1] Saqi Musta'ad Khan: *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, translated into English by J. N. Sarkar, pp. 127, 191

[2] Irvine, W.: *Later Mughals*, Vol. II (Calcutta, 1922), pp. 117—119; Seid Gho'am Hossein Khan: *The Seir Mutaqherin*, Vol. III (Calcutta), p. 238

[3] Srivastava, A. L.: *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, (Agra, 1954), p. 109

[4] Irvine, W.: *Later Mughals*, Vol. I, p. 264

[5] Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J.: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VII (Allahabad, 1964), p. 460

[6] *Ibid*, p. 469

[7] Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p 406

brothers, was now made the *faujdar* but with their fall he was replaced by Haider Quli Khan.

In 1721, Qamar-ud-din Khan sent an expedition under Azmat Ullah Khan, governor of Moradabad, against the combined forces of Raja Debi Chand of Kumaun and 20,000 Rohillas under Daud Khan who had assembled some where between Sambhal and Moradabad, were looting the peasantry and plundering the travellers and had siezed a number of parganas. In this action Daud Khan, who had behaved treacherously towards his employer Debi Chand, was captured by him along with his men and was put to death.[1] Ali Muhammad Khan now assumed the leadership of the Afghans in this region (who were beginning to be known as the Rohillas) and also became a jamadar in the personal force of Azmat Ullah Khan.[2]

On being deprived of the office of subedar of the Deccan, Nizam-ul-Mulk reached Moradabad[3] in 1727. About the year 1737, Ali Muhammad Khan led the expedition sent by the imperial vizir for the overthrow of Saiyid Saif-ud-din Ali Khan of Jansath (in district Muzaffarnagar) and in the battle fought there the Afghan columns secured a signal victory for the imperial forces. In recognition of his services he was awarded the title of nawab and the privilege of *naubat*[4] (announcement of a dignitary's arrival or departure, etc., by the playing of musical instruments, particularly the kettledrum).

In the confusion that followed the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739, Ali Muhammad Khan declared his independence and in order to expand his possessions, began to raid the adjoining territories. His belligerent activities were soon reported to the vizir, who in 1741 ordered Raja Harnand Arora, *faujdar* of Moradabad, to expel the ambitious and aggressive Rohilla from the imperial territories encroached upon and to make him pay the revenue due to the government with respect to the territory under the Rohillas which fell within the jurisdiction of the *faujdar* of Moradabad.[5] Harnand Arora, who was joined by Abdul Nabi Khan, the

[1] Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 119-120: Maulvi Muhammad Ikram Azam: *Haqeeqat Rampur* (Urdu text), (Budaun, 1940), pp. 19-19

[2] Sarkar, J. N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1932), p. 48

[3] Khan, Samsam ul-daulah Shah Nawaz: *The Maat'hir-ul-Umara* (English translation by H. Beveridge), Vol. II, p. 418

[4] Sarkar, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 49: Aitchison, C. U.: *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring Countries*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1909), p. 1

[5] Sarkar, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 49; Hamilton, C.: *An Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress, and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afghans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan*, (1787), pp. 47—94

amil (revenue official) of Bareilly and Shahabad, marched with 50.000 soildiers to Asalatpur Jarai. a village on the April river in pargana Bilari (24·1 km. south of Moradabad), where he waited for the astrologers to determine and declared a favourable time of attack. Ali Muhammad Khan now marched with 12,000 Rohillas and fell upon Harnand Arora's force by right, sacking and plundering everything in the way. In this confusion Motiram (one of Harnand Arora's officers) with a few of his men gave fight to the Rohillas but was cut lown. The rest of the imperial army was completely routed ond the *faujdar* and the *amil* were killed by the Afghans. Ali Muhammad Khan now seized Sambhal, Moradabad and Amroha.[1] Another expedition was sent against him by the vizir under his son, Mir Mannu, but Ali Muhammad Khan was able to win Mir Mannu over by giving his daughter in marriage to him, he himself being recognised as the lawful governor of Katehr, which was named "the land of the Ruhelas.[2]" According to a contemporary writer 'from that period Aaley-mahmed-qhan rose to figure amongst the Princes of Hindostan, and having in a little time assembled an army of forty thousand determined Afghans, he stretched his dominions. . . and established his authority in Moorad-abad, Berheily. Anoulah, Bedaon. Bun-gur, Sambal, and Amroah, as well as in some other places.[3]' About 1741, he managed to annex the bulk of the district and increased his military strength by recruiting the Afghan immigrants who had settled down in this region so that by 1742 he commanded a force of about thirty to forty thousand Rohillas.[4] This augmentation of his power and territorial expansion eastward presented a potent threat to Safdar Jang. the nawab of Avadh, who in 1744 persuaded the emperor (Muhammad Shah) to lead an expedition to crush the Rohillas whom he regarded as a 'serpent in his path to Delhi.[5]' On May 14, 1745, the imperial army, led by the emperor and Safdar Jang, marched through Sambhal and went on to Budaun where the Rohillas were defeated with heavy losses and Ali Muhammad Khan was forced to surrender. He was taken to Delhi as a state prisoner but 4,000 Rohillas, who had in the meantime collected at Sambhal. marched to Delhi demanding his instant release. A compromise was arrived at through the intercession of the vizir, Ali Muhammad Khan giving up his two sons, Abdullah and Faizullah. as hostages to serve at court and agreeing to surrender the territories which he had recently captured. A *mansab* of 4,000 was conferred on

[1] Syed Ali Hussun Khan Bahaduri: *Brief History of the Chiefs of Rampur*, (Calcutta, 1892). p. 7; Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, *op. cit.*, pp. 234—236
[2] Sarkar, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 50
[3] Seid Gholam Hossein Khan, *op. cit.*, p. 296
[4] Sarkar, J. N., *op. cit.*, pp. 50-51
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 67

him and he was sent away being appointed governor of Sarhind (in Punjab) so that his power and influence in Rohilkhand might not endanger the imperial administration in those parts.[1] The immediate charge of Moradabad was placed first in the hands of Farid-ud-din Khan (Azmat Ullah Khan's son) and then in that of Raja Chatar Bhuj. In that year Qutb-ud-din (the son of Muin-ud-din, a former *nazim* of Bareilly) who was living in great poverty in his mud fort of Chhajlait (20·9 km. north of Moradabad) tried to regain his ancestral possessions by obstructing Hidayat Ali Khan (the then *nazim* of Bareilly). But the latter, acting with force and diplomacy, succeeded in winning him over and also in enlisting the support of many Rohilla chiefs, foremost among whom was Pir Ahmad Khan, who, however, soon turned against the *nazim* and attacked him with a force of 1,700 Afghans but was repulsed.[2] In 1748 the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali provided an opportunity to the Rohillas to recover their lost position and Ali Muhammad Khan returned to Moradabad and re-established his authority.[3] He uprooted all the old officials and zamindars, including Mahendra Singh, of Thakurdwara (about 43·4 km. north of Moradabad), drove out the vizir's deputy, forced Hidayat Ali Khan to submit and once again became master of Rohilkhand. But he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his triumph and died in September, 1748.[4] The confusion and instability in which he left the Rohilla kingdom made it difficult for his son and successor, Sadullah Khan, to have a peaceful time. Safdar Jang now began to take every opportunity of prosecuting his designs against the Rohillas. He induced Qutb-ud-din (whose father had formerly received from Muhammad Shah the military command of Moradabad) to invade Rohilkhand but the attempt ended in disaster as Qutb-ud-din was killed by the Rohillas (under Dunde Khan a Rohilla chief). Safdar Jang then encouraged Qaim Khan, the Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad, to attack them which he did in the winter of 1749 with a large force but was killed[5] in action. Ahmad Khan Bangash (Qaim Khan's successor) now managed to gain the support of Sadullah Khan (Ali Muhammad Khan's son) who sent a force of 10,000 in aid of the Bangash chief to fight against Safdar Jang. Their combined troops having gained a victory over his forces, he now called in the Marathas to his aid. The Rohillas were defeated and the remnants of their army took to flight, by way of Aonla and Moradabad, to the foothills of Kumaun.[6]

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[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 61-62; Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 65—67

[2] Sarkar, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 64

[3] Burn, R.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV (Delhi. 1957), p. 420

[4] Srivastava, A. L.: *The First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, p. 109

[5] Strachey J.: *Hastings and the Rohilla War*, (Oxford, 1892), pp. 16-17; Sarkar, J. N., *op cit.*. Vol. I (2nd Ed , Calcutta, 1949), pp. 213—215

[6] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, pp. 151-156; Burn, R., *op. cit.*, pp. 430-431

The campaign against the Rohillas was discontinued when the news of a fresh invasion by Ahmad Shah Abdali reached the court. Safdar Jang made peace with the Rohillas who were allowed to retain their lands but were required to pay revenue regularly to the emperor and a war indemnity of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Marathas.[1] About this time Abdullah Khan and Faiz Ullah Khan (the hostages at the imperial court) were released and they now laid claim to their father's domains but an agreement was arrived at through the intercession of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (Shah Alam Khan's son and Sadullah Khan's father-in-law) who had now become the most important leader of the Rohillas. The Rohilla principality was divided among the sons of Ali Muhammad Khan: Moradabad went jointly to Sadullah Khan and Allah Yar, Aonla to Abdullah Khan and Murtuza Khan and Bareilly to Faiz Ullah Khan and Muhammad Yar Khan. But their falling out amongst themselves soon after gave Hafiz Rahmat Khan the excuse to revise the arrangement under which Moradabad went to Dunde Khan and Sadullah Khan was given a pension of eight lakhs[2] of rupees. Allah Yar died in 1754 and Sadullah Khan in 1764. In 1759 war ensued between Najib-ud-daula (a Rohilla chief) and the Marathas, the former being driven to the western bank of the Ganga. In the course of a month the Marathas destroyed 1,300 villages in the districts of Moradabad and Bijnor and committed many atrocities. The Rohillas could offer no effectual resistance and the Marathas were driven back only when Shuja-ud-daula's troops entered the struggle.[3] Dunde Khan died in 1770 (at the age of 70) leaving behind 3 sons—Mahib Ullah Khan, Fateh Ullah Khan and Azim Ullah Khan, who divided the district of Moradabad among themselves.[4]

In November, 1772, the Marathas marched into Rohilkhand once again The Rohillas (under Ahmad Khan), who had assembled near Ramghat to prevent their advance, were defeated and the Marathas proceeded to Sambhal, plundering the country between it and Moradabad.[5] They withdrew only on the approach of the combined forces of Shuja-ud-daula and the British (under Robert Barker). A treaty was drawn up with the Rohillas by which Shuja-ud-daula undertook to drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand in return for 40 lakhs of rupees to be paid by the Rohillas within 3 years. The Marathas having retired, Shuja-ud-daula repeatedly wrote to Hafiz Rahmat Khan demanding the stipulated

[1] Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 182
[2] Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, p. 122
[3] Strachey, J., *op. cit.*, p. 20
[4] Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 166-167
[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 184-186

indemnity but as the demand was not met, he once again invaded Rohilkhand with the help of the British. The Rohillas resisted the invasion but were badly routed in a fierce battle on April 23, 1774, Hafiz Rahmat Khan himself being killed.[1] On October 7, 1774, Faiz Ullah Khan entered into a treaty with Shuja-ud-daula, under which he was left only with a jagir, the whole of Rohilkhand going to Shuja-ud-daula who divided it into 3 districts with headquarters at Moradabad, Bareilly and Budaun, respectively. Moradabad was assigned to Asalat Khan, who was succeeded by Mahtab Singh Bishnoi, under both of whom it seems to have remained undisturbed. The mounting debt on account of the maintenance of British forces led to the surrender of the whole of Rohilkhand, including Moradabad, to the British under the treaty of November 10, 1801, concluded with Saadat Ali (the nawab of Avadh) The district was visited by a severe famine in 1803-04. In 1805 lawlessness became rampant in the district when the Pindaris under their leader Amir Khan, a Rohilla freebooter (born and bred in Sambhal who had taken up service under Holkar and was now sent to create a diversion in Rohilkhand in his master's interest, marched to Dhanaura (70·8 km. west of Moradabad), Amroha and then to Moradabad where he stayed for 3 days, appointed a kotwal and plundered certain private individuals to the extent of 3 lakhs of rupees. But on the approach of Smith (the English general) he fled to Kashipur. Advancing along the foot of the hills he devolved upon the city of Moradabad and made forced marches through Sambhal, Chandausi and Amroha but ultimately, on March 12, 1805[2], was chased across the Ganga by the British. Till 1809 formidable bands of Jat, Ahir and Mewati robbers overran the district which were extirpated by 1814.

In 1837-38 the district once again suffered from a serious famine.[3] In 1840 on the occasion of Muharram, a communal disturbance broke out between the Hindus and the Muslims which resulted in the death of 14 persons. In 1853 a minor fracas occurred at Moradabad between the Sunnis and the Shias.[4]

The news of the struggle for freedom and the massacre of some English people at Meerut reached Moradabad on May 13, 1857. and

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[1] Penderel Moon: *Warren Hastings and British India*, (London, 1947), pp. 121-125; Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-Daulah*. Vol. II (Lahore, 1945), pp. 241-252; Hamilton, C., *op. cit.*, pp. 195-196

[2] Busawun Lal: *Memoirs of the Puthan soldier of fortune the Nuwab Ameer-ood-Doulah Mohummud Ameer Khan* (English translated by H. T. Prinsep Calcutta 1832), pp. 253, 254-255, 258

[3] Alexander, E.: *Final Report on the Settlement of the Moradabad District*, (Allahabad, 1881), p. 16

[4] Ibid., p. 17

4 days later it was learnt that a party of 29 Indian sepoys who had joined the freedom struggle, had crossed the Ganga and was making for Moradabad. On May 18, the British sent a detachment of Indian infantry to round up the sepoys who had now encamped on the banks of the Gangan, 6·4 km. from Moradabad. A scuffle ensued, the sepoys having fired 2 shots. One of them was shot dead and 8 or 10 were seized with Rs 3,000 (money said to have been plundered from the Muzaffarnagar treasury). A general scramble took place for the money but eventually the prisoners and the cash were taken away to Moradabad on elephant back and made over to the magistrate and assistant civil surgeon.[1] At dawn the next morning, 5 more who had escaped entered the cantonment, 3 being seized, one receiving a slight bayonet wound and one being shot dead. They were taken to jail and the fact that the man killed was a relative of a sepoy in the Indian infantry, led to an outbreak by about 170 supporters who rushed to the jail and released not only the arrested sepoys but all the prisoners as well. The bulk of the Indian regiment which was called out by the English officers, recaptured about 150 runaway prisoners.[2]

On May 20, Saiyid Gulzar Ali, a *muafidar* (zamindar exempted by government from paying revenue) of Amroha burnt the tahsil and thana of Amroha, killed the *thanedar,* plundered Rs 17,000 of the government revenue and proclaimed himself viceroy of the king of Delhi. One of his measures was to denounce the East India Company's rupee and to bring into use pre-British coins But on the arrival of the British forces on May 25, he took to flight; his house was razed to the ground[3] and Amroha was entrusted to Gur Sahai (a Jat) who held the charge till June 1858.[4]

Some days previously Moradabad had been threatened by 2 companies of sappers and miners, who had joined the struggle at Roorki. A British detachment was sent to arrest their progress but though they were able to get away and crossed the Ramganga, they eventually laid down their arms.[5]

On June 2, 1857, the intelligence was received by the citizens and sepoys at Moradabad that a rising against the British had been successful

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[1] Wilson, J. C.: *Narrative of the Outbreak of Disturbances and Restoration of Authority at Moradabad*, (Calcutta, 1858), pp. 2-4

[2] *Ibid.*, pp 4-5

[3] Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh,* Vol. V (Lucknow, 1960), pp. 239-40; Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies* 1857-59; (Calcutta, 1957), p. 110

[4] Wilson, J. C., *op. cit*. p. 7

[5] *Ibid.*

at Bareilly and the next day the treasury, containing some Rs 2,70,000, was handed over to the sepoys. The British officials (both civil and military) left the place with their families, those remaining behind paying with their lives, with the exception of a few who purchased immunity by embracing Islam.[1] The kachahri was burnt and the bungalows of the Europeans plundered. One Majju Khan (a descendant of Azmat Ullah Khan) was proclaimed viceroy of Moradabad. On June 4, the nawab of Rampur sent Abdul Ali Khan, his uncle, to take charge of Moradabad, he himself arriving 2 days later, appointing Majju Khan *nazim* of Moradabad and leaving the same day. But Majju Khan's rule was interrupted by the arrival of the Bareilly brigade under Bakht Khan (subedar of artillery who had joined the freedom struggle) who on June 15, impeached him on the charge of having protected the Christians and conniving at the distribution of the Moradabad government treasure among the sepoys. But as soon as Bakht Khan departed 2 days later, a proclamation was made in favour of Majju Khan and it was also announced "that the people were God's; the country the King of Delhi's and Mujjoo Khan was Viceroy of Moradabad" and that whoever failed to attend his durbar next day would be guilty of treason, and would be "blown away from a gun." Abbas Ali (who belonged to the family of Dunde Khan, the Rohilla chief) followed Bakht Khan and procured from him a sanad appointing Asad Ali (Abbas Ali's father) viceroy. Returning to Moradabad with this document, he managed to obtain some adherents and the operation seemed likely to be ruined by faction. But a common danger, in the form of a threat from the inhabitants of Bijna to plunder the city of Moradabad, eliminated the differences and Majju Khan was able to retain his position. The freedom fighters now formed their own government by appointing Musa Raza kotwal. Niyaz Ali deputy collector, Abul Fazal secretary of state and Majju Khan's sons generals and members of the administrative council.[2] Some of the Muslim nobles and popular leaders of Moradabad such as Ala Ali Khan, Subir Ali Khan, Ahid Ali Khan, Sajid Ali Khan, Hafiz Ali, Ahmedazuh Khan and Akbar Ali also supported this newly formed government. The Muslims of the city now made a bid for fighting a religious war. One Zainul Abedin proclaimed jihad against the British, sedition was preached against them in the mosques every Friday and Mannu (a maulvi) collected 250 fighters[3] for the jihad. Owing chiefly to the lack of money Majju Khan's attempts to coerce certain of the bankers led to an armed conflict between the Hindus

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[1] Wilson, J. C., *op. cit.*, pp. 10-15. Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, pp. 234-239

[2] Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, pp. 928-30; Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 110

[3] Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 110

and the Muslims, the former being supported by the Rajputs of Katghar. On June 24, 1857, Abdul Ali Khan again arrived at Moradabad with 2,000 men and 4 guns and established his authority in concert with Majju Khan and ordered the observance of the Muslim law in the dispensation of justice.[1] But the nawab of Rampur rescued the British families of the murdered and captive clerks who had been kept as prisoners by Majju Khan and sent them to Rampur. On June 29, a quarrel arose over a pumpkin (known as the Kuddu-gardi conflict) between the people of Moradabad and the Rampur troops which caused a general insurrection and about 40 of the nawab's men were killed, order being restored only on the intervention of Dhaukal Singh of Katghar. The next day Majju Khan collected a large body of men from Moradabad, Sambhal and Amroha, with the intention of sending them to Delhi to help the emperor but the nawab of Rampur dissuaded him from his purpose and allotted a jagir to him[2] in compensation. The spirit of lawlessness had become rampant in the outlying towns and on June 7 a large portion of Sambhal was plundered by the Mulas of Bilalpur, the Mewatis of Herapur, the Jats of Lakhori and other rural people, tahsil Bilari also being plundered a week later. From the 16th to the 24th Chandausi was similarly plundered by the villagers from the neighbourhood. The forces sent by the nawab of Rampur to relieve these towns are said merely to have enriched themselves by extorting money from Ramji Mal, a banker of Sambhal. In the tahsil of Thakurdwara, the Pathans and Julahas (Muslim weavers) joined the struggle and expelled the tahsildar, though the *munsif*, Azmat Ullah, held Thakurdwara itself and saved the records and the treasury. In August, 1857, two expeditions were despatched from Moradabad to Delhi under Jhabbar Ali Khan and Zain-ul-Abedin Khan, both crossing the Ganga at Puth. About the same time Khan Bahadur Khan (Hafiz Rahmat Khan's grandson and the lawful ruler of Rohilkhand) sent an embassy to Delhi, which passed through Moradabad. But the fall of Delhi, on September 20, gave a different complexion to affairs at Moradabad and the exaltation of the Muslims gave place to despondency when the nawab of Rampur openly declared his allegiance to the British cause and did his best to induce the people of Moradabad to remain loyal to them and who now began to vie with one another in their exhibition of loyalty to the British.

On April 22, 1858, Firuz Shah, a prince of the royal house of Delhi, arrived at Moradabad *via* Sambhal and the citizens, headed by Rai Parduman Kishan, rose in a body against his attempt at extortion.

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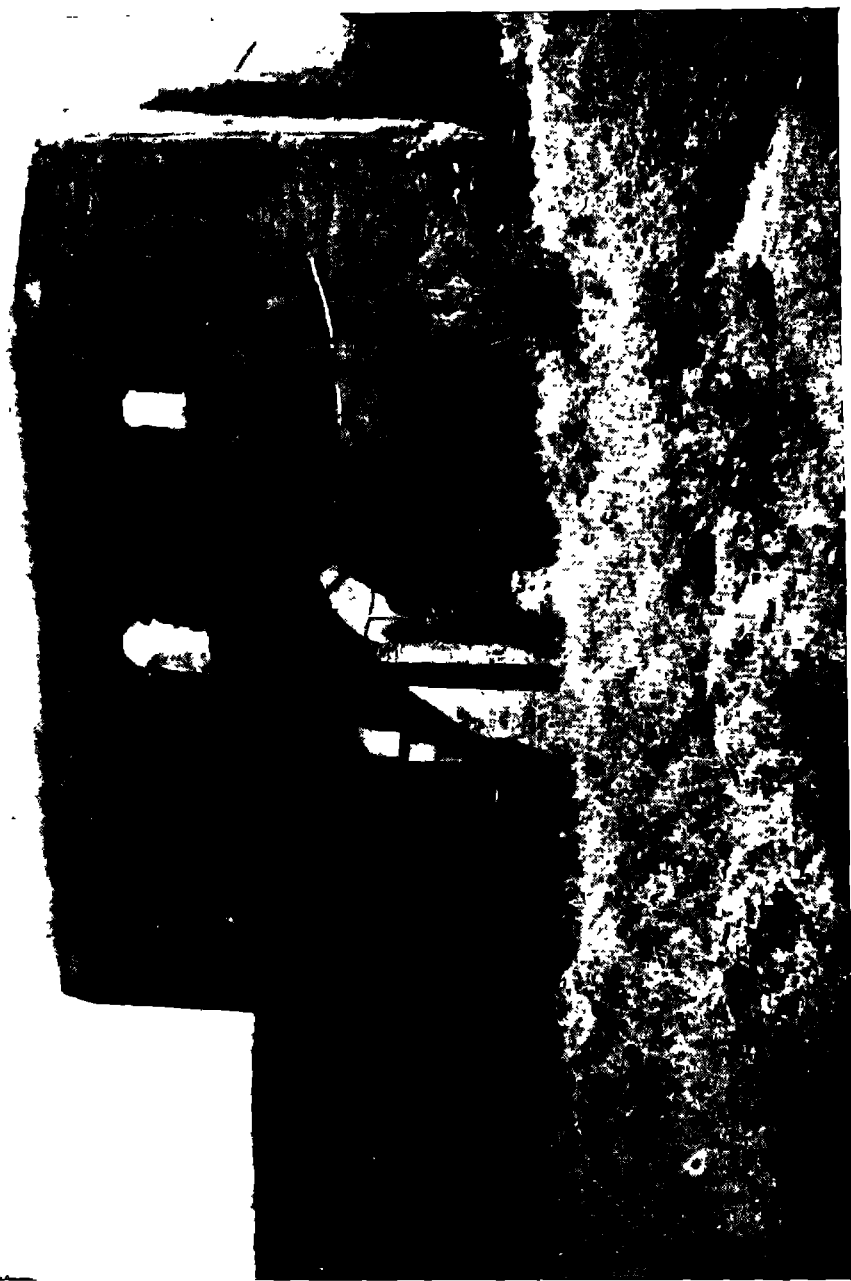
[1] Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, pp. 907-998

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 998

Remains of Fort of Firoz Shah, Firozpur, Sambhal

Two days later Firuz Shah encountered the nawab of Rampur's forces stationed there but ran away towards Bareilly on hearing of the arrival of the British troops. Majju Khan was captured and shot[1] the next day. On April 30, 1858, the British Commissioner of Rohilkhand arrived with the nawab of Rampur and the next day the city of Moradabad was illuminated in celebration of the restoration of British authority. The British column then marched for Bareilly on May 2, 1858, and again made over the charge of the district of Moradabad to the nawab of Rampur.[2] On June 16, 1858, British rule was completely restored at Moradabad and the nawab of Rampur was relieved of his charge. Those who were involved in the struggle were punished and rewards were bestowed by the British on their supporters.

In 1872 a communal riot broke out between the Hindus and the Muslims on the occasion of Muharram.

The activities of the Indian National Congress came into prominence in the district in 1921 with the commencement of the people's support for Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement when about 24 persons were arrested.

During the civil disobedience movement, which was also launched by Gandhiji in 1930, about 156 persons were imprisoned. Under his leadership, the salt satyagraha was also started at this time and the salt law was broken in the district and contraband salt was manufactured resulting in the arrest of 2 persons

In 1932, Peshawar Day was observed in Moradabad as a protest against the repressive measures taken against the people of Peshawar by the government during the civil disobedience movement when 109 persons of the district were sent to jail.

In the 1937 elections to the legislative Assembly (under the Government of India Act, 1935), of the 10 seats allotted to the district, 4 were annexed by the Independant, 3 by the Congress and 3 by the Muslim League.

The 'Quit India' movement of August 9. 1942, was strongly supported in the district and 2 days later a huge procession of about 40,000 persons was taken towards the kachahri in which Hindus and Muslims participated. The police opened fire and when the situation got out of control, the military, which was called in, opened fire, resulting in

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[1] Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, pp. 408-409, 441-442

[2] *Ibid* pp. 442, 481-482

50 people being injured, 15 dying and 154 being detained. The collective fines realised amounted Rs 17,397. On August 12, a mob attacked the railway station and the booking office taking away whatever could be laid hands on. At this time Kailash Chandra, a government servant, who had been sending to the press in his capacity as press correspondent correct information about the atrocities perpetrated by the collector of Moradabad, was removed from service on the charge of sending to the press news containing scathing criticism of the government administration in the district.[1]

In the election of 1946, for the provincial assembly, 4 out of 8 seats in the district were won by the Nationalist Muslim Party, 3 by the Congress and one by the Muslim League.

In 1948 some communal disturbances took place in Chandausi out were brought under control.

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[1] Govind Sahai: '42 *Rebellion*, (Delhi, 1947), pp. 261-263

Hari Mandir, top of Kot, Sambhal

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first enumeration of the population was done in 1808 when the district, which included the districts of Bijnor and Budaun, parts of those of Rampur and Bareilly and the area then known as the Naini Tal Tarai, had a population of 14,21,000.

The next enumeration, that of 1847-48, was conducted through the agency of the police. Excluding the population of pargana Kashipur, that of the district was 9,41,766, the average density being 412 to the square mile

The census of 1853 returned a population of 10,52,248 with an average density of 460·5 to the square mile.

At the census of 1865 the population of the district decreased to 10,23,257 and the density to 448 to the square mile.

The next census took place in 1872 and showed that the population had increased to 11,22,357 and the density to 491·2 to the square mile.

From 1881 onwards the enumeration began to be recorded decennially. That of 1881 showed that the population had increased to 11,55,173 with a density of 505·5 to the square mile.

According to the census of 1891, the population was 11,79,398 and the density 516·15 to the square mile.

The area and the actual population of the district from 1901 to 1961 is given in the following statement:

Census year		Area in square miles	Population		
			Total (with density)	Rural	Urban
1901	..	2303	11,91,993 (5[illegible])	9,42,135	2,49,858
1911	..	2285	12,62,933 (553)	10,04,833	2,58,100
1921	..	2285	11,98,653 (526)	9,39,043	2,59,010

[Continued

Census year		Area in square miles	Population		
			Total (with density)	Rural	Urban
1931	..	2289	12,84,108 (561)	9,89,066	2,95,042
1941	..	2288	14,73,151 (636)	11,23,369	3,49,782
1951	..	2289	16,60,955 (717)	12,64,595	3,96,360
1961	..	2289	19,73,530	15,35,833	4,37,697

The decennial growth and the percentage variation of population from 1901 to 1961 can be assessed from the following figures:

Census year		Population*	Percentage variation of population		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1901	..	11,83,270	+6·0	+6·7	+3·3
1911	..	12,53,001	+6·0	+6·7	+3·3
1921	..	11,89,568	−5·1	−0·5	+0·6
1931	..	12,74,284	+7·1	+5·3	+13·7
1941	..	14,61,881	+14·7	+13·0	+18·0
1951	..	16,48,248	+12·8	+12·6	+13·3
1961	..	19,73,530	+19·7	+22·7	+10·4

Thus between 1901 and 1961 the population of the district recorded an increase of 65·6 per cent when that of the State showed an increase of 51·7 per cent.

Population by subdivisions and Tahsils ..

According to the census of 1961 the district has a population of 19,73,530 (with males outnumbering females by 1,43,258) and stands tenth in the State in respect of population. The density of the district per square mile is about 857 which it much higher than the State average (648).

*The census authorities have recast the population figures of 1961 on the basis of the changes in the area of the district between 1951 and 1961 and those from 1901 to 1941 on the assumption that the proportion of the population in the area transferred to the total population of the district at the time of the transfer was the same in the particular census year as in 1951.

The area, inhabited villages and towns and the population of the tahsils according to sex at the census of 1961 are given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Area in square miles	Inhabited villages/ towns	Persons and density (in parentheses)		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amroha ..	383·8	511/2	3,47,432 (912)	2,68,152 (672)	79,280 (206)
Bilari ..	333·0	304/2	3,55,445 (1067)	2,98,358 (895)	57,087 (171)
Hasanpur ..	579·5	524/2	2,84,493 (491)	2,60,431 (440)	24,062 (410)
Moradabad ..	298·1	206/2	4,29,943 (140)	2,38,115 (705)	1,91,882 (043)
Sambhal ..	468·8	484/2	4,02,891 (850)	3,25,808 (670)	77,023 (160)
Thakurdwara ..	240·2	240/1	1,53,326 (638)	1,44, 00 (603)	8,417 (350)
District (total) ..	2,303·4	2,440/11	19,73,530 (857)	15,35,833 (674)	4,37,607 (18,746)

Tahsil	Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amroha ..	1,83,943	1,43,365	40,578	1,62,489	1,24,787	38,702
Bilari ..	1,91,924	1,61,161	30,763	1,63,521	1,37,197	26,324
Hasanpur ..	1,52,553	1,39,778	12,775	1,31,940	1,20,653	11,287
Moradabad ..	2,33,371	1,29,382	1,03,989	1,96,572	1,08,733	87,839
Sambhal ..	2,14,420	1,74,271	40,149	1,88,471	1,51,507	36,874
Thakurdwara ..	82,183	77,604	4,510	71,143	67,245	3,898
District (total) ..	10,58,394	8,25,621	2,32,773	9,15,136	7,10,212	2,04,924

Immigration and Emigration

According to the (provisional) figures of the census of 1961, about 92·5 per cent of the population enumerated in the district was born in it, 6·4 per cent was born in other districts of the State, 0·6 per cent in other parts of India and 0·5 per cent came from other countries. The immigrants from the districts of Uttar Pradesh numbered 1,25,598 (of which 97,422 were females) and 11,118 (of which 4,888 were females) were from other parts of India. The migration from and to the neighbouring districts is mostly due to marriage alliances.

Of 9,029 immigrants from the adjacent States, 6,636 were from Punjab (2,717 being females), 1,076 were from Bihar (354 being females) and 2,089 were from other parts of India including 1,317 from Delhi of whom 707 were females.

Of 9,820 immigrants who came from places outside India, 4,801 males and 4,645 females were born in Pakistan, 221 males and 97 females were born in Nepal and the remaining were born elsewhere.

Of 278 non-Indian nationals, 27 (of whom 6 were females) were from Nepal, 245 (of whom 189 were females) belonged to Pakistan, 3 males were from Burma, one male from the U.S.A. and a male and a female from other countries. The figures of emigration are not available but according to the vital statistics of the district it seems to have lost, owing to emigration, 41,000 persons between 1921 and 1930, about 31,000 between 1931 and 1940 and 38,000 from 1941 to 1950.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

According to the figures of the census of 1961, in the district 4,37,697 persons (or 22 per cent of the total population of 19,73,530) live in the urban and 15,35,833 (or 78 per cent) in the rural areas

There are 2,449 inhabited villages in the district, the statement that follows giving the number of villages in various ranges of population and the percentages of the rural population in each case.

Range of population	No. of villages	Percentage of rural population
Below 200	378	3·1
Between 200—499	937	21.0
Between 500—999	777	35·2
Between 1,000—1,999	286	25·0
Between 2,000—4,999	61	11·1
Between 5,000—9,999	9	3·9
Over 10,000	1	0·7

There are 11 urban areas in the district, the population of the towns being given below:

*Town		Persons	Males	Females
Moradabad M.B.	..	1,80,100	97,527	82,573
Amroha ,,	..	68,965	34,861	34,104
Sambhal ,,	..	68,940	35,800	33,140
Chandausi ,,	..	48,557	26,073	22,484
Hasanpur ,,		17,731	9,335	8,396
Moradabad Railway Settlement N.A.		11,728	6,462	5,266
Dhanaura N.A.	..	6,331	3,440	2,891
Bilari T.A.	..	8,530	4,690	3,840
Thakurdwara ,,	..	8,417	4,519	3,898
Bahjoi ,,	..	8,083	4,349	3,734
Kanth ,,	..	10,315	5,717	4,598

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951, the number of displaced persons in the district was 15,766 or 3·2 per cent of the total population of the displaced persons in the State (92 per cent coming into the district in 1947). Of these 13,774 persons (of whom 6,555 were females) came from West Pakistan, 175 (of whom 43 were females) from East Pakistan and the remaining 1,817 persons (of whom 825 were females) from other places. About 65·8 per cent of the displaced persons is engaged in commerce and transport, about 13·7 per cent in production other than cultivation, about 3·6 per cent in agriculture and about 16·7 per cent in other types of work.

The facilities and amenities extended to displaced persons coming from Pakistan have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of help to settle them in industry, business, land and other types of employment. A sum of Rs 1 22,238 was given on loan to displaced persons from 1948 49 to 1956 57 (Rs 3.05,585 as urban loan, Rs 48,250 as rural loan and Rs 1.16,756 for

*Census operations define a town as an area with a population of 5,000 or over, not less than three-fourths of which gets its livelihood through non-agricultural pursuits.

industrial purposes). 74 'C' type quarters, 50 shops-cum-flats and 62 shops were built in Moradabad city and 50 'C' type quarters at Chandausi for them. Financial assistance was given to a school in Chandausi and to the Kanya Pathshala and the Prem Mahila Shilp Vidyalaya (both in Moradabad city). From 1957 to 1964 scholarships amounting to Rs 8,300 were awarded to school-going children of disabled and widowed persons and Rs 6,360 to displaced students and trainees. The displaced persons of the district have gradually adapted themselves to the changed circumstances and have been absorbed in the normal life of the district.

Language

Prior to the operations of the census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of those who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu. But at the census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue of such people was recorded, whether Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu and 21 languages were returned as mother-tongues in the district, Hindustani, Hindi and Urdu being returned by the largest number. A list of the languages and dialects spoken in the district and the number (provisional) of persons speaking each according to the census of 1961 is given below:

Language	No. of persons
Hindi	13,05,186
Urdu	8,55.268
Punjabi	11,344
Bengali	449
English	368
Nepali	271
Sanskrit	166
Pahari	102
Sindhi	87
Marathi	54
Madrasi	51

[*Continued*.

Language	No. of persons
Garhwali	50
Persian	41
Gujarati	35
Tamil	30
Kumauni	12
Malayalam	10
Afghani/Kabuli/Paktho-Pasto/Pathan	3
Arabic	2
Telugu	1

Thus 99·4 per cent of the people of the district have Hindi or Urdu as their mother-tongue—66·2 per cent speaking the former and 32·2 per cent the latter. Of the 19,73,530 persons in the district only 72,937 (or 3·7 per cent) are bilingual (one of the languages being an Indian language). Those whose mother-tongue is neither Hindi nor Urdu are generally immigrants speaking one or the other as a subsidiary language. The number of persons returning Hindi or Urdu as a subsidiary language is 68,994 or 95 per cent of those who are bilingual, one of the languages spoken being an Indian language.

The dialect spoken in tahsils Moradabad, Hasanpur, Sambhal and Bilari is Braj Bhasha[1] as spoken in the districts of Mathura, Agra and Aligarh. The majority of the people residing in tahsil Amroha speak Kaurvi.[2] The dialect spoken in the city of Moradabad is an admixture of Hindi and Urdu and seems to have been influenced by the forms spoken at Lucknow and Delhi. Owing to the fact that Moradabad was for long an administrative centre of the Delhi rulers and later of the Rohilas, the speech of this place is interspersed with Arabic and Persian words. The usual scripts used are the Devanagari and the Persian.

1. *Hindi Sahiya Ka Vrahat Ithas* (Volume XVI: *Hindi Ka Lok Sahitya* (Edited by Rahul Sankratyayan and K. D. Upadhyaya), p. 661.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 498.

Religion and Caste

The total population of the district as classified according to religions at the census of 1951 is given below.

Tract	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Jain	Zoroastrian	Buddhist	Jewish
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District	10,19,94)	6,15,527	12,612	11,676	1,187	6	5	2
Rural	8,51,497	3,94,478	9,885	8,559	173	2	1	. .
Tahsil Amroha . .	1,44,104	73,241	1,792	706	19	.	. .	. .
Tahsil Bilari . .	1,72,836	68,977	748	2,758	88	2	1	. .
Tahsil Hasanpur . .	1,58,934	45,578	4,259	554	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tahsil Moradabad . .	1,20,164	84,132	206	2,092	28	. .	. .	. .
Tahsil Sambhal . .	1,86,083	75,483	2,699	1,551	38	. .	. .	. .
Tahsil Thakurdwara . .	3,136	47,067	181	898	. .	. .	. .	. .
Urban	1,68,443	2,21,049	2,727	3,117	1,014	4	4	2
Urban non-city . .	60,090	52,268	605	705	304	. .	. .	. .
Moradabad city . .	75,975	81,511	1,772	2,109	489	4	. .	. .
Amroha city . .	15,169	43,239	240	290	165	. .	. .	2
Sambhal city . .	17,209	44,031	. .	18	56	. .	. .	. .

According to the census of 1961, the strength of each community in the district is as given below, the percentages for each also being mentioned in parentheses:

Tract		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
District (total)	..	12,21,555 (61 8971 per cent)	7,35,216 (37 2551 per cent)	7,460 (0.3791 per cent)
Rural (total)	..	10,11,409 (65·85345 per cent)	5,13,006 (33·41355 per cent)	5,146 (0·32342 per cent)
Urban (total)	..	2,10,146 (48.013 per cent)	2,22,210 (50·768 per cent)	2,314 (0.529 per cent)

Tract		Christian	Jain	Buddisht	Others
District (total)	..	8.119 (0·4125 per cent)	1,093 (0 0504 per cent)	79 (0·0053 (per cent)	8 (0 0005 per cent)
Rural (total)	..	6,013 (0·39262 per cent)	248 (0 01625 per cent)	10 (0·00065 per cent)	1 (0·00006 per cent)
Urban (total)	..	2,106 (0 482 per cent)	845 (0·194 per cent)	60 (00 012 per cent)	7 (0 002 per cent)

Principal Communities*

Hindus—The pattern of society among the Hindus of the district (as elsewhere) is based on the traditional four fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have also acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasth and Khattri, which are again subdivided into subcastes. At the census of 1901, there were 74 castes found in the district. (Separate figures of castes and subcastes have not been taken into account by the census authorities after the census of 1931).

The Brahmanas of this district belong mostly to the Sanadhya subdivision, the other important subdivisions being the Gaur and Kanaujia

*Figures pertaining to extent of land held by them as proprietors or cultivators based on assessment reports published between 1942 and 1944 of tahsils Bilari, Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara (figures regarding tahsils Amroha and Hasanpur not available)

(Kanyakubja). As proprietors they held 55,964 acres of land (or 6·4 per cent of all the land) and as cultivators they possessed 18,506 acres (or 2·5 per cent of the total extent of land). After the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), many of the Brahmanas of the district acquired proprietary rights as *bhumidhars* and *sirdars*. With the abolition of the zamindari system and changing economic and social conditions, they are realising that the professions of law, teaching, etc., also offer avenues of employment.

The Kshatriyas of this district belong to many clans, some of the important being the Chauhan, Bargujar, Rathor, Gahlot. Tomara, Yadava, Katehriya, Bhaduria and Bais, who mainly reside in the tahsils of Thakurdwara, Hasanpur, Moradabad and Sambhal. The Katehriyas are said to have derived their name from Katehr--the old name of Rohilkhand—and held the region till the days of Akbar. As proprietors the Kshatriyas held 1,50,710 acres (or 1·7 per cent of the total area of the land) and as cultivators they possessed 91,091 acres (or 12·6 per cent of all the land).

The Vaishs are generally traders and businessmen and are found in all the tahsils (particularly in those of Bilari, Sambhal and Amroha), the main subdivisions of the caste that are found in the district being the Agarwal, Barseni, Barnwal and Rastogi. As proprietors they held 1,94,703 acres (or 22·4 per cent of all the land) and as cultivators possessed 7 415 acres (or 1·0 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Kayasths belong mostly to the Saksena subcaste as is the case throughout Rohilkhand, the other numerically important subcastes found in the district being the Mathur and the Bhatnagar. They are employed in the learned professions (teaching, medicine and law), many being in Government as well as in private service They held, as proprietors, 35,590 acres of land (or 4·1 per cent of the total area of the land) and possessed as cultivators 5,408 acres (or 0·7 per cent of all the land in the district)

The Jats are the most important and most industrious of all the cultivators in the district. They came from the west of the district at different times and are divided into a large number of clans. Most of them claim origin from the Pachhada section of the caste, the bulk of the rest being Deswalis. They are found throughout the district. As proprietors they held 53,237 acres (or 6·3 per cent of all the land) and

as cultivators they possessed 57,344 acres (or 7·9 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Malis, who generally go by the caste name of Baghban, are very numerous in the district. For all practical purposes they are the same as the Kacchis or the Muraos. There are many subcastes of both the Malis and the Muraos but none is of special importance in the district. They are market gardeners and cultivators of a high order and are to be found mostly in tahsils Bilari, Moradabad and Thakurdwara. As cultivators they held 57,194 acres (or 7·9 per cent of all the land).

The Ahars, whose traditional occupation is that of cattle breeding, are hardworking cultivators and are found mostly in tahsils Moradabad, Sambhal and Bilari. They claim descent from the Jadon Rajputs and over that they came from Hansi and Hissar (both in Punjab). As proprietors they held 22,865 acres (or 2·6 per cent of all the land) and as cultivators possessed 62,727 acres (or 8·7 per cent of the total extent of the land).

The Ahirs are a caste distinct from the Ahars and though they are also pastoral in calling and claim descent from the Jadon Rajputs engage mostly in agricultural pursuits. They reside in almost all the tahsils of the district and as proprietors held 4,633 acres (or 0·6 per cent of all the land) and as cultivators possessed 9,911 acres (or 1·1 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Kahars, who are cultivators, fishermen, domestic servants and labourers, are chiefly found in tahsils Bilari and Sambhal. As cultivators they held 10,661 acres (or 1·5 per cent of all the land).

The Gadariyas, who are found mostly in tahsils Sambhal and Bilari, are engaged in sheep tending and cultivation. On the whole they belong to the Nikhar, Dhingar and Sahla subdivisions. As cultivators they held 10,734 acres (or 1·5 per cent of all the land).

The Khagis claim their origin from Sahaswan (in Budaun district). There is a tribal legend which goes that they were originally Chauhan Rajputs who lost status in consequence of their permitting the marriage of widows, but they are an agricultural caste and have hardly anything in common with the Chauhan Rajputs. They are mostly found in tahsils Sambhal and Thakurdwara. As cultivators they held 10,350 acres (or 1·4 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Tagas are chiefly found in the tahsil of Sambhal. They claim to have descended from the Brahmanas but differ from them in that they have always cultivated the land with their own hands (and have loved doing this unlike the latter). Their main subdivisions are the Dasa and Bisa. As proprietors they held 8,240 acres (or 0·9 per cent

of all the land) and as cultivators possessed 7,818 acres (or 1·08 per cent of the total extent of land).

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and are for the most part still socially, economically and educationally backward. The number of the members of Scheduled Castes rose from 2,50,535 in 1951 to 3,17,288 in 1961, the females numbering 1,47,462. The distribution of the Scheduled Castes in 1961 was as given below:

District (total)	3,17,288
Rural (total)	2,89,379
Tahsil Amroha	48,820
Tahsil Bilari	70,022
Tahsil Hasanpur	54,569
Tahsil Moradabad	35,934
Tahsil Sambhal	60,631
Tahsil Thakurdwara	19,408
Urban (total)	27,909
Amroha (municipality)	3,618
Bahjoi (town area)	642
Bilari (town area)	768
Chandausi (municipality)	6,173
Dhanaura (notified area)	869
Hasanpur (municipality)	1,536
Kanth (town area)	741
Moradabad (municipality)	7,547
Moradabad Railway Settlement (notified area)	979
Sambhal (municipality)	4,542
Thakurdwara (town area)	494

The Chamars, who constitute the majority of the Scheduled Castes in the district (as in the State) and form the bulk of the agricultural labourers of the district, live mostly in the rural areas and are distributed throughout the district but are relatively most numerous in tahsils Amroha, Bilari and Sambhal.

Among the other castes of the district are the Barhai, Lohar, Dhobi, Kumhar and some denotified tribes like the Nai, Kanjar, Habura, Aheria and Barwar. The Bhangis are usually employed, as elsewhere in the State, in doing the work of scavenging, etc.

Muslims—According to the census of 1961, the Muslims constitute 37,3 per cent of the total population of the district, 69.78 per cent residing in the rural and 30.22 per cent in the urban areas. They are divided into two sects, the Shia and the Sunni, and the majority belongs to the latter. They are the descendants of early Muslim immigrants—the Shaikhs, Saiyids, Pathans or Mughals (often called 'Ashraf')—and of converts to Islam. The Shaikhs are found in all the tahsils of the district but are most numerous in those of Moradabad, Amroha and Sambhal. They belong to the Siddiqi, Faruqi, Usmani, Quraishi, Ansari and Abbasi subgroups. As proprietors they held 91,757 acres (or 10.5 per cent of all the lands) and as cultivators possessed 72,139 acres (or 9.8 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Saiyids are found mostly in the Amroha, Sambhal and Bilari tahsils and the chief subgroups to which they belong are the Husaini, Naqvi, Zaidi, Rizvi, Taqvi, Bukhari, Jalali, Jafri, Baqari and Abdi. They held as proprietors 49,583 acres (or 5.7 per cent of all the land) and as cultivators possessed 10,152 acres (or 1.4 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Pathans are found mostly in tahsils Sambhal, Bilari, Moradabad and Thakurdwara and belong to the Yusufzai, Dilazak, Ghori and Lodi clans but members of several others—such as the Bangash, Afridi, Barech, Khatak, Ghilzai, Bunerwal, Tarin and Kakar—are also to be found in the district. As proprietors they held 51,654 acres (or 5.8 per cent of all the land) and possessed as cultivators 5,020 acres (or 0.7 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Mughals are also to be found in great numbers in the district, particularly in tahsils Moradabad, Bilari and Sambhal. As proprietors they held 2,236 acres (or 0.3 per cent of the total extent of land).

The Muslim Rajputs (sometimes known as Rangers), who are the descendants of Rajput converts, are drawn mainly from the Chauhan, Gaur, Rathor, Bargujar, Tomara, Bhatti and Sombansi clans. There are also considerable numbers of Khakars in the district who are said to have come from the Bulandshahr district and to have settled down near Sambhal in the days of Babur.

Other Muslim castes in the district are generally occupational, such as the Nai or Hajjam (barber), Julaha (weaver), Barhai (carpenter), Lohar (blacksmith), Teli (oilman), Qasab (butcher), Dhobi (washerman), Bhishti (waterman), Manihar (maker or seller of bangles), Dom (scavenger) and Darzi (tailor). (The word placed in parenthesis against each indicates the occupation followed).

Sikhs—At the census of 1951 there were 12,612 Sikhs in the district. According to the next census, that of 1961, there were 7,460 of whom 5,146 reside in the rural areas.

Christians—The Christians of the district belong mostly to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects. Their numbers was 11,676 in 1951 and 8,119 in 1961 of which 6,013 live in the rural areas.

Jains—The Jains numbered 1,187 in 1951 and 1,093 in 1961 of whom 248 reside in the rural areas.

Buddhists—At the census of 1961 there were 79 Buddhists in the district, 10 residing in the rural areas.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Hinduism, as practised by the Hindus of the district embraces the entire gamut of religious experience from the crudest forms of animism to monism and the most transcendent mysticism. It includes tutelary village and other deities in their various aspects—spirits and powers of natural phenomena and cosmic forces (often conceived as personal beings in the form of gods and goddesses), the attainment of magic powers, the undergoing of austerities and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the ultimate reality. The principal deities that are worshipped are Brahma, Vishnu and Siva (who constitute the *trimurti* or trinity), Lakshmi and Parvati (the consorts of Vishnu and Siva respectively), Rama and his consort Sita, Krishna, Hanuman and many other gods and goddesses. The Hindus of the district are mostly either Vaishnava or Saiva. Generally every household has a place for puja where the idols of the chosen deity are installed and worshipped.

Worship in temples is not obligatory but many people visit them either daily or on special occasions. Fasts are observed on certain occasions (such as festivals) and at times *kathas* (recitations from the *Gita*, the *Ramacharitmanasa* and devotional songs) are held. Readings and recitations from the religious books (particularly the *Ramayana* and the *Gita*) are a regular feature of worship and in the rural areas, images

icons and idols placed out of doors in niches or under trees are worshipped by the people as are gods and goddesses when diseases in epidemic form and other calamities afflict them. Belief in ghosts and spirits (who are feared and propitiated) and in various superstitions is common and is indulged in largely by the illiterate and backward sections of the community.

There is a large number of temples in the district dedicated, among other deities, to Siva, Vishnu, Hanuman and the goddess Durga. Some of the better known Siva temples are the Chaurasi Ghanta and Kameshwar Nath (both in Moradabad city) and those at Tajpur Muafi and Majholi (in tahsil Moradabad), at Tarupur Doyam (in tahsil Amroha), at Alam Sarai, Ataura, Pawansa, Bahjoi (all in tahsil Sambhal), at Chandausi (in tahsil Bilari) and at Hasanpur, Azampur and Dhanaura (all in tahsil Hasanpur). Others of importance are the Hanuman and Kali in Moradabad city.

Dayanand saraswati who founded the Arya Samaj, a Hindu sect, visited the district in 1876 when a branch of the Arya Samaj was established but it was short-lived. After his second visit a new branch was opened in 1879. Subsequently branches were established at Sambhal (in 1885), at Chandausi (in 1888) and at Amroha, Hasanpur, Aghwanpur, Saidnagli, Sarkara Khas, Matlabpur, Bachhraon, Surjannagar and Darhyal. The members of this sect believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and ritual. The number of its followers in the district was 1,305 in 1891 which in 1951 had increased to 13,132. There is an Arya Samaj office in Moradabad city with 18 branches in different parts of the district, which are affiliated to the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U. P., Lucknow. The Arya Samaj, Moradabad, runs a girls' high school at Moradabad; the branch at Bilari runs a girls' higher secondary school and a library at Chandausi: and the branch at Thakurdwara the Arya Pathshala, Thakurdwara.

Of Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe in one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. Islam enjoins upon its followers 5 duties—the saying of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day (individually or collectively) preferably in a mosque, the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and in Muhammad), *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan), hajj to Mecca and *zakat* (contribution in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* at their tombs and on such occasions some practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islam. *Urs* are

celebrated at a number of places in the district in honour of Muslim saints which are attended by Hindus as well, some of the important ones being those held at the tombs of Salim Shah (Pakbara), Shah Bulaqi (Mukarrabpur) and Abdullah Shah and Roshan Shah (Moradabad city) in tahsil Moradabad; at the tombs of Shah Wilayat (Amroha) and Shah Abban Shah (Rajapur) in tahsil Amroha; at the tombs of Faqruddin Shah, Miran Shah, Anwar Shah, Waris Ali Shah and Mallak Shah (Sambhal) and Miyan Saheb (Barahi) in tahsil Sambhal; at the tomb of Manzam Shah (Janetha) in tahsil Bilari; and at the tomb of Shah Wilayat (Hasanpur) in tahsil Hasanpur.

Of Jains—The Jains (followers of the Jains or conquerors) believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which constitutes the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the world has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. The keynote of their ethical code is *ahimsa* and they worship in their temples before the images of their *tirthankaras* or jinas. There is an old Jain temple of Parshvanath (the 23rd *tirthankara*) at Amroha, where a big fair is held annually on the occasion of Mahavira Jayanti in the second week of Chaitra. Another important Jain temple—the Parshvanath Digambar Jain Mandir—is situated in Moradabad city where a procession is taken out on the occasion of Anant Chaturdasi (the 14th day of the bright half of Bhadra).

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disavowing idolatory and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* (places of Sikh worship) and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in one God, his only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the holy spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the *Bible*. The Methodist Mission (which started functioning in the district in 1859) does evangelical, medical and educational work in the district and has 8 mission stations in the district.

Festivals

Hindu—Festivals play an important role in the Hindu way of life in the district and are spread over the entire year, the most important being briefly described below.

Ram Navami falls on the 9th day of the bright half of Chaitra to celebrate the birthday of Rama. Fasts are observed on this day and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated. The *Ramayana* is read in them and in the homes of devout Hindus, where large numbers gather to listen to the recitations. Some of the better known places where fairs are held on this occasion are Kundarkhi, Chandausi, Bilari and Narauli (all in tahsil Bilari) Bahjoi and Mujhaidpur Sarai (both in tahsil Sambhal), Amroha and Moradabad.

Nag Panchmi is celebrated in the district—as elsewhere—on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to appease the nagas or serpent gods. Snakes are drawn in flour on wooden planks and are worshipped by the family by offering milk, flowers and rice. This is a big rainy season festival, the singing of *kajaris* (folk-songs) by women and girls and the recreation of swinging (indulged in particularly by women and children) marking the occasion. Wrestling matches are also arranged at this time.

Raksha-bandhan is traditionally associated with the Brahmanas and falls on the last day of Sravana. On this occasion a sister ties a *raksha sutra* (thread of protection)—commonly known as *rakhi*—round the right wrist of a brother in token of the protection she expects to receive from him.

Janmastami falls on the 8th day of the dark half of Bhadra and is celebrated to commemorate the birthday of Krishna. Devotees fast the whole day, breaking their fast at midnight when worshippers throng the temples and foregather to have a *jhanki* (glimpse) of the small shrines and cradles specially installed, decorated and illuminated in homes and other places to commemorate the deity's birth. A special feature of this festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in shrines and homes. The *chhati* (sixth-day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by some persons.

Dasahra falls on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina and commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. The celebrations of Ramlila are held at different places in the district, big fairs being held at Dhakka in tahsil Moradabad (which is attended by about 10,000 persons); Baserataga and Amroha in tahsil Amroha; Sambhal, Bahjoi and Alam Sarai in tahsil Sambhal; Hasanpur in tahsil Hasanpur; Thakurdwara in tahsil Thakurdwara: and Bilari and Sahaspur in tahsil Bilari.

Dipavali (or Divali), the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district on the last day of the dark half of Kartika when every Hindu home in the district is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. It

is a festival of feasting. Festivities start 2 days earlier with Dhanteras (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of desired prosperity), followed by Narak Chaturdashi when a few small earthen oil lamps are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For business men and traders Dipavali marks the end of a fiscal year and they pray for prosperity in the new year. This festival has a special significance for the Jains, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*, Mahabira, being said to have attained nirvana on this day.

Kartiki-purnima is a bathing festival which is celebrated on the full-moon day of Kartika, when people take a bath in the Ganga.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the 13th day of Phalguna. Hindus in the district fast on this day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and a large number of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree—*Aegle marmelos*) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise. Big fairs are held at Sadat Bari, Bhawalpur Bansli and Dhak Shahid in tahsil Sambhal; Rasoolpur Goojer, Gajasthal and Behra Bharatpur in tahsil Amroha; and Niwar Khas in tahsil Moradabad.

Holi, the spring festival, is celebrated on the full-moon day of Phalguna. People (particularly those living in villages) start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) during the nights long before the actual day of the festival. Big fires are lit on the important cross-roads of every town and village of the district symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil and newly harvested ears of barley and wheat are roasted in them for offering to the gods. On the following day people make merry by throwing coloured water and coloured powder on each other till about noon and in the evening visit relatives and friends.

There are many big fairs which are held in the district, the important ones being mentioned below.

The Jyaistha Dasahra is a bathing fair and falls on the 10th day of the bright half of Jaistha when people take a bath in the Ganga. It is held at Mundia Malukpur and Moradabad (both in tahsil Moradabad) and at Tigri (in tahsil Hasanpur).

The Chhari or Chharyan fair is generally held in the month of Bhadra at Pakbara, Qazipura, Bijna, Harthala, Sirsa Inayatpur, Guneta and Dhemri in tahsil Moradabad; at Rajabpur, Puranpur in tahsil Amroha; at Atrasi, Rajpur, Sirsi, Hirapur, Khaspur, Ataura and Mohammadpur Wawai in tahsil Sambhal; at Seondara, Kundarkhi, Bachal

Bhur, Chandpur Ganesh, Haraura, Gumthal, Akrauli, Narauli and Guarau in tahsil Bilari; at Chochaila Kalan in tahsil Hasanpur. All the communities of the district take part in the fair.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs of the district are the birthdays of their gurus—Nanak and Govind Singh—when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held and the *Granth* is read The other festivals celebrated by them are the Baisakhi and Lohri.

Jain—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. Other important festivals are Paryushan (held during the last 10 days of Bhadra) and Ashtanhika (held during the last 8 days of Kartika). A *rathyatra* (chariot procession) is also taken out on the 13th day of the dark half of Chaitra.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians of the district are Christmas, which falls on December 25 and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ; Good Friday, which commemorates his crucifixion; and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslim—A brief account of the most important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district is given below.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when Muslims congregate to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on his life and alms are distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanks-giving prayers are offered in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr-Id) is celebrated on the 10th day of the month of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in the mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarahvin Sharif is a festival of special importance for the Sunnis of the district and is observed on the 11th day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad, who was acclaimed as being a descendant of the prophet Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

Muharram is an occasion for mourning rather than a festival as the first 10 days of the month of that name commemorate the tragedy of

Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. This occasion is observed especially by the Shias, though the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* (buildings for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., in memory of Imam Husain and Hasan and their followers) are illuminated on the 8th and 9th of that month, majlises are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* (replicas generally made of paper and bamboo of the tombs of Husain, Hasan and other martyrs) are taken out in procession separately by Shias and Sunnis on Ashra, the 10th day.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and the inheritance of property are the same in the district as elsewhere in the State. The succession and partition of agricultural holdings were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned till July 1, 1952, when with the enforcement in the district of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951) they came to be regulated by it. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the institution of the joint family which has been a noticeable feature of Hindu society since ancient times, is gradually breaking down owing to economic and social factors, the impact of modern ideas, the individualistic outlook of the younger generation, the rapid growth of industrialisation and urbanisation, the growing demand for labour and the expectation of better wages in the city.

Marriage and Morals

According to the census of 1961 there are 19,73,530 persons in the district of whom 10,58,394 are males and 9,15,136 females, 4,38,372 men and 4,40,052 women being married. The average ages of married males and females are 38.2 and 33.6 years respectively. The marital or other status of the male and female population of the census of 1961 is as given below:

Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0--9 ..	3,13,246	2,86,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10--14 ..	1,25,646	98,382	3,784	11,256	24	31	63	51	294	208
15--19 ..	62,208	20,703	22,177	50,813	240	170	77	36	100	92
20--24 ..	27,863	2,860	51,231	76,637	1,123	496	228	76	43	122
25--29 ..	10,771	603	66,640	73,721	2,187	936	303	80	33	120
30--34 ..	5,441	244	63,491	58,620	3,164	1,809	278	62	33	102
35--39 ..	3,208	142	46,827	44,900	3,294	2,479	204	46	19	65
40--44 ..	3,180	95	47,209	38,259	5,003	4,950	261	53	23	48
45--49 ..	2,029	60	32,711	29,719	4,520	4,979	159	33	14	59
50--54 ..	2,382	59	37,853	23,013	8,418	11,357	178	58	35	31
55--59 ..	1,125	25	17,320	14,146	4,803	6,082	60	27	6	26
60--64 ..	1,271	37	23,878	9,708	9,243	14,044	88	35	14	25
65--69 ..	429	11	7,835	4,471	3,696	5,056	27	10	5	12
70 and over ..	832	88	15,374	4,731	11,850	16,399	53	16	9	24
Age not stated	208	231	42	38	4	9	4	6	3	12
Total ..	5,59,839	4,04,749	4,38,372	4,40,052	57,569	68,797	1,983	592	631	946

Of Hindus—Among the Hindus of the district (as elsewhere in the State), marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and to some extent by custom and tradition. There may be a few variations in performance of the different rites from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptapadi*—literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of girl) are essential parts of every marriage ceremony.

According to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the marital age is 18 years for the bridegroom and 15 for the bride, the consent of the guardian, if any, being necessary if the latter happens to be less than 18 years of age. Under this Act polygamy among the Hindus became illegal in the district (as elsewhere in the country). In this context the term Hindu includes Sikhs and Jains. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent) have been abolished with the enforcement of the Act and inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and marriages in the same *gotra* have now begun to take place. *Sapinda* (literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake; an agnate within 7 generations) marriages are prohibited by both law and custom. The restrictions regarding endogamous marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past. The number of marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (No. 43 of 1954) was 4 for the quinquennium ending with 1961. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's (in some cases through an intermediary). The first ceremony before the actual marriage is the *sagai* or engagement, which is performed by the bride's side. The next, performed at the bridegroom's house, is the *tika* or *phaldan* (betrothal) when presents and cash are sent by the bride's party to the bridegroom. At this time the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom's. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) goes to the bride's house where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (puja at the doorstep where the reception of the bridegroom takes place) is performed, followed by *kanyadan* and *bhanwar*, which completes the marriage. After this the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house. Among the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes marriage at times takes the form of *dola* (marriage at the bridegroom's house).

In the past the giving and taking of a dowry was customary in the district (as elsewhere in the State) but the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961,

has declared this practice to be illegal though it is still followed by a number of people.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of 4 wives. With the Muslims, marriage is a contract and every Muslim of sound mind who has attained puberty may enter into such a contract. The amount of dower (*mahr*) may be settled before, at the time of or after the marriage. The essentials of a Muslim marriage are that there should be a proposal by or on behalf of one of the parties and an acceptance by or on behalf of the other in the presence and hearing of 2 men or one man and 2 women witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims (but according to the Shia law the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage). The proposal and acceptance both must be expressed at one meeting. After the settlement of the marriage the *mangni* or *sagai* (asking for the bride) takes place. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed by the *qazi* in the presence of witnesses. On the date fixed, the marriage party (*barat*) goes to the house of the bride and her vakil (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of 2 witnesses, obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The *qazi* then reads the khutbah and the marriage ceremony is over. Among the Shias 2 *mujtahids* or *maulavis* (one from each side) perform the marriage ceremony instead of the *qazi*. The *rukhsati* or *vida* (leave taking) generally takes place immediately after the marriage and the bride accompanies the bridegroom to his place. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward.

Of Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom is 18 years and that of the bride is 15 years but if the latter is below 18 the consent of the guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations in the district usually follow the same general pattern. The marriage may be contracted by the parties concerned or may be arranged by their relatives. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage, may be long or short. The banns are published 3 times (one every week) by the priest of the church where the marriage is to be celebrated, to give opportunities of raising objections. On the fixed date the bride and the bridegroom are married in the church, the ceremony being performed by the priest in the presence of the invitees. The essentials of the marriage ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud, after the priest, of the marriage vows by the bride and bridegroom, the placing of a ring by the bridegroom on the

3rd finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for marriages of parties belonging to any religion, which have to be performed and registered by a marriage officer appointed by government for the purpose in the district. The number of such marriages was one each in 1960 and 1961 and 2 in 1963, none having taken place in 1962 and 1964.

Widow Marriage—Though widow marriages among Hindus have been legalised with the enforcement of the Hindu Widow Marriage Act (XV of 1956), they are not yet viewed with favour either by tradition or by custom and hardly any take place in the district. Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, the practice of widow marriage is not uncommon. Though permitted by Muslim law in certain circumstances, widow marriage among them is not common in the district.

Divorce—The dissolution of marriage was not permissible among the Hindus either by law or by custom, except among the Scheduled Castes and that also only with the sanction of the *panchayat* (the caste brotherhood) of the caste concerned. Divorce became permissible under certain circumstances after the enforcement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Among the Muslims, the husband is permitted by law to divorce the wife on payment of the *mahr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gives the wife, under certain conditions, the right to claim the dissolution of her marriage.

The following statement shows the number of cases or applications for divorce filed in courts in the district under various Acts and laws from 1956 to 1964 and the number of divorces granted:

Years	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—																		
No. of cases filed	..	..	5	1	2	6	6	2	7	3	4	5	3	3	8	9	5	4
No. of divorces permitted	..	..	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	6	5	1	1
Indian Divorce Act, 1869—																		
No. of cases filed	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
No. of divorces permitted	..	7	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim law—																		
No. of cases filed	7	16	4	19	2	21	4	6	3	6	1	11	3	15	..	11	1	6
No. of divorces permitted	..	12	..	16	..	20	..	8	..	4	..	7	..	13	..	9	..	2

Prostitution—With the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in the district in May, 1961, a number of prostitutes adopted the profession of singing and dancing. There were 38 organised brothels which were at Bazarganj and Amroha Gate in Moradabad city and the number of women involved was 61.

Traffic in Women—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, also aims at rescuing minor girls living or found in moral danger. Under this Act 11 cases involving 5 men and 16 women were prosecuted in 1962 (each being sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment) and 4 cases involving 9 accused in 1964 (all still pending trial), the number of rescued girls in 1963 being 16.

Gambling—The U. P. Public Gambling Act, 1867, prohibits gambling in the district (as elsewhere in the State) as defined in the Act. The number of prosecutions and convictions in each tahsil during the 5 years ending with 1964 is given below:

Tahsil	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Prosecution	Conviction	Prosecution	Conviction	Prosecution	Conviction	Prosecution	Conviction	Prosecution	Conviction
Amroha ..	..	..	4	3	6	4	11	10	25	18
Bilari ..	63	36	33	23	20	14	22	17	23	14
Hasanpur ..	5	3	6	6	5	5	12	12	2	1
Moradabad ..	38	26	82	71	87	66	157	135	194	154
Sambhal ..	17	7	11	5	3	1	12	8	12	4
Thakurdwara ..	1	1			2	1	2	2	1	1
Total ..	124	73	136	108	123	91	210	184	257	199

Home-life

According to the figures of the census of 1961, there are 3,02,479 occupied houses in the district, 2,42,955 in the rural areas and 59,524 in the urban, giving an average of 6 persons per house in the rural and 7 persons per house in the urban areas. There are 3,72,025 households*

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*According to the *Census of India* 1961, Vol. XV, U. P., Part IV-A, a household is constituted by a group of related or unrelated persons living together and having a common kitchen

in the district, 2,92,299 in the rural and 79,726 in the urban area, the average being 5 persons per household in the rural and 5·5 persons per household in the urban area.

Houses in City—Moradabad city presents a combination of old and new types of houses.

The Adarsh Nagar colony came into existence in 1949, the Harthala Railway colony in 1955 and the Harpal Nagar (Gandhi Nagar colony) in 1957, the first being meant exclusively for the refugees who came into the district at the time of the partition of India.

The houses in the city are generally pakka, usually having more than one storey. There is a *chabutra* (platform) in front of many houses which leads to a *baithak* (or sitting-room), adjacent to the side wall of which runs a passage giving independent entrance to an open courtyard on to which the *baithak* abuts, the other rooms of the house being built round the courtyard.

Houses in Villages—The houses in the villages are of the usual type found throughout Rohilkhand and are built of mud or unbaked brick. The roof is often thatched with thatching grass secured to a bamboo framework but layers of planks or tiles are used by those who can afford it. The poor generally live in congested and insanitary surroundings, the houses being generally one-storeyed and 10 to 12 feet in height. With the implementation of community development schemes in the district, ventilators, bathing platforms, improved cattle sheds, better drainage, etc., are to be found at some places.

Furniture and Decoration—The items and quality of the furniture, furnishings and other accessories in the houses in the urban areas of the district are determined by the monetary and social status of the people concerned. The well-to-do have drawing-room suites, dining-tables, chairs, almirahs, dressing-tables, beds, etc., while those less affluent usually have *takhts* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chairs made of reed), cane chairs, small tables, etc.

In the rural areas as in the urban, those not well off have a few string cots, wooden chairs, a *morha* or 2, etc. Some have a few more articles of furniture, such as *takhts*, better type of chairs, stools and a table or 2. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations but crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in Hindu homes are frequently seen in rural dwellings. Metal utensils are generally used in the kitchen.

Most people eat their food out of metal utensils in the kitchen while sitting on the floor on wooden boards, or small carpets. The educated

and less orthodox eat at tables and (particularly in towns) many use crockery as well.

Food—The staple grains consumed by the people are wheat, rice, jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*), *makka* (*Zea mays*) and *kodon* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), the last 3 (which are coarse grains) being eated by the poorer. The pulses consumed are *mung* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *chana* (*Cicer arietinum*), *masur* (*Lens culinare*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) and *matar* (*Pisum sativum*). Most Hindus of the district are vegetarian. The Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian.

Jewellery—*Keels* (small studs) worn on the left nostril, nose-rings, rings, necklaces and ear-rings (sometimes of silver) are generally worn by most women, both married and unmarried. *Bichhwas* (toe-rings) are worn by married women (whose husbands are alive). *Churis* (bangles) of gold and or often of coloured glass are usually worn by women and girls. In the rural areas women generally wear anklets as do those in the urban areas who have not taken to modern ways. Men usually wear rings and some wear gold chains round the neck.

Dress—There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the inhabitants of the district as a kind of standardisation of dress is now taking place in northern India. The dress commonly worn by men in towns is the dhoti or pyjama and a *kurta* (knee-length loose shirt) or shirt. Those who can afford it (generally students, lawyers, doctors and those in service) are increasingly taking to trousers and buttoned-up coats or bush coats. The sari is generally worn by women, particularly in the urban areas. The *salwar* (very full pyjamas, narrow at the ankle), *kamiz* (knee-length shirt) and *dupatta* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) constitute the dress of the Punjabi women—an ensemble that has become popular among girl students in towns.

The common wear for men in the rural areas is the dhoti and *kurta* or *saluka* (short shirt), the turban often being seen as well. Among women the common dress is the sari or the *lehnga* (long, very full skirt) and an *orhni* (long scarf for the head and the shoulders). Muslim women sometimes wear *churidar* (tight fitting) pyjamas, *kurta* and *dupatta* but they also wear saris and blouses and at times the *garara* (a very full, long divided skirt).

Communal life

Amusements and Recreations—There are 9 picture-houses in the district of which 5 are at Moradabad, 2 at Amroha and one each at

Chandausi and Sambhal, their total seating capacity being 5,220. The cinema is a popular means of entertainment with the people of the district and the average income of the cinema-houses was Rs 8,04,764 in 1963-64. There are several clubs and associations in the district, some of the better known being the Moradabad, Rotary, Lions and Ladie's. The members are officials, lawyers, business people, doctors, etc. Some organisations which have their own clubs or associations are the railways and the police. A dramatic association functions under the aegis of the Bhartiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi. On certain special occasions people also arrange *swangs* (open air dramatic performances) and *nautankis* (folk dramas interspersed with dances, generally held out of doors). Sittings are also organised usually by Muslims and sometimes by Hindus when *qawwalis* (Urdu or Persian verses rendered to a traditionally set tune) are sung. In the rural areas fairs, festivals, religious and social gatherings are the main occasions for recreation and amusement. Games and sports like tug of war, *kabaddi*, *kho-kho*, wrestling and volley-ball are popular among the youth and tournaments are organised through the planning department. The Prantiya Rakshak Dal organises youth welfare programmes such as *bhajan mandalis* (groups singing devotional songs) and has opened 569 youth clubs, 141 Mahila Mandals (for women) and 887 Bal Mangal Dals (for children).

During the Third Five-year Plan period—Till December 1963--about 4,580 persons participated in 22 development camps and 124 wrestling bouts were organised in the district. The information department of the State established 616 community listening centres up to 1964 and about 200 documentary films were exhibited in rural and urban areas.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

With the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951), which was enforced in the district in July, 1952, a significant change has set in in the social and economic life of the people of the district. Formerly life in the village centred round the zamindars but with the abolition of the system, the institution of the *gaon* panchayat, which acts on behalf of the village community and is vested with wide powers of land management, came into being. The new system has ensured the rights of the cultivators and has removed the fear of ejectment or undue increase in revenue. *Begar* (forced, unpaid or under paid labour) and *nazrana* (premium) have ceased to exist. With the abolition of zamindari and the emergence of new social and economic forces, the tillers of the soil can no more be exploited. The landlords (both big and small) have been hard hit by the abolition of the

zamindari system; those, specially the smaller ones, who were entirely dependent on their rent-rolls are worse off but most of them have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances, large numbers tilling the land in their capacity of *bhumidhars* or *sirdars* and others going into politics, business, etc. The Brahmanas and the Kshatriyas no longer regard cultivation as derogatory.

The old social system which was based on feudal traditions of reciprocity under which the zamindar acted as the guardian of the village community, has also disappeared. In their days the big landlords were the patrons of men of letters, musicians, artists, craftsmen, etc., and actively supported and often participated in local religious and cultural activities and helped the poor in times of natural calamities. Those traders who dealt in articles of luxury, which were in demand by the zamindars, have had to find new avenues of employment. With the elimination of the intermediaries who collected the revenue, the government and the tillers of the soil have been brought into direct contact with each other and this has imbued the latter with a sense of self-respect and dignity.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, replaced the numerous classes of tenure holders that existed (in the district) by a simple and uniform system with two main classes of tenure holders, the *bhumidhar* and the *sirdar*. In 1372 Fasli (1964-65), the number of the former in the district was 1,06,068 (holding 6,28,177 acres of land) and that of the latter 4,68,398 (holding 8,59,973 acres of land). In this district, as elsewhere in the State, a co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction has been undertaken in which *gaon* panchayats, Kshetra Samitis and the Zila Parishad are playing a significant role in improving agricultural productivity.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILIZATION AND RECLAMATION

The district is predominately agricultural and the relevant particulars regarding the extent of the cultivated, culturable and unculturable areas in each tahsil will be found in Tables V(i), V(ii) and V(iii) of the Appendix respectively.

Culturable Area—The area falling in this category includes land under groves, forests, pastures, other grazing lands, that meant for sugar-cane and that left fallow. According to the Settlement Report of 1909, the acreage in 1909 under such type of land was 2,44,072 acres (or 16·63 per cent of the total area which was 14,67,581 acres) including 1,830 acres under groves. 1,14,013 of culturable waste and 1,11,729 of fallow land. Three decades later (in 1940-41) it was 2,48,971 (or 16·85 per cent of the total area which was 14,77,749 acres) varying to 2,15,820 (or 14·47 per cent of the total area which was 14,91,956 acres) in 1955-56, including 45,754 acres under forest, 59,624 of culturable waste 750 permanent pastures and other grazing land, 16,357 acres under miscellaneous trees and groves and 93,335 acres that was fallow. In 1960-61 the culturable area was 1,71,349 acres (or 11·62 per cent of the total area which was 14,74,162 acres) including 26,131 acres under forest, 14,467 acres under miscellaneous trees and groves, 42,662 acres of culturable waste, 86,250 acres of fallow land and 1,839 acres of permanent pastures and other grazing land. In 1963-64 it covered 1,53,643 acres (or 10·4 per cent of the total area which was 14,64,982 acres) which included 12,918 acres under groves, 14,490 acres under forests, 3,097 acres of permanent pastures and other grazing land, 41,149 acres of fallow land, 28,020 acres of land prepared for sugar-cane and 53,969 acres comprising other areas of culturable land.

Unculturable Area—According to the Settlement Report of 1909 the unculturable area of the district was 1,13,953 acres (or 7·76 per cent of the total area). In 1940-41 (according to the Season and Crop Report) such land was 1,22,941 acres (or 8·32 per cent of the total area and varied to 1,25,172 acres (or 8·39 per cent of the total area) in 1955-56 (the closing year of the First Plan period). It rose to 1,44,581 acres (or 9·81 per cent of the total area) in 1960-61 (the closing year of the Second

Plan period) and was 1,44,032 acres (or 9·83 per cent of the total area) in 1963-64 including 47,255 acres land under water, 58,837 acres under village sites, roads and buildings, 2,579 acres burial grounds and 35,361 acres of other types of unculturable land.

Cultivated Area—The area under cultivation (as given by the Settlement Report) in 1909 was 10,91,461 acres (or 74·3 per cent of the total area) and in 1940-41 (according to the Season and Crop Report) it was 11,05,837 acres (or 74·83 per cent of the total area), varying to 11,50,964 (or 77·14 per cent of the total area) in 1955-56. In 1960-61 it was 11,58,232 acres (or 78·6 per cent of the total area) and in 1963-64 it was 11,67,307 acres (or 79·68 per cent of the total area).

Double-cropped Area—The area cropped more than once in 1909 was 1,42,892 acres (or 9·74 per cent of the total area). In 1940-41 it was 1,19,578 acres (or 8·09 per cent of the total area) varying to 1,28,667 acres (or 8·62 per cent of the total area) in 1955-56. In 1960-61 it was 2,04,242 acres (or 13·85 per cent of the total area) and 1,94,097 acres (or 13·25 per cent of the total area) in 1963-64.

Agriculture Including Horticulture

Soils

In the Settlement Report of 1909 the soils of the district were classified as *dumat* (loam), *matiar* (clay) and *bhur* (sand), each being subdivided into 2 classes—*tarai* and *kallar*. In the Settlement Report of 1944 the terms *khadir* took the place of *tarai* and *dumat* and *matiar* were substituted for the term *kallar*, 6 main types of soils being recognised *kachhiana*, *gauhan*, *dumat*, *matiar*, *bhur* and *khadir*.

Kachhiana was found suitable for garden crops and *gauhan* was that lying close to populated areas and having the advantage of extra manuring and of producing double crops. *Dumat* was divided into 3 classes; *dumat* I, the standard soil; *dumat* II, second class loam suffering from certain defects; and *dumat* III, the poorest type of loam. *Matiar* was divided into 3 classes; *matiar* I, a good clay in which paddy could be grown in *kharif* followed by gram or some other crop in *rabi*; *matiar* II, the deeper clay lying in depressions—also suitable for growing paddy; and *matiar* III, differing from *matiar* II in being subject to certain defects. The *bhur* soils which had a high proportion of sand were classified into *bhur* I and *bhur* II, the former being a better type of sandy soil. The *khadir* soils were designated as Ramganga *khadir* or Dhela *khadir*, the better type being capable of yielding crops of *jowar*, *bajra*, wheat and barley.

Harvests

Of the 3 harvests of the district—*Kharif*. *rabi* and *zaid*—the first is the most important. In 1909 the area covered by *kharif* crops was 6,22,689 acres (or 57 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1940-41 it was 6,48,700 acres (or 58·7 per cent of the cultivated area). The acreage under it varied from 7,09,686 (or 61·9 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 to 5,35,639 (or 46·5 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and to 7,30,212 (or 63·05 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 it was 7,34,191 (or 62·9 per cent of the cultivated area), the acreage under irrigation then being 6,22,476.

Rabi, the next important harvest, covered 6,11,861 acres (or 56·1 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1909 and in 1940-41 the acreage under it was 5,71,272 (or 51·66 per cent of the cultivated area). It was 6,06,443 acres (or 52·9 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 and 6,33,250 acres (or 55 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and 6,26,666 acres (or 54 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 the *rabi* crops occupied 6,19,813 acres (or 53 per cent of the cultivated area) 2,17,240 acres of which was under irrigation, the acreage under food and non-food crops being 6,10,319 acres and 9,494 acres respectively.

Zaid, the third or 'extra' harvest of the district, covers a very small area of the land sown. In 1909 it occupied 10,720 acres and 5,443 acres in 1940-41. The acreage under it varied from 5,305 in 1950-51 to 5,149 acres in 1955-56 and to 5,596 in 1960-61. In 1963-64 *zaid* crops were sown in 6,681 acres, the acreage under food and non-food crops being 3,916 and 2.765 respectively and that under irrigation being 5,419.

Major and Subsidiary Crops

The important crops of the district are wheat, gram, barley, peas. *masur* (*Lens culinaie*), *gujai* (a mixture of wheat and barley) and *bejhar* (a mixture of barley and gram) which are sown in *rabi* and paddy, jowar, *bajra*, sugar-cane, *arhar*, maize, ground-nut and mixed crops of jowar-*arhar* and *bajra-arhar* which are sown in *kharif*. Besides these crops oil-seeds, certain spices, fruits, vegetables and fodder are yielded in both the harvests. An account of the various crops of the district as sown in 1963-64 follows.

Rabi—Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)—This is the most important *rabi* crop of the district and has usually covered about a third of the cultivated area during the last 6 decades. In 1909 it was grown in

3,40,492 acres (or 31 per cent of the culticated area). According to the Season and Crop Reports the acreage under it varied from 3,86,732 acres (or 35 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1940-41 to 3,63,348 (or 37·7 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 and to 4,20,774 (or 36·5 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and to 4,05,165 (or 35 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 it was sown in 3,66,215 acres (or 31·4 per cent of the cultivated area). The acreage under an improved variety in that year was 2,45,170 acres, tahsils Hasanpur and Amroha leading in its production with 63,423 and 57,694 acres respectively, followed by tahsils Bilari and Sambhal with 51,138 and 48,688 acres respectively. The acreage under ordinary Indian (*deshi*) varieties in that year was 1,21,045, the larger areas being in tahsils Moradabad and Sambhal with 38,406 and 37,412 acres respectively.

In 1963-64 wheat mixed with gram was grown in 74,278 acres, the more important producers being tahsils Bilari and Thakurdwara with 18,013 and 13,404 acres respectively, followed by tahsil Moradabad with 12,773 acres. The standard yield of wheat in 1963-64 was 8·70 maunds per acre.

Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)--Gram is one of the principal *rabi* crops. As far back as 1909 it was grown in 49,325 acres (or 4·5 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1940-41 it occupied 82,493 acres (or 7·5 per cent of it). The acreage under it varied from 1,24,752 (or 10·88 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 to 95,345 (or 8·3 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56. In 1960-61 the acreage under this crop was 99,088 (or 8·6 per cent of the cultivated area) which decreased to 56,786 (or 4·8 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1963-64, the leading producers in 1963-64 being tahsils Amroha and Bilari with 13,036 and 12,126 acres respectively, followed by tahsil Moradabad with 11,424 acres. Mixed with barley it was sown in 24,250 acres in 1963-64. The standard yield of gram in 1963-64 was 5·69 maunds per acre.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)—Barley is grown alone as well as mixed. The acreage under it (unmixed) was 82,626 acres (or 7·5 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1940-41 and it declined from 83,770 (or 7 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 to 68,707 (or 5·97 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and further to 51,283 (or 4·4 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61 and to 23,095 (or 2 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1963-64. Its standard yield in 1963-64 was 6·7 maunds per acre

Peas—The acreage under peas was 1,810 acres in 1955-56 but in 1960-61 it had gone up to 41,118 (or 3·6 per cent of the cultivated area) and to 46,057 (or 3·95 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1963-64, the

leading producers in 1963-64 being tahsils Sambhal and Hasanpur which had 14,529 and 11,276 acres respectively under it, followed by tahsil Amroha with 9,283 acres. The average yield of peas in 1963-64 was 3.54 maunds per acre.

Other Crops—Among other crops of the district in 1963-64 were *masur* (*Lens culinare*) occupying 4.233 acres, fresh fruits covering 9,598 (of which mango covered 8,770 acres), the acreage under vegetables—which included potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, radishes and other root vegetables—being 10.066 (potato covering 8,211 acres). In that year the area under edible oil-seeds, which included *lahi* (*brassica juncea*), *sarson* (*Brassica campestris*) and linseed was 1,020 and that under non-ediable oil-seeds 296. The area under tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) was insignificant, that under certain spices being 164 acres The fodder crops occupied 7,912 acres (*jai* covering 4,599 acres). The standard yield of potato in 1963-64 was 100 maunds per acre.

Kharif—Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*)—In 1940-41 jowar was sown in 32,232 acres (or 3 per cent of the cultivated area) The acreage under it increased to 37,599 (or 3 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 and to 41,204 (or 3.6 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56. In 1960-61 it went down to 38,983 (or 4 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1963-64 it was 15.912 (or 1 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1963 64, mixed with *arhar*, it was sown in 38,260 acres, the leading producers being tahsils Moradabad and Bilari with 16.579 and 7.226 acres respectively. The standard yield of jowar in 1963 64 was 4.50 maunds per acre.

Bajra or pearl milet (*Pennisetum typhoides*)—*Bajra* is one of the major *kharif* crops of the district, the acreage under it being 1,22,942 (or 11 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1940-41 and varying from 1,30,052 (or 11 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1950-51 to 1,39,178 (or 12 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and to 1,30,757 (or 11 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 it was sown unmixed in 53,157 acres (or 4.6 per cent of the cultivated area), the leading producers in 1963-64 being tahsils Hasanpur and Sambhal with 12,377 and 10.163 acres respectively. Mixed with *arhar* it was grown in 93,600 acres in 1963-64, the important producers then being tahsils Sambhal and Bilari which had 52,432 and 22,152 acres respectively under it. The standard yield of *bajra* in 1963-64 was 3.49 maunds per acre.

Paddy—Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) is the most important *kharif* crop of the district and occupies a large area. As early as 1909 it was sown in 1,21,354 acres (or 11 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1940-41 the

acreage was almost the same being 1,22,709 (or 11 per cent of the cultivated area). In 1950-51 it went up to 1,83,608 (or 16 per cent of the cultivated area) declining to 1,36,277 (or 12 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and then increasing to 1,65,516 (or 14 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 it was 1,73,104 (or 15 per cent of the cultivated area).

Paddy grown in the district is of two varieties. Kuari (early) and Agahni or Jarhan (transplanted); in 1963-64 the former covered 1,61,145 acres, the larger areas being in tahsils Thakurdwara and Moradabad with 43,451 and 37,605 acres respectively, followed by tahsils Amroha and Bilari with 24,002 and 21,661 acres respectively. Jarhan was produced in 11,959 acres in the whole district, the important producers being tahsils Hasanpur and Bilari which had 3,816 and 3,310 acres respectively under it. The standard yield of paddy in 1963-64 was 6·14 maunds per acre.

Maize—Maize (*Zea mays*) was sown in 32,048 acres (or 3 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1909 and in 1940-41 in 39,239 acres (or 3·6 per cent of the cultivated area). Its acreage in 1950-51 went down to 16,444 (or 1 per cent of the cultivated area) but rose later to 28,602 (or 2 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1955-56 and to 36,387 (or 3 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1960-61. In 1963-64 it was grown in 38,670 acres (or 3 per cent of the cultivated area), much of it being in tahsils Hasanpur and Sambhal which had 13,002 and 11,458 acres respectively under it. The standard yield of maize in 1963-64 was 7·41 maunds per acre.

Small Millets—The small millets produced in the district include *mandua* (*Eleusine coracana*), *kondon* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), *sawan* (*Panicum frumentaceum*) and *kakun* (*Panicum italicum*). Though not covering a large acreage, they are valued as they supplement the main millet crops of the district. *Sawan* occupied 9,827 acres in 1940-41 and 10,050 acres in 1950-51, the area under it being 8,806 in 1960-61 and 8,290 in 1963-64. The acreage under other small millets is insignificant, only 321 acres being sown in 1963-64. The standard yield of *sawan* was 4·5 maunds per acre in 1963-64 and that of *kodon* and *kakun* 4 and 3·5 maunds per acre respectively.

Pulses—The main pulses grown in the district are *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and *mung* (*Phaseolus radiatus*). *Arhar* mixed with jowar and *bajra* was grown in about 6 per cent of the cultivated area in 1963-64. The total area under pulses in that year was 12,222 acres, there being 718 acres under *arhar* and 523 acres under *mung*.

most of it being under *urd* which occupied 11,286 acres, the leading producers being tahsils Amroha and Hasanpur with 4,824 and 4,408 acres. The standard yield of *arhar* and *urd* was 9·53 and 5·89 maunds per acre respectively in 1963 64 when that of *mug* was 5·71 maunds per acre.

Sugar-cane—Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is a valuable cash crop of the district and is grown extensively; in 1940-41 it was grown in 95,438 acres (or 8·7 per cent of the total cultivated area) and in 1950-51 in 1,27,334 acres (or 9 per cent of the cultivated area), the acreage declining to 1,06,660 (or 9 per cent of the total cultivated area) in 1960-61 and increasing to 1,39,097 (or 12 per cent of the cultivated area) in 1963-64 the important producers being tahsils Bilari and Amroha with 30,754 and 29,875 acres respectively, followed by tahsils Hasanpur and Sambhal with 27,890 and 26,602 acres respectively. The average yield of sugar-cane in 1963-64 was 418·69 maunds per acre.

Fruits and Vegetables—In *kharif* of 1963-64 the acreage under fruits and vegetables was 5,919 acres (fruits covering 1,668), the leading producers being tahsils Moradabad and Sambhal with 1 497 and 1,397 acres respectively, followed by tahsil Bilari with 1,116 acres.

Fibres—Among fibres, cotton was produced in 21,412 acres or about 2 per cent of the cultivated area in 1940-41 and in 1950-51 the acreage under it was 7,302 acres. In 1955 56 the total acreage under fibres was 6,429 of which 4,547 was under cotton and 1,490 under sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*). In 1960-61 cotton and sunn-hemp occupied 3,663 and 1,199 acres respectively. In 1963-64 cotton alone covered 819 acres and in combination with *arhar* it occupied 2,100 acres (1,113 acres being in tahsil Thakurdwara). The average yield of cotton in 1963-64 was 0·64 maunds per acre and the standard yield of jute and sunn-hemp 13·37 and 5·24 maunds per acre respectively.

Oil-seeds—Most of the area under oil seeds produced in *kharif* is occupied by ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea*) which in 1963-64 occupied 69,125 acres, the leading producers being tahsil Hasanpur which had 43,044 acres under it, followed by tahsils Sambhal and Amroha with 11,702 and 11,155 acres respectively. Its standard yield in 1963 64 was 6·18 maunds per acre.

Other Crops—The other *kharif* crops of the district are fodder crops such as *dhaincha* (*Sesbania esculata*) which in 1963-64 covered 76,016 and certain spices which occupied 3,758 acres.

Zaid—*Zaid* usually covers less than one per cent of the cultivated area of the district. In 1963-64 the food crops occupied 3,916 acres, fruits and vegetables occupying 2,188 and 1,683 acres respectively. Non-food crops were produced in 2,765 acres, tobacco and certain spices occupying 1,565 and 1,177 acres respectively.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The cultivators of the district still rely on old and outmoded methods of cultivation but due to propaganda and demonstrations the progressive among them have taken to certain improved methods like the U. P. method of wheat cultivation, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the use of dibbling and line-sowing, more use of fertilisers, improved implements and measures of plant protection.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—Old types of implements (such as wooden ploughs, spades, sickles and spuds) are still widely used but the use of modern agricultural implements is slowly gaining popularity as is evident from the following statement (which gives the number of certain such implements distributed during the Third Plan period).

Year	Cultivators	Plough	Seed drill	Others
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	466	742	13	1,553
1962-63	451	777	10	1,094
1963-64	395	910	8	1,021

Seed and Fertilisers

Seed Supply—Sources from which the cultivators in the district can get improved seeds are the seed stores of the agriculture department of the State Government, the co-operative seed stores, mahajans and big cultivators, the first two supplying seed on a *sawai* basis (getting back one and a quarter times the quantity lent) and the last two on the basis of *sawai* or *deorhi* (getting back one and a half times the quantity lent), the recovery being made in kind.

During the First and Second Plan periods there existed only 6 seed stores and during the Third the number increased to 19. The quantity

of seed distributed by the co-operative department and the agriculture department is as given below :

Department	Period		Quantity of seed
1	2		3
State Agriculture Department	First Plan	.. ..	4,47,215 maunds
	Second Plan	.. ..	7,73,409 ,,
	Third Plan (up to 1963-64)	..	7,890 quintals
Co-operative Department ..	1963-64	.. ..	49,076 ,,

Seed Saturation—Under the seed saturation scheme, seed is supplied to each development block for further multiplication and saturation by the Gram Beej Sahayaks. The percentage of seed saturation achieved in respect of different crops is given against each as follows : jowar and maize, 100 per cent ; peas, 90 per cent ; gram, 80 per cent ; paddy, 70 per cent ; barley, 55 per cent ; and wheat, 50 per cent.

Nurseries—There are 4 private nurseries in the district which supply various species of plants. Flowers and vegetable seeds are also supplied by the Government Gardens, Rampur, the quantity of the latter supplied during the Second Five-year Plan period and in the first 3 years of the Third being 616 and 685 pounds respectively. The number of plants supplied by it and the registered private nurseries of the district during the different Plan periods was 1,22,026 in the First Plan period (1951—56), 2,45,042 in the Second (1956—61) and 2,55,225 in the Third up to 1963-64.

Manures—The importance of manures such as cowdung and farmyard refuse has been known to the farmers of the district for centuries. There are 3 compost-making centres at Moradabad and one each at Sambhal, Amroha, Chandausi, Hasanpur, Bilari, Thakurdwara, Dhanuara, Bahjoi, Kanth, Kunderkhi, Naugawn and Sirsi. The green manures grown and used in the district are *sanai* (*Crotalaria juncea*), *mung* (*Phaseolus radiatus*), *dhaincha* (*Sesbania esculata*) and *guar* (*Cyamopsis tetraganaloba*). The quantity distributed in the district during the different Plan periods was 7,646 maunds during the First, 3,213 during the Second and 1,04,732 during the Third (up to 1963-64). The common nutrients of the soil of the district were nitrogen, phosphates and potash and the chemical fertilisers used by some cultivators

are ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, ammonium nitrate, nitrophosphate, urea and muriate of potash which are supplied by agricultural and co-operative seed stores and licensed agencies. The following amounts of chemical fertilisers were used in the district from 1951 onwards: 1,41,065 maunds during the First Plan period, 3,51,272 maunds during the Second and 7,164·72 tonnes during the Third.

Rotation of Crops—The practice of growing different crops in rotation has been followed in the district for centuries but the methods and practical knowledge that were applied were empirical rather than scientific. With the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, the rotation of crops is being done on more scientific lines and the farmers are adopting better rotation programmes under the Five-year Plans for agricultural output. The following statement gives the pattern of rotation of crops generally practised by agriculturists in the district :

One-year rotation	Two-year rotation	Three-year rotation	Four-year rotation
1	2	3	4
Fodder, gram	Green manure, wheat, cotton, sugar-cane	Ground-nut + *arhar*, sugar-cane, *ratoon*	Ground-nut + *arhar*, sugar-cane, *ratoon*
Paddy, peas or gram, lentil	Jowar + *arhar*, fodder, barley	Green manure, wheat, *lobia* or *guar*, sugar-cane, *ratoon*	Green manure, wheat
Maize, potato, summer vegetables	Jowar + *arhar*, green manure, wheat		
Ground-nut, wheat, cotton, sugar-cane			

Fallowing—The practice followed in the district is that the land is generally left fallow for about 3 months before planting wheat or sugar-cane or potato.

Mixed Cultivation—The mixed crops sown in the district are *arhar*-jowar, *bajra-arhar* and ground-nut-*bajra*.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Various diseases and pests cause enormous loss of produce every year in the district and plant protection activities aim at the destruction,

the treatment and the eradication of plant diseases and the adoption of a wide range of preventive measures so that there may be improvement in both quality and quantity of yield. Among the animal and bird pests in the district are field-mice, cows, goats, bats and parrots. The insect pests are a greater menace, the *gundhi* bug causes enormous damage to paddy: the grasshopper to sugar-cane, paddy and maize; the *gujhia* weevil to wheat, gram, barley and poppy; the hairy caterpillar to *sanai*, *urd* and *dhaincha*; the cotton leaf roller to cotton; and the termite to all crops. Spraying and dusting with chemical insecticides is done in countering these pests as well as plant diseases such as rust (which is harmful to wheat, barley and paddy), blight which seriously affects potatoes) and grain smut (which damages jowar and *bajra*).

IRRIGATION

Facilities for irrigation were limited in the district in the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the present one and perhaps were not missed to any great extent as the rainfall in the district was more or less adequate for the needs of the cultivators though water was needed for sugar-cane and garden produce. Ordinarily it was needed in low-lying tracts but in the upland a large number of non-masonry wells were sunk when the rains ceased prematurely as *rabi* crops could not grow without being watered and were also dug in January if the winter rains were delayed. Water was generally lifted by means of a pot and lever except in the Katehr tract where the water level was much lower and the leather bucket or double pot worked by a pully was used. In the beginning of the present century several of the smaller streams in tahsils Thakurdwara and Moradabad were dammed and water was lifted by means of baskets. Tanks were also used for irrigation in dry seasons. Masonry wells were practically unknown about 1909 except in the south Bilari and the south-east of Sambhal.

During the decade ending with 1892-93. the average area irrigated was 82,461 acres or 8·1 per cent of the cultivated area and in the following decade the average was 83,463 acres or 8·2 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1907-08 the figure was much higher, the acreage under irrigation being 1,87,200. About 1909 the area irrigated by wells was 87 per cent, the rest being watered by means of streams, lakes and ponds. The quinquennial average for acreage under irrigation from 1916 to 1921 was 1,21,800; from 1926 to 1931 it was 89,660; from 1936 to 1941 it was 1,90,533; and from 1946 to 1951 it was 1,82,751 acres. The acreage

under irrigation from 1954-55 onwards, during the period of planned economic development, is given in the statement furnished below :

Year		Gross irrigated area (in acres)				Net irrigated area (in acres)
		Kharif	*Rabi*	*Zaid*	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	..	81,053	1,87,749	4,348	2,73,150	2,54,564
1955-56 ..	..	93,531	1,50,978	3,932	2,48,441	..
1956-57 ..	..	99,870	1,38,853	4,421	2,43,144	2,35,411
1957-58 ..	..	89,102	1,35,274	4,525	2,28,901	2,21,757
1958-59 ..	..	91,289	1,37,842	4,962	2,34,093	2,12,107
1959-60 ..	..	1,08,295	1,46,811	4,827	2,59,933	2,37,732
1960-61 ..	..	1,14,133	1,56,278	4,751	2,75,162	2,58,611
1961-62 ..	..	1,15,303	1,31,355	4,996	2,51,654	2,40,652
1962-63 ..	..	1,10,340	1,85,601	5,880	3,01,920	2,78,552
1963-64 ..	..	1,11,715	2,17,240	5,419	3,34,374	3,08,051

Sources of Irrigation

Wells were the main source of irrigation till about 1937-38 when tube-wells became the leading source. Canals were once important in this context but the acreage irrigated by them has decreased considerably. Rivers, lakes and ponds also serve the needs of irrigation in the district.

The water level in the different tahsils is as follows : In Thakurdwara the average is 10 feet and 6 inches ; in Moradabad and Amroha it is about 11 feet and 45 feet respectively ; in Bilari it varies from 19 feet and 5 inches to 23 feet ; and in Sambhal it varies from 12 feet and 5 inches to 23 feet.

Wells—Irrigation in the district was done largely by means of kutcha wells as late as the first quarter of the present century, only a few pukka wells existing in tahsil Bilari in 1909. For lifting water the *charkhi* or *dhenkli* was used. In 1909 the area irrigated by wells was 29,536 acres of the irrigated area In 1930-31 it was 92,632 acres but went down to 20,778 acres in 1937-38 on account of the introduction of tube-wells. In 1940-41 it was 47,298 acres (or 25·93 per cent of the

irrigated area). Relevant details regarding the wells and the acreage under irrigation by them during the period of planned economic development since 1954-55 are given in the following statement :

Year	Irrigation wells			Wells for domestic purposes	Irrigated area
	Masonry	Non-masonry	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1954-55	7,244	7,287	14,531	1,491	..
1955-56	8,571	6,815	15,386	1,664	..
1956-57	9,701	5,055	14,756	1,828	..
1957-58	10,287	4,096	14,383	1,880	..
1958-59	9,787	3,098	12,885	2,810	1,87,496
1959-60	11,587	3,039	14,626	2,800	..
1960-61	12 208	2,654	14,922	3,580	1,09,550
1961-62	15,353	2.186	16,065	3,042	..
1962-63	10,726	6,394	17,401	2,727	..
1963-64	3,029	2.417	5.446	2,564	1,46,248

In 1960-61 the acreage under irrigation from this source formed 42·36 per cent of the irrigated area and in 1963-64 it was 47·31 per cent.

Tube-wells—Such wells are the most important source of irrigation now and the area irrigated by them is larger than that served by other sources. They were introduced about 1937-38 when 1,41,577 acres were irrigated by them. In 1940-41 it was 1,35,133 acres (or 74·07 per cent of the irrigated area). The number of tube-wells and the acreage irrigated since 1947-48 in the district under the tube-well division, Moradabad and the tube-well division, Bijnor, is given in the following statement :

Year	Number of tube-wells		Area irrigated (in acres)	
	Under tube-well division, Moradabad	Under tube-well division, Bijnor	Under tube-well division, Moradabed	Under tube-well division, Bijnor
1	2	3	4	5
1947-48 ..	394	10	1,03,080	2,970
1948-49 .	397	11	1,23,409	2,662
1949-50 ..	402	12	1,33,715	4,549
1950-51 ..	402	12	1,40,961	4,791
1951-52 ..	410	12	1,41,378	4,171
1952-53 ..	411	12	1,54,671	5,683
1953-54 ..	411	12	1,14,481	4,124

[*Continued*.

Year		Number of tube-wells		Area irrigated (in acres)	
		Under tube-well division, Moradabad	Under tube-well division, Bijnor	Under tube-well division, Moradabad	Under tube-well division, Bijnor
1		2	3	4	5
1954-55	..	411	12	1,26,152	3,932
1955-56	..	413	12	1,18,891	3,975
1956-57	..	416	13	1,08,077	3,491
1957-58	..	430	13	1,34,827	3,897
1958-59	..	433	20	1,27,067	7,828
1959-60	..	433	26	1,41,468	9,240
1960-61	..	430	26	1,09,062	7,412
1961-62	..	43[illegible]	27	79,143	5,330
1962-63	..	444	28	1,19,456	8,953

The average cost of installing tube-wells of the strainer type is Rs 33,000 and of the slotted type Rs 44,000.

Canals—In respect of acreage under irrigation, canals came next to tube-wells and wells. Even as late as 1909 an area of 1,240 acres was irrigated by this source forming 3 per cent of the total irrigated area. In 1930-31 it was 9,628 acres (or 8·48 per cent of the total irrigated area) and it varied from 17,982 (or 9·86 per cent of the irrigated area) in 1940-41 to 16,394 (or 8·48 per cent of the total irrigated area) in 1955-56. In 1960-61 it was 12,049 acres (or 4·66 per cent of the total irrigated area) and 17,577 acres (or 5·69 per cent of the total irrigated area) in 1963-64.

Small Tube-wells—Small tube-wells have also been installed during the various Plan periods, the number constructed during the First Plan period (1951—56) being 39, in the Second (1956—61) being 144 and in the Third (up to December, 1965) being 139.

Pumping Sets—Pumping sets have been introduced into the district during the 3 Plan periods. In the First and Second the number constructed by Government was 2 and 56 respectively and that during the Third up to December, 1965, was 562.

Other Sources—Other sources of irrigation include rivers, lakes, tanks and reservoirs and the area irrigated by them in 1909 covered

9,685 acres. In 1930-31 and 1940-41 it was 11,369 and 17,434 acres respectively. In 1955-56 it was 10,779 acres and in 1960-61 and 1963-64 it was 2,062 and 7,292 acres respectively.

Canal Systems—The canal systems in the district are under the management of the Tarai irrigation division, Bareilly, tube-well division, Bijnor, Afzalgarh irrigation division, Moradabad, and Rampur canal division, Rampur. Only the area in tahsil Thakurdwara, east of the river Dhela which is under the control of the first is served by the old canals which emerge from the river Bahalla (in tahsil Kashipur of district Naini Tal). There has been no extension of these canals during the last 20 years due to the shortage of water in the parent system.

One of the main canal systems in the district is that of the Tumaria canals called the Kattaya, Pipalgaon, Moradabad, Bhawani, Kiryanala and Sattikhera. It came into existence during the period of the Third Plan and is managed by the Tumaria dam division, Moradabad. The total length of channels in March. 1965, was 204 km. The area irrigated in 1961-62 was 3,269 acres which increased to 9,194 acres in 1964-65.

The Ramganga canal system is under the tube-well division, Bijnor, and consists of the following minor canals : Narainpur, Dhakwara, Sunpora, Qazikhera, Chawa, Jamanya, Ghansoor Pure, Umri distributary, Nasirpur, Wilayatnagar, Rana Nagla, Chaya Nagla. Alipur, Telipura, Aidalpur, Mahmoodpur distributary. Kiwar, Khaitapura, Chajlait, Rawana, Ladwala, Kachawale. Sukla, Changri, Fatehpur and Jori.

Animal Husbandry

Cattle Census—There is no record of any regular cattle census having been taken prior to 1899 in which year a regular enumeration of the animals kept revealed that there were 2,76,279 bulls and bullocks and 37,650 he-buffaloes in the district. The next census, taken in 1904, showed a slight decrease and the numbers of the next taken in January, 1909, were 2,79,175 and 27,666 respectively, that of cows being 1,29,939 the number of cow-buffaloes 87,945 and of young stock 2,39,375. In the first decade of the present century a plough bullock or a cow could be bought for anything between Rs15 and Rs50 but now such animals are priced between Rs150 and Rs1,000. A buffalo then cost between Rs30 and Rs80, the rate varying with the yield of milk, but the price today is anything from Rs400 to Rs1,000 or even more. The statement given below shows the number of cows and bulls in the district and the one

which follows it that of she-buffaloes and he-buffaloes from 1920 to 1961 in the rural and urban areas :

Year	Bulls	Cows	Rural	Urban	Total	Bulls over 3 years of age	Cows over 3 years of age	Young stock of 3 years or under
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1920	..	..	..	..	5,17,910	2,58,386	1,20,490	1,39,034
1925	..	..	..	..	5,19,573	27,241	1,10,147	1,30,985
1930	..	..	..	..	5,40,176	26,248	1,23,653	1,54,065
1935	3,41,203	1,94,673	..	..	5,35,966	2,06,078	1,19,531	1,40,457
1944	3,68,970	1,78,864	5,32,480	15,354	5,47,834	2,99,028	1,08,993	1,39,813
1951	3,89,122	1,83,800	1,74,287	9,513	5,72,922	3,16,047	1,13,566	1,42,709
1961	..	..	..	..	5,90,723	3,47,007	1,13,308	1,30,348

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	He-buffaloes over 3 years of age	She-buffaloes over 3 years of age	Young stock 3 years of age or under
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920	..	..	2,00,466	31,338	83,210	85,918
1925	..	..	2,16,404	24,501	94,732	97,171
1930	..	..	2,19,262	24,906	91,585	1,02,771
1935	..	..	2,26,823	26,775	95,040	1,05,008
1944	2,20,080	7,353	2,27,433	22,761	1,04,766	99,906
1951	2,43,498	8,338	2,51,836	26,916	1,17,079	1,07,038
1961	..	..	2,87,775	27,094	1,38,336	1,22,345

Development of Cattle—A number of schemes were introduced in the district for the development of cattle by the government. Breeding

bulls have been supplied for improved breeding and artificial insemination service has been introduced and extended. A mule breeding scheme was introduced in the development blocks of Thakurdwara and Bilari under which 20 mares were supplied to the breeders in 1962-63 and 25 in 1963-64 at a subsidised rate of Rs350 per mare. Under a piggery development scheme in 1963-64 in the development blocks of Baniakhera and Dilari, 50 boars were supplied with a subsidy of Rs5 per month per boar for proper maintenance up to a period of 2 years. A calf subsidy scheme was also introduced in the district in 1957-58 under which a subsidy of Rs10 per calf per month for its proper maintenance was given by the government. Of the subsidised calves, 45 were purchased as bulls for use in the fields, the heifers being left with the breeders for improved breeding. The number of pedigree animals supplied for improved breeding by the government during the various Plan periods is given below:

Cattle	First Plan period	Second Plan period	Third Plan period (up to 1963-64)
Cow bull	66	81	80
Buffalo bull	6	4	27
Buck	6	18	16
Boar	3	9	12
Ram	5	3	20

Artificial Insemination Centres—In the First Plan period an artificial insemination centre was introduced at a veterinary hospital in tahsil Moradabad and was followed by 6 more with 2 bulls in each—one at Chandausi (set up in 1962-63), one each at Joya and Sambhal (established in 1963-64) and one each in tahsils Hasanpur, Thakurdwara and Bilari (started in 1964-65).

Veterinary Hospitals—Prior to the initiation of the First Plan there existed only 6 such hospitals—one in each of the tahsils; 2 came into existence in the First Plan period at Bachhraon and Jageshwari; 6 more in the Second Plan period at Joya, Dilari, Bilari, Bahjoi, Teipur and Kundarkhi; and 2 are being established at Mondha Pandey and Bhagatpur Tanda. These hospitals attend to sick animals, castrate bulls, administer vaccinations, etc.

Stockman Centres—The stockman centres in the district render such services as artificial insemination, maintenance of the record of breeding and the milk yield, treatment of sterility, etc. In December,

1964, there were 5 such centres located at Aghwanpur, Moradabad, Chandausi, Sambhal and Joya and 3 more were established in 1964-65—one each in the tahsils of Hasanpur, Thakurdwara and Bilari.

Control of Epidemics—The number of animals vaccinated against different diseases and castrated from 1951 to 1965 was as shown in the following statement:

Period	Vaccinated	Castrated	Treated for various diseases
First Plan period	5,91,935	20,093	1,16,646
Second Plan period	4,62,231	24,245	2,15,056
Third Plan period (up to 1964-65)	3,91,306	21,485	1,89,757

Cattle Fairs and Shows—The cattle fairs of the district are of commercial significance, some particulars of weekly cattle fairs held being given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Location	Number of cattle present	Days when held
Thakurdwara ..	Jahangirpur	250	Friday
Do	Dilari	300	Saturday and Tuesday
Moradabad	Geodhi	348	Friday
Do	Hartha	500	Tuesday
Do	Pakbara	200	Saturday
Bilari	Kaithal	190	Sunday
Do	Narauli	270	Saturday
Do	Tharpur	800	Tuesday
Do	Bannia Khera ..	475	Friday
Amroha	Nowgaon Jhagat	480	Tuesday
Do	Kothi Khidmatpur ..	150	Thursday
Do	Amroha	1,200	Wednesday
Hasanpur	Saidnagli	800	Friday
Do	Shahapur	1,400	Thursday
Do	Bachhraon	380	Monday

An annual fair called Kisan Mela is also organised in December and January each year when about 1,000 head of cattle are present. The animal husbandry department also holds exhibitions in each tahsil of the district.

Food and Dwellings—The cattle of the district usually eat grass and when possible fodder and coarse grains. Cattle sheds are usually kutcha structures with thatched roofs.

Other Domestic Animals

Sheep—According to the cattle censuses there were 49,831 sheep in the district in 1909 and in 1920 and 1925, their number was 18,182 and 13.824 respectively. Their numbers decreased again in 1930 and 1935 being 12,191 and 11,179 respectively. That the decline continued till 1961 is evident from the following statement :

Year		Age up to one year	Over one year		Rural	Urban	Total
			Male	Female			
1944 ..	..	4,784	989	7,676	25,566	993	20,559
1951 ..	..	2,201	2,004	14,565	18,059	771	81,830
1961 ..	..	282	510	1,708	2.471	29	2,500

Goats—Goats are priced between Rs20 and Rs150 according to their milk yield. According to the cattle censuses there were 76,863 goats in the district in 1909 and 41,182 and 59,831 in 1920 and 1925 respectively. Their number was 48,527 in 1930 and 71,220 in 1935. Between 1944 and 1961 there was a decreasing trend as is evident from the following statement :

Year		Age up to one year	Over one year in age		Rural	Urban	Total
			Male	Female			
1944 .	..	21,804	..	..	55,029	10,164	65,193
1951 ..	..	5,816	6,982	24,222	29,414	7,005	37,010
1961 ..	..	1,240	1,256	3,832	4,016	1,712	6,328

Horses and Ponies—According to the census of 1909 the horses and ponies in the district numbered 12,002, the bulk consisting of small

ponies. In 1920 and 1925 their number was 9,638 and 9,608 respectively. It became 9,576 in 1930 and 10,603 in 1935. In the years specified below the figures were as under :

Year			Young stock 3 years of age or under	Over 3 years of age	Rural	Urban	Total
1944 ..	.	..	..	..	8,203	1,328	9,531
1951 ..	..	..	..	..	8,380	1,528	9,908
1961 ..	..	..	170	970	468	678	1,146

Camels, Donkeys and Mules–These animals serve as beasts of burden. Their numbers as given in the various cattle censuses are furnished in the following statement :

Year					Camels	Donkeys	Mules
1900 ..	.	.		.	108	..	1,237
1920 ..	..	..	..	..	101	8,019	320
1925 ..	.	..	.	..	48	7,935	229
1930 ..	..	..	.	.	83	7,264	385
1935 ..	..	.	.	.	200	6,893	314
1944 .	..	.	.	..	235	4,672	164
1951 ..	.	..	..	..	349	[illegible] 589	946
1961 .	..	..	..	..	18	406	9

Pigs–The number of pigs in 1944 and 1951 was 11,563 and 12,129 respectively. In 1961 it was 1,424 of which 1,328 were in the rural and 96 in the urban areas.

Poultry

The number of fowls (poultry) found in the district as revealed by the censuses of 1944 and 1951 was as given below :

Year			Hens	Cocks	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total
1944	..	.	23,198	6,903	21,676	530	247	334	52,888
1951	..	..	27,323	13,292	30,005	838	561	503	73,122

In 1961 the poultry in the district was enumerated as 81,415 which included 74,346 hens, cocks and chickens, 1,425 ducks, drakes and ducklings and 5,644 others.

Fisheries

During the Second Plan period 1,35,800 fingerlings were distributed by the government at the subsidised rate of Rs10 per thousand (government also paying 50 per cent of the transport charges). The Sahkari Matsya Jivi Samiti, a co-operative society dealing with the production and marketing of fish, was established during the Second Plan period with a grant of Rs5,000 from the government.

Forestry

The acreage under forests in the district in 1963-64 was 14,490 (including 13,208 acres belonging to the forest department). Under the schemes of afforestation, plantations were raised in 926 acres and the species of trees planted were *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sisoo*), *khair*, *semal*, *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *kanji* (*Toddalia asiatica*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), eucalyptus, neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and *arjun*. Pula and thatching grasses are used for domestic purposes and *dhak* leaves for making *donas* (leaf bowls) and *pattals* (leaf plates). The forest produce and grass (for fodder) are sold by the forest department.

Famines, Droughts and Floods

The first known great famine occurred in 1631, another in 1661 and still another a hundred years later and yet another in 1783-84 which caused great distress. The severe famine of 1803 (when the troubles of the peasantry were aggravated by an excessive demand of revenue) was caused by deficiency of rainfall as was that of 1825 when prices reached a high level and government advanced Rs70,000 for the promotion of cultivation. Drought was again responsible for the severe famine of 1837-38, when Rs6,836 was remitted; of 1860, when poor-houses had to be opened, Rs51,530 being spent on providing relief and revenue to the extent of Rs5,093 being remitted; and of those of 1868, 1877-78 and 1896, when poor-houses were opened and relief measures undertaken—revenue amounting to Rs2,22,307 being suspended and Rs42,445 being remitted at the last calamity.

Similar details regarding the natural calamities (including floods) that visited the district in the last 32 years are set out in Table IV(iii) of the Appendix.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

Although the Moradabad district is predominantly agricultural, nevertheless certain industries existed in the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth centuries which gave employment to a large number of persons. The chief of these was the brassware which was fairly remunerative and was carried on especially in Moradabad city. Large quantities of ordinary brass vessels were made, mainly of moulded brass obtained from old metal bought from pedlars and villagers. After 1870, all kinds of articles began to be made (including ornamental brassware) such as trays, bowls, picture frames, candlesticks, boxes, etc. Ordinary brassware was also made at Dhanaura and several other places in the district. There was at one time at Amroha a considerable production of brass fittings for palanquins, carts, chairs and the like.

The manufacturing of articles of horn was another industry of importance in Sarai Tarin (a suburb of Sambhal). The workmanship of the combs made (which were in the European and the Indian styles) was excellent, some being decorated with gold and silver. The number of artisans engaged in the industry in 1909 was about 100.

In the early years of the first decade of the present century, the manufacturing of embroidered caps at Amroha was another important industry which employed more than 1,500 persons (including purdah women). The work was done on cotton, satin, silk and velvet with cotton, silk or gold thread. The gold thread, sequins and spangles (*salma*, *kalabattu* and *sitara*) were imported from Delhi, Lucknow and Surat, the finished caps being sold in all the bazars of the State and sent in large numbers to Bengal and Bihar, some also finding their way to Bombay and Gujarat. About 1920 the daily consumption of *salma* and *kalabattu* was evaluated at Rs 150 and Rs 50 respectively and the estimated daily out-turn was about 100 caps which were exported to all parts of the State at Rs 2 to Rs 15 per cap. The industry declined with the change in the taste of the people and the growing popularity of the Gandhi cap (made of *khadi*—hand-spun or hand-woven cloth).

The ornamental pottery of Amroha was made of a tenacious black clay called *gwalchana* and its special characteristics were its extreme

thinness, lightness and brittleness. Cups, vases and similar articles were thrown on the wheel, moulds being employed for figures, brackets, etc. At one time this industry was in a flourishing state but it declined owing, in part, to the introduction of crude European designs.

The district was for long a centre of the hand-weaving industry which, during the first decade of the twentieth century, gave employment to more than a thousand families of Julahas (Muslim weavers). There were several ginning mills and cotton presses at Chandausi. Among the different varieties of cloth woven were ordinary *garha* and *gazi* as well as checked and striped material of various kinds, such as *gabrun*, parti-coloured handkerchiefs and patterned fabrics for women's garments. Towels, twills and *dotais* (each being a pair of bed sheets in one piece) were also produced in large quantities. Cotton prints were invariably made on cloth made in India and large quantities of floor-cloths, quilt covers, bedspreads and the like were turned out. Though inferior in quality to those produced in Lucknow and Farrukhabad, they were considered to be more durable and were exported to other parts of the State and Punjab. Ordinary cloth was also made at Thakurdwara, Hasanpur, Paikbara, Kundarkhi and many other places in the district but the dosuti of Hasanpur was famous.

The manufacture of rope, twine and string was also a flourishing industry in which about 322 men and 1,458 women were engaged in 1921-22 and 10,000 maunds of *ban* (string made of *moonj*) worth about Rs1,00,000 was annually manufactured. Hasanpur and Chandausi were the main collecting and exporting centres for *ban* known for its good quality, most of that produced in the district being exported to Punjab and other parts of the country. At Amroha there were 5 small factories each with 2 looms which made woollen-pile carpets, cotton-pile carpets being made both at Amroha and in the district jail, Moradabad. About 100 *raths* (chariots) were made annually at Amroha which had a ready market, chiefly at the Garhmukteshwar fair at Rs150 to Rs300 each and 500 *rahlus* (light horse-drawn two-wheelers) were made annually at Chandausi, which were sold—chiefly at the Rajghat fair—at Rs30 to Rs50 each. There were 5 artisans at Mughalpur (in tahsil Moradabad) and about an equal number at Rehri and Nagli each (both in tahsil Hasanpur) who were engaged in the manufacture of bangles. Crude glass was imported from the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts and the daily out-turn per artisan was about 1,250 bangles. The manufacture of glass chimneys, lamps, globes, cake-stands, tumblers, etc., was carried out at the United Provinces Glass Works, Ltd, Bahjoi. About 50 maunds of raw material was consumed and goods valued at Rs 700 produced daily.

In 1921-22 the sugar industry was of considerable importance in every tahsil but its chief centres were Moradabad, Chandausi and Sambhal. Cane juice was used in manufacturing jaggery or coarse sugar, there being no sugar-mills at that time. The main centre for the export of coarse sugar was Chandausi from where about 1,00,000 maunds of coarse sugar and 2,00,000 maunds of molasses were exported annually, mostly to Punjab.

Power

The district was served by the Ramganga hydroelectric grid on which construction had started in 1928. By 1929 electric power had been brought to all towns with a population of 5,000 or over. In the beginning its use was confined to street lighting in the municipalities and the other chief towns of the district but was subsequently extended for private use in residential houses and for small power plants and tube-wells. A thermal power-station, constructed at Chandausi about 1937, was originally meant for the supply of power to tube-wells in the Chandausi area but with the rise in the demand for power for lighting and industrial purposes, the station started operating for the greater part of the year, supplementing the power developed by the hydroelectric station on the upper Ganga canal and for a short period during the monsoon (when the canal had to be emptied for inspection and repair) it carried the whole of the grid load. The maximum capacity of the station was 9,600 kw. and it supplied power to a number of substations from which further distribution was made.

There is a diesel-generating power-station at Moradabad with a capacity of 600 kw., the additional requirements of the district being met from the hydel substations at Roorkee and Dohna (Bareilly) which are directly connected through 132 kw. lines with the hydel substation at Majhola (Moradabad district). There are about 15 substations of 37/11 kv each and 1,500 substations of 11/4 kv. each, which feed the district. The important high tension transmission lines in the district are the Moradabad-Dhampur, double circuit line of 37/11 kv. (extending to the Bijnor district, the Moradabad-Rampur line and the Moradabad-Chandausi line of 66/11 kv. each.

The Upper Ganges Valley Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Moradabad supplied electricity to the towns of the district with a population of 5,000 or above till May 1, 1959 when the undertaking was taken over by the State Electricity Board It supplies electricity at 400/230 volts in the urban areas of the district. The length of low tension distri-

bution lines, the number of power consumers, etc., in the towns of the district, as on March 31, 1964, are given in the following statement :

Place	Length of distribution (lines in km.)	Number of power consumers	Load (in h.p. available to consumers	Number of units consumed in 1963-64
Moradabad	35	855	5,000	44,67,792
Amroha	11	100	1,200	12,07,290
Chandausi	12	190	1,500	11,56,989
Sambhal	10	199	1,000	4,53,637
Behjoi	5	35	250	3,47,015
Dhanaura	3	24	210	2,31,587
Hasanpur	3	70	500	1,84,908
Sarai Tarin	4	23	170	1,75,689
Kanth	2	20	170	1,12,363
Bilari	3	21	150	92,319
Pachhraon	1.5	32	150	90,080
Kundarkhi	0.5	11	70	63,195
Sirsi	0.9	6	50	58,482

The number of industrial consumers was 332 in the rural areas of the district in 1964-65, the load available to them being 5,000 h.p. The total load available was 9,000 h.p. and the number of units consumed monthly by industrial consumers, etc., was 4,64.390.

Large-scale Industries

Only those industries of which the capital investment is Rs 5,00,000 or more have been dealt with under this head In 1956 there were 8 such industrial units which had a capital investment of about Rs1,08.29,100, and gave employment to about 2,758 persons, the value of the goods produced being of the order of Rs4,58,41,060. In 1964 the number was 7 with a capital investment of Rs 2,60,10.389, giving employment to 5,395 workers and producing goods of the value of Rs6,70.45,602.

The statement that follows gives relevant particulars about the large-scale industries of the district in respect of their units, location, investment, etc., in 1963.

Large-scale Industries (1963)

Industry with name of unit	Location	Year of establishment	Investment (in rupees)	No. employed	Types of goods produced	Valuation of product(s)	Area of export
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs			Rs	
Sugar—							
Ayodhya Sugar Mills	Raja-ka-Sahaspur	1941	40,00,000	1,004	Sugar and molasses	2,13,66,819	Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan and Bihar
Kundan Sugar Mills	Amroha ..	1946	1,00,00,000	731	Do	2,30,74,734	Do.
Alcohol—							
Ayodhya Distillery	Raja-ka-Sahaspur	1942	19,84,404	110	Alcohol and weaker spirit	6,52,944	Bareilly
Flour—							
Rawalpindi Flour Mills	Moradabad ..	1950	10,51,060	73	Atta, *maida*, *suji*, *chokar*, etc.	1,14,14,601	Dehra Dun, Delhi, Dhampur and Kotdwar
Glass—							
U.P. Glass Works	Bahjoi ..	1916	8,12,412	267	Chimneys, lamp globes, cake-holders, tumblers, dishes, cups, etc.	30,17,836	Delhi, Ajmer, Meerut, Varanasi and Allahabad
Bone—							
Hindustan Bone Mills	Harthala ..	1956	6,78,000	126	Bonemeal and bone powder	13,29,860	Bareilly, Rampur, Meerut and Allahabad

Small-scale Industries

Only industries with a capital investment below Rs5,00,000 have been dealt with under this head. In 1964 there were 95 small-scale industrial units which had a capital investment of Rs10,34,40,570 and gave employment to 3,071 persons, the products being valued at Rs22,64,605. More than a third of the population of Moradabad city depends for its subsistence on these industrial units which are located almost in every street, lane and bylane of the city. Out of a total of 133 *muhallas* (localities) only 14 have no small-scale industrial establishment, there being a sizable concentration in the north-central part and in the east-southern corner of the city.[1]

The statement that follows gives relevant particulars about the small-scale industries of the district for 1963

[1] Singh, Baljit: *The Economics of Small-scale Industries*, p. 5

Small-scale Industries (1963)

Industry (registered under Factories Act)	No. of units	Investment (in rupees)	No. employed	Products	Valuation of product(s)	Area of export
Sugar ..	16	39,98,678	655	Sugar and *khandsari* ..	25,21,237	Delhi
Non-ferrous utensils	15	27,05,546	720	Utensils of different kinds ..	48,42,616	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and some parts of U. P.
Brassware ..	14	25,42,092	531	Bowls, tumblers, tiffin carriers, lemon sets, etc.	40,40,696	Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Indore, Goa and Madras, U. K., South Asia, U. S. A. and Arab countries
Foundries ..	7	11,87,062	329	Agricultural implements ..	49,64,436	Consumed locally
Iron rolling ..	5	9,37,875	251	Iron bars	40.48,725	Consumed locally
Ice and cold storage ..	6	6,36,068	119	Ice	4,04,561	Consumed locally
Aluminium ..	1	3,44,604	91	Kettles, buckets, tumbler, etc.	10,94,749	Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow
Oil ..	4	3,41,000	145	Linseed oil, mustard oil, etc. ..	66,60,960	Jaunpur

Cottage and Village Industries

These industries occupy an important place in the economy of the district and in 1956 there were 20,821 such units in which the total capital invested amounted to Rs1,81,54,050, the number of persons employed being 81,126, the raw material consumed being of the order of Rs5,21,17,206 and the goods produced being valued at Rs7,15,12,050.

The following statement gives relevant particulars about the cottage industries of the district in respect of their units, investment, etc., as in 1956:

Cottage and Village Industries (1956)

Industry	No. of units	Investment (in rupees)	No. employed	Types of commodities produced	Valuation of products
Biri	75	1,25,40,000	3,500	*Biri*	45,78,000
Brassware	5,952	23,00,700	29,672	Artistic and ornamental dishes, trays, tumblers, bowls, jugs, table tops, flower vases, lamp shades, etc.	3,99,92,700
Jaggery	1,788	12,23,000	15,891	Molasses, Jaggery	1,55,39,900
Horn .. .	1,980	9,90,000	8,181	Combs, toys, animals and birds, cigarette cases, electric lamps, powder boxes, etc.	68,68,000
Handloom	3,572	6,03,700	9,785	*Garha* (coarse cloth) cloth for shirts and coats, etc.	1,31,43,100
Shoe . ..	225	80,900	591	Shoes	7,02,168
Ban	2,349	35,200	4,578	*Ban*	5,79,800
Spinning . ..	1,930	34,900	1,960	Yarn	1,45,600
Biscuit	45	27,000	135	Biscuits, bread	7,31,500
Basket	530	24,700	937	Baskets	2,91,800

Moradabad *siahqalam* (artistic brassware)
(By courtesy of the State Museum, Lucknow)

The brassware, horn and handloom industries of the district deserve special mention and a short account of each is given below:

Brassware—This is the most important industry of the district which is said to have been in existence since Mughal times. According to one tradition the particular type of work known as Moradabadi and for which Moradabad is famous originated in the city. According to another, it was introduced from Persia or Kashmir. The artistic brassware produced in the district has prestige value as regards the handicrafts of the State. Besides preserving the standard of the exquisite workmanship of the past they are an important source of earning foreign exchange. The United States of America, the United Kingdom and the middle eastern countries being the main importing areas. The exports which were negligible before 1950, are now of the order of 2 crores of rupees annually.

Originally the *para* method of moulding (by which earthen moulds were used to give shape to molten metal) was employed in Moradabad. After 1920 the *darja* (box moulding) system was adopted but only for small articles such as handles of utensils, spouts, etc. Cutlery, etc., began to be manufactured about 1925 and power began to be made use of at the end of 1930. Imported brass sheets were used as raw material in the manufacture of utensils but as it was in short supply about 1940, the production of sheets from scrap and virgin copper and zinc was taken up locally. About 150 wood fuel furnaces and a number of pit furnaces now manufacture brass ingots which are used as raw material by moulders.

Before 1930 different types of metal craft, involving such surface decorations as tare-ka-kam, arbi meena, bidri, siah-qalam, chikan, etc., enjoyed a great reputation and are still in vogue as is also a fairly recently introduced technique known as the Japanese style of decoration.

Organised on the lines of a cottage industry, the artistic brassware of Moradabad is an example of the division of labour, there being a different set of artisans for each of the 5 stages of production—casting, soldering, engraving, enamelling and polishing. More popular among the ornamental brassware articles of the district are table tops, flower-vases, *shamadans* (candelabra), *aftabas* (water jugs), lamp shades, plates and fruit trays, the prices of which are sometimes as high as Rs.2,400 a piece, according to the degree of craftmanship, etc.

Horn—The industry is more or less concentrated at Sarai Tarin. According to a local account it was started about two hundred years ago

by a carpenter named Ibadullah. About 1920, there were approximately 100 factories functioning (each employing about 4 craftsmen) 6 of which turned out combs of superior quality. At present about 16,000 persons are engaged in the industry of whom a thousand manufacture combs of superior quality with filigree and ornamental *jali* (mesh). Some of the horn combs have a small hollow for holding hair oil which trickles down through the teeth. The production of the western type of combs is a recent development in this industry. Horns are imported from Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and eastern Uttar Pradesh and horn combs worth about Rs2,00,000 are produced annually. The price of a hundred combs of inferior quality ranges from Rs 7 to Rs 12 and that of those of superior quality from Rs50 to Rs100.

In 1956 a horn development centre was established by government at Sambhal which imparted training to 20 persons till 1958 after which it was converted into a common facility centre for propagating the use of machines in the horn industry. It produces horn toys worth Rs25,000 annually and the annual exports are of the order of about Rs15,000. It has 10 units which manufacture ornamental animals and birds, cigarette cases, walking sticks, rulers, lamps shaped like fish, dressing-tables, powder-boxes, etc.

Handloom Cloth—This is a very old and important industry of the district, the main centres being Thakurdwara, Sharifnagar, Surjan nagar, Pipalsana, Amroha, Sambhal, Hasanpur, Bhojpur and Pakwara. Most of the cloth requirements of the villagers are met by the handloom cloth produced in the district, the yarn being imported from Kanpur, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay. Some of the cloth produced here is exported to other parts of the State. There are about 119 cooperative societies in the district which have about 75 per cent of all the 11,440 looms in the district.

Industrial Estates

At the end of the Second Five-year Plan, under the scheme of setting up workshops with facilities of motive power, water, storage, office accommodation, etc., for small industrialists, the State Government made a provision for the development of some industries in the district. A brief description of the estates emerging in consequence is given below :

Small Industrial Estate—An area of 13.99 acres of land as been acquired at Harthala to accommodate this estate for which there is a provision of Rs4,79,000. The construction of worksheds has been taken

up in the first phase, 10 sheds having been constructed during the Third Five-year Plan period.

Rural Industrial Estate—This industrial estate will be contained in an area of 5 acres at Joya for which a provision of Rs1,89,839 exists.

Other Industrial Activities

Government Non-ferrous Metal Scheme—This scheme was started in July, 1950, with the aim of helping the local craftsmen and artisans to produce artistic brassware and household utensils (by adopting improved methods), to evolve new designs and to propagate the use of machines in manufacturing artistic brassware. Training is given in moulding and casting, engraving and enamelling, making moulds of various designs and shapes and polishing and electroplating, etc. The period of training in each course was 6 months till 1955-56 when it was extended to a year. A stipend of Rs15 per month is given to 25 trainees at a time. 31 persons are receiving training in manufacturing brassware at this centre which is equipped with modern machines and a laboratory. The centre also undertakes commercial productions. Rs25,00,000 having been earmarked for this purpose for 1965-66.

Quality Marking Scheme—The introduction of this scheme in 1956 has led to the opening of an inspection depot, which aims at restoring the past glory of the pakka *qalai* industry of the district by laying down standard specifications with a view to improving the quality of the product. The goods inspected and found to conform to the required standard are stamped or marked with a 'Q', the symbol adopted by the government as the hall-mark of good craftsmanship. The producers of the district have formed the 'Q' marked Brassware Manufacturers' Co-operative Association at Moradabad to devise ways and means of popularising the industry and improving the standard of the product. The quality marking scheme has been extended to the art metalware industry since January, 1960. In 1964, art metalware worth over Rs1,39,000 was quality-marked under the scheme.

Design Extension Scheme—This was started in the district in 1961-62 and was responsible for the introduction of 68 new designs in the art metalware industry in 1963-64.

Extension Scheme—A training-cum-production centre was established at Joya during 1956-57 which imparts training in carpentry, smithery, the trade of fitter-cum-mechanic and in the making of leather goods. During the Second Five-year Plan 212 persons were trained at

the centre and goods worth about Rs.38,421 were produced. The value of goods produced in the first three years of the Third Plan was about Rs20,217.

Wood Lacquering Centre—This centre was established at Amroha to provide an incentive to the traditional wood lacquering industry of the locality and is now running as a comma facility centre.

Common Facility Centre—The centre (which was a training-cum-production centre till the end of the Second Plan) is functioning at Sambhal, its aim being to modernise the products of the horn industry. Under this scheme 35 persons were benefited in 1964 and goods worth Rs219 were sold.

Khadi and Village Industries Programme—There are 6 village industries—oil pressing, hand-pounding of rice, leather tanning, manufacture of *khandsari* (coarse sugar), *ban* making and production of *khadi*—in the district. There are 26 registered co-operative societies for developing the village oil industry, of which 18 were sanctioned loans and grants amounting to Rs1,74,439 and Rs15,429 respectively by the Khadi Village Industries and State Board from 1958-59 to 1961-62. In 1963 64 loans and grants amounting to Rs30,900 and Rs10,180 respectively were given to 5 societies and Rs19,362 and Rs5,314 respectively up till the end of 1964 to 7 societies working for the development of industries such as the pounding of paddy, etc., by hands. Under this scheme 5 training centres are functioning in the district, one each at Chandausi, Sambhal, Amroha, Taharpur and Mohiuddinpur.

Hire-purchase Scheme—In 1961-62 the National Small-scale Industries, New Delhi accepted 11 applications from the district for the hire-purchase of machines worth Rs3,13,784 and one for machinery valued at Rs2,875 in 1963-64.

Master Craftsmen Scheme—The scheme was introduced in the brassware industry at Moradabad in 1960 61 and was extended to the horn industry at Sambhal in 1961-62. Its aim is the imparting of training to semi-skilled artisans and under it 5 artisans receive training in each craft every year.

Government Electroplating Scheme—This was started in 1961-62 with the aim of improving the quality of silver, nickel and chromium-plating on brassware. A new plant costing about Rs 4,00,000 will be installed by the end of the Third Plan period.

Industrial Co-operative Scheme—In 1961-62 there were 288 such societies in the district of which 120 were for textile and 168 for non-textile products. In 1961-62 the value of the products was Rs16,78,798 which increased to Rs56,88,553 in 1963-64.

Industrial Expansion

A heavy industry for the manufacture of nuts and bolts for air-craft is to be established shortly at Hazratnagar Gonhar. Owing to the inadequacy of raw materials there is hardly any scope for the establish-ment of any other new large-scale industries in the district but condi-tions are favourable for the introduction and expansion of small-scale industrial units, especially in the engineering sector. New units for the manufacture of railway equipment, defence goods, black industrial tapes, electrical equipment, aluminium conductors and modern wooden fur-niture can be started to meet the increasing demand for these products in other parts of the country. A 'B' class safety-match factory and units for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals. insecticides, etc., can also be set up. In view of the increasing demand for brassware, more small-scale units can be set up for its manufacture and the quality of the products improved. The horn industry can also be expanded and developed.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

The region covered by the present district of Moradabad was inhabited from early times and it appears that here, as elsewhere, wealth was hoarded either in houses or underground in brazen jars and that there were money-lenders who varied the rate of interest, not according to the nature of the transaction but according to the caste to which a borrower belonged. The Vaishs, who combined money-lending with trading, charged more than the prescribed rates of interest.[1] In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the business of these money-lenders and bankers was prosperous and could be compared with contemporary private banking houses (in other countries) which undertook many of the functions of that essentially modern institution, a central bank. The gradual strengthening and progress of British rule and trade in the nineteenth century saw the beginnings of the decline of indigenous banking though indigenous bankers (who employed their traditional methods and did not assimilate the new financial techniques) continued to dominate the economic life of the people of the district for decades to come. These bankers concerned themselves with the granting of credit to agri culturists and artisans and the financing of the trade of the district. With the growing need for institutions providing credit facilities, the government established its own treasury and sub-treasuries in the district. The expanding trade with England attracted foreign bankers and new banks were established which mostly financed foreign trade, etc., and did not serve the requirements of local inhabitants and their economy. At the beginning of the present century most of the banking and money-lending business was in the hands of private firms. The largest concern was that of Sahu Ram Ratan and his relatives. Among other firms were those of Radha Kishan, Ganga Sahai, Sahu Prasadi Lal Khatri, Lala Jagjiwan Das Gujrati, Silchand Lachhmi Narain and Sahu Brijpal Das (all of Moradabad city); Narayan Das, Banarsi Das and Gokul Chand of Chandausi, Sahu Indraman and Sahu Brindaban of Bilari and Ram Kali in tahsil Bilari; the Misra Brahmanas of Sambhal and the Banias of Sirsi in tahsil Sambhal; Sahu Nand Kishore of

[1] Jain, L. C.: *Indigenous Banking in India*, p. 8

Amroha; the sons of Sohan Lal at Hasanpur and Chheda Lal of Dhanaura in tahsil Hasanpur; and Sahu Ram Kumar in Thakurdwara.

In the nineteen thirties the main urban credit agencies were the *sahukar* (banker and money-lender), the *sarraf* (jeweller and dealer in bullion), the *arhatia* (wholesale commission agent) and the *kothiwals*; the village *mahajan* (money-lender), the village *bania* (trader), the *sahukar*, the *qistwala* (money-lender recovering loans in instalments), etc., functioning in the rural areas of the district. The methods of indigenous bankers varied greatly, some working on almost the same lines as their predecessors used to hundreds of years ago, others transacting business in much the same way as a modern joint-stock bank, etc. The *kothiwals*, who represented the most important and respectable class of bankers in tahsils Moradabad and Thakurdwara, transacted business on a large scale, recovering loans on the *qist* (instalment) system, receiving money or deposits and employing bills as instruments of credit for both financial and remittance purposes The number of bankers working on the old lines was something like 20 in the third decades of this century.

The first bank to have a branch in the district was the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, (1906); which was followed by the Imperial Bank of India, now called the State Bank of India (1922); the Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Ltd, (1936); the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, (1939); the Centeral Bank of India, Ltd, (1940); the Benares State Bank, Ltd, (1964) and the United Commercial Bank, Ltd, (1965).

Rural Indebtedness

During the last quarter of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries rural indebtedness in the district was rife on the whole and was more or less looked upon as a natural state of affairs. The majority of the cultivators required for their business regular periodical loans which they obtained at a rate varying from 20 to 36 per cent per annum from the *khandsalis* (dealers in sugar), their own zamindars or from professional money-lenders The most common system of repayment in the district was the *qist* (instalment), according to which a loan of Rs10 was repaid in 12 monthly instalments of a rupee each—a rate of interest of 20 per cent per annum. With approved customers and fair security the rate was not infrequently reduced appreciably and it was but rarely that formal bonds were entered into for repayment. In villages where the zamindar himself was the money-lender and the cultivator, steeped in debt, was unable to repay the debt, the former

occasionally disposed of the whole of the latter's grain or cane-juice to the best advantage, crediting the debtor with the proceeds at a price lower than the market rate and advancing him a sum merely for subsistence and for working the land—a process which went on till he either ran away or died. Most cultivators were obliged to raise loans for meeting social and religious obligations (marriages, funerals, etc.), purchase of cattle and seed, the necessaries of life, costs of litigation, etc., at rates of interest which were as high as an anna per rupee per month (or 75 per cent per annum). When the advance was in the form of grain for seed or food, the usual rate was that called *deorha* (one and a half times) or a rate of interest amounting to 50 per cent per annum but it was much lower when security was offered and ranged from 8 to 24 per cent per annum. When the security took the form of landed property, the interest was comparatively small, mortgages of large estates for long terms sometimes carrying as low an interest as 4½ per cent per annum, though more commonly the rate varied from 6 to 8 per cent.

The economic depression (which was at its worst from 1929 to 1931) worsened the monetary condition of the agriculturists, many being unable to repay the principal borrowed and many failing even to pay the interest on the loan taken. Nor did the landlords escape the common lot, 19 being indebted to the extent of Rs8,509 and none being free from debt (according to the Report of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1929-30). By far the largest amount advanced to the agriculturists in this period—Rs14,670—was by the co-operative credit societies, the landlords following with Rs8,312, the tenants with Rs1,375, the town money-lenders with Rs1,002 and the government with Rs 232.[1] According to the same report, 67 tenants and peasant-proprietors, indebted to the extent of Rs4.772, had holdings smaller than 5 acres each 66—indebted to the extent of Rs6,321—had holdings between 5 and 10 acres each, 30—indebted to the extent of Rs4,824—had holdings between 10 and 20 acres each and only 7—indebted to the extent of Rs1,165—had holdings of over 20 acres each.[2] A survey of indebtedness in terms of rent during the same period revealed that 58 tenants (with a debt of Rs2,085) were indebted to the extent of rent for less than a year, 42 (with a debt of Rs3,013) to the extent of rent for a period between 1 and 2 years, 70 (with a debt of Rs11,984) to the extent of over 2 years' rent and 106 tenants were debt free.[3] At

[1] *Report of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee* 1929-30, Vol. I, p. 144

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 141

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 142

the beginning of the decade 1941-50, as many as 290 families of cultivators (comprising 1,945 persons) of tahsil Moradabad were examined and 126 families were found indebted to the extent of Rs 10,241 which was equal to 2 years' rent, social obligations accounting for 40, agricultural needs for 25, litigation for 17 and non-agricultural requirements for 18 per cent of the debt.

Though high prices had to be paid for non-agricultural necessaries such as cloth, oil, implements, utensils, etc, the high prices of agricultural products which prevailed during the period of the Second World War gave the agriculturists good returns in terms of money and they were able to repay many old debts. From 1945 onwards the prices of agricultural commodities continued to rise assuring consistent returns to the agriculturists but in spite of this their traditional financial difficulties were not eliminated. The old system of lending grain (at 25 to 50 per cent per annum) still obtains in many parts of the district.

Urban Indebtedness

Indebtedness in the towns is generally found among the lower-income groups, such as workers employed in factories, offices, etc. In the urban areas of tahsil Moradabad, loans are advanced either on an instalment basis (the rate of interest being 20 per cent per annum) or against securities (the rate of interest varying from 9 to 12 per cent per annum). In other tahsils the rate varies from 12 to 37½ per cent per annum.

Debt-relief Legislation

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, attempts have been made since the beginning of this century to find a remedy for rural indebtedness and to regulate through legislation the terms and conditions, etc., of money-lending. The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts to reopen issues in which the interest was 'excessive' and the transaction between the parties substantially 'unfair' and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. By an amendment in 1926, the Act was made applicable to any party seeking relief from mortgage and the maximum rate of interest chargeable was 12 per cent on secured loans and 24 per cent on unsecured loans. But as the Act did not define precisely the terms 'fair' and 'excessive' as applied to

contracts and rates of interest respectively, the courts of law could not always determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' and the rate of interest charged 'excessive' and the Act remained ineffective in the district (as elsewhere).

During the period of the great depression from 1927 to 1933 and that of the post-depression till 1939, further legislative measures were taken with the object of reducing the burden of debts. The United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, brought some measure of relief to the agriculturists of the district as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage debts. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for the charging of interest at low rates and protecting the property of debtors from any large-scale liquidation.

After the World War of 1938—45, legislation was enacted with the definite objective of prohibiting the sale of land by cultivators to non-cultivating persons. Prior to the abolition of the zamindari system, permanent tenure holders and fixed-rate tenants had unrestricted rights to mortgage their interest in the land but ex-proprietary tenants did not. After the abolition of the zamindari system in 1952 a *bhumidhar* could not sell land to another holder if the sale increased the latter's holding to more than 30 acres and had no right to enter into a mortgage if the possession of the mortgaged land was transferred. *Sirdars* did not have the right to sell their interest in the land nor was such an interest transferable except in accordance with the provisions of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Apart from banks, private credit in the urban sector of the district is still provided by local money-lenders. Relatives, professional money-lenders, traders, commission agents and co-operative societies are the agencies in the rural areas that the borrower turns to when in need, the first two being the most frequently approached. Khandsalis (dealers in sugar) (who have the reputation of being rapacious) and Banjaras (nomadic traders) are also money-lenders.

Notwithstanding the endeavours of the government and co-operatives to eliminate the village money-lenders, they continue to play an indispensable part in the rural economy of the district. The rate of interest charged by private money-lenders and financiers generally varies from 24 to 76 per cent annually.

Government Loans—It has been the practice for agriculturists to receive assistance from the government in times of flood, famine and other calamities. In British times loans were granted under various regulations and later under the Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (to finance permanent improvements, such as the sinking of masonry wells or the erecting of embankments) and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (for productive purposes, generally for purchase of seed and cattle)—a practice which still continues. The amount of *taqavi* distributed in the district in 1964-65 for various purposes is mentioned in the following statement :

Purpose	Amount advanced (in rupees)	Rate of interest per cent per annum	Period of loan (in years)
Implements	8,998 50	5½	1½
Seeds	18,273.19	8½	½
Fertilisers	17,12,421.64	8½	½

Joint Stock Banks

There are 7 joint-stock banks in the district, a brief account of each being given below :

The Allahabad Bank, Ltd, set up a branch in Moradabad city, in 1906, another at Chandausi in 1909 and a third also in Moradabad city about 1929-30. The working capital of the bank in relation to the Moradabad district is about 1½ crores of rupees. It advances loans on rates of interest varying from 6 to 10 per cent and offers 3 to 7 per cent interest on deposits.

The Imperial Bank of India (now called the State Bank of India) opened its first branch in Moradabad city about 1922 and followed with 4 others, one each at Chandausi (1937), Sambhal (1957), Amroha (1958) and Hasanpur (1959). In addition to transacting the routine functions common to all banks it conducts foreign exchange business and acts as agent to the Reserve Bank of India for purposes of government receipts and disbursement. The main business of the bank in the district is to finance small-scale industries and the export of brassware. The rate of interest charged by it on loans or advances varies from 6¼ to 8¼ per cent and the rate of interest offered on deposits from 3 to 6 per cent per annum.

The Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Ltd, opened its first branch in the district in October, 1936, at Sambhal and followed with 2 others, one at Amroha in February, 1937, and another at Moradabad in October, 1949. The totals of the deposits and advances pertaining to these 3 branches on June 30, 1964, were Rs20·99 lakhs, Rs10·27 lakhs and Rs20·92 lakhs respectively.

The Punjab National Bank, Ltd, established its first branch in the district in Moradabad city in November, 1939. It has 2 pay offices, one each at Chandausi and Amroha, which were set up in 1945 and 1951 respectively. The rate of interest offered by the bank on deposits varies from 1½ to 7½ per cent and that charged on advances from 7½ to 10½ per cent per annum.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd, opened its branch office in Moradabad city in 1940 and followed with a sub-branch in the same city in May, 1963. It finances the brassware and sugar industries of the district, the trades financed being connected with cloth, oil-seeds, food-grains, pulses, jaggery, sugar and securities and shares, etc. The rate of interest charged on advances varies from 7 to 9 per cent and that offered on deposits from 3 to 6½ per cent.

The Benares State Bank, Ltd, has a branch in Moradabad city, which was established in November, 1964, prior to which it was a branch of the Bareilly Bank, Ltd (established at Amroha in February, 1937). It advanced a sum of Rs2,82,463 in 1964. The rate of interest charged by it on advances varies from 7½ to 11 per cent and that offered on deposits from 1¼ to 6½ per cent per annum.

The United Commercial Bank, Ltd, set up a branch in February, 1965, in Moradabad city. The rate of interest charged on advances varies from 8 to 10 per cent and that offered on deposits from 1½ to 7½ per cent per annum.

According to a survey of the small-scale industries of Moradabad undertaken between 1952 and 1955 by the department of economics, Lucknow University, the banks give short-term advances against securities of brassware and undertake collection of bills (both inland and foreign) against goods in transit. The total amount in the bills of the brassware trade on which a discount was given by the commercial banks aggregated to nearly Rs 75 lakhs in 1953 and to more than a crore of rupees in 1954 when 86 per cent of the total bills were inland and 14 per cent foreign.[1] All the banks, except the State Bank of India, advance

[1] Singh, Baljit: *The Economics of small-scale Industries,* (1961), p. 104

loans on the security of brassware scrap and trade bills, the advances against the former being to the extent of 50 per cent to 70 per cent of the market value of such goods. Nearly 75 per cent to 80 per cent of all the loans advanced by the banks to the dealers are against bills.[1]

National Savings Organisation

The post office savings bank scheme, introduced in the district in 1882, and others that followed, are designed to tap the savings of those people who generally do not subscribe to government loans and also to inculcate the habit of thrift, thus making funds available to the government for investment for implementing the programmes of the Five-year Plans, etc. The Chinese aggression in 1962 led to the introduction by government of defence deposit certificates and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

Premium prize bonds which are bearer bonds were introduced on January 1, 1963 and were available at the branches of the State Bank of India, treasury and sub-treasuries and post-offices up to December 31, 1964. In the denominations of Rs5 and Rs100, they will be encashable 5 years after the date of sale with a premimum of 10 per cent, the holders being eligible to participate in 2 draws for the prize money. For every one crore of rupees worth of bonds, the prize money amounts to 5 lakhs of rupees in each draw for both denominations.

The net investment under various securities in the district was Rs3,53,464 in 1962-63, Rs28,44,690 in 1963-64 and Rs28,05,818 in 1964-65.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The co-operative movement has been growing steadily in the district since 1906 when the District Co-operative Bank, Moradabad, was started and 206 rural societies (mainly in tahsils Moradabad, Amroha and Bilari) affiliated to it, the number of the latter rising to 299 in 1907-08 and to 326 in 1908-09. Early in 1910 the system of independent rural banks was started. During the next 3 or 4 years a beginning was made to reorganise some of the old societies and about 1913 there were 136 affiliated societies, the number of independent rural banks (with their own managing *panchayats*) being 116. In 1920 there were 168 agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district (with a membership of 3,308) which advanced Rs1,00,643 to agriculturists at 15 per cent per annum. In 1930 and 1940 their number rose to 154 and 240 and their

[1] *Ibid.*, pp. 104-105

membership to 2.778 and 3,336 respectively and the loans advanced by them amounted to Rs1,24,652 and Rs2,34,079, the interest charged being 15 per cent. Thereafter the co-operative movement gathered momentum and by June, 1964, there were 1,145 societies, which advanced short-term and medium-term loans of the order of Rs1,93,71,793 and Rs18,93,839 respectively, the rate of interest on borrowing and lending being 5½ and 8¾ per cent respectively. Of these 725 were service co-operatives, 394 multipurpose societies and 26 large sized societies, the first with a membership of 81,192 and a working capital of Rs 1,56,19,844 and the last two with a membership of 18,413 and 26,751 and a working capital of Rs 21,45,978 and Rs 64,35,848 respectively.

Co-operative Bank—The District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, which was established in 1906, has a branch each in the tahsils of Amroha, Sambhal and Bilari. It serves as a central financing agency for co-operatives in the district. It had 1,319 affiliated societies in 1950 and 1,468 and 1,336 in 1960 and 1964 respectively. Loans are advanced at 6½ to 7 per cent per annum and deposits earn 1 to 6 per cent (according to the nature and period of the deposit). Loans advanced by the bank in 1963-64 amounted to Rs2.46,86,667.

A branch of the U. P. State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd, now known as U. P. State Co operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, was established in 1960 in Moradabad city with the aim of providing long-term credit to agriculturists. Another branch was opened at Bilari on August 15, 1964, and a third is expected to be opened at Sambhal shortly. Loans are advanced for improvement to the land, planting orchards, purchase of implements and land, redemption of old debts and for purposes of minor irrigation, the rate of interest being 8½ per cent per annum. Advances are made against the land of the cultivator as security and can be repaid in instalments. In 1964-65, the headquarters branch of the bank advanced Rs8,90,390 to agriculturists in the district.

Other Societies- The inflationary trend generated by the Second World War led to the establishment of consumers' co-operatives. The District Co-operative Federation was established in Moradabad city in 1948. It links the marketing societies in the district with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. Co-operative credit has thus been linked with marketing as the expansion of the latter aids the growth of the former. In June, 1964, the total investment of the District Co-operative Federation was Rs2,28,555. It supplies kerosene oil, salt, sugar, fertilisers and bricks to co-operative societies. It also acts as an agent on behalf of the government for procurement, distribution and

production of goods. It advances loans to members for purposes of trade. A statement showing the type of co-operative society, number, location and investment in the district in June, 1964, is given below :

Type of co-operative soceity	Number	Location		Investment (in rupees)
Marketing societies ..	5	Amroha	1	1,46,569
		Dhanaura	1	
		Sambhal	1	
		Bahjoi	1	
		Chandausi	1	
Housing societies ..	11	Moradabad	9	1,29,981
		Chandausi	1	
		Sambhal	1	
Joint farming societies ..	25	Gajraula	12	1,10,646
		Dhanaura	6	
		Chandausi	2	
		Bilari	2	
		Kundarkhi	2	
		Amroha	1	
		Moradabad	1	
Irrigation societies ..	32	Gajraula	14	10,527
		Dhanaura	11	
		Joya	3	
		Hasanpur	2	
		Amroha	2	
Seed supply soceity	1	Dhanaura		3,992
Processing society ..	1	Chandausi		1,100

The capital investment of the co operative unions in the development blocks and of the labour co operatives was Rs23,97,584 and Rs2,588 respectively in 1964.

General and Life Insurance

The life insurance business was nationalised on September 1, 1956, when a branch of the life Insurance corporation of India was established in Moradabad city. In 1960 business worth Rs1,15,00,000 was secured and 2,769 persons insured. Four years later the life insurance business rose to Rs1,38,57,000 and the number of persons insured to 2,850.

Financial Corporation

The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation disbursed loans under the liberalised loan scheme to the sugar and *khandsari* industries of the district to the extent of Rs25,000 and Rs10,000 respectively in 1964.

Currency and Coinage

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958. The rupee is the basic unit of monetary transaction and is divided into 100 units, each being equivalent to a paisa.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

The district of Moradabad has been an important trade centre for centuries, the export of wheat being centered at Chandausi which has been a notable market since Rohilla days. In the nineteenth century the main products of the district were sugar, rice, cotton, coarse cloth, ghee, hides and vessels made of brass. Good roads connected Moradabad with Delhi, Meerut, Bijnor, Bareilly, Aligarh and Budaun though communications were defective in the north-eastern and the south-western parts of the district. Before the introduction of railways in the district a good deal of refined and unrefined sugar was carried by carts to Meerut and Aligarh and rice and wheat were sent to Meerut, Delhi and other places. The trade in cloth was carried on by wandering traders called *beoparis* who were mostly Banjaras or Pathans, (a few being Banias) who were accompanied by their ponies or bullocks. The construction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 1872 accelerated the pace of trade. The following statement shows the principal imports and exports of the district in 1879-80 :

Commodity	Imports (in maunds)	Exports (in maunds)
Edible grains	1,08,864	16,90,866
Jaggery	1,229	66,190
Sugar	16,554	70,376
Cotton	40,607	7,534
Piece goods	28,486	15,054
Salt	8,31,581	13,232

In addition, brass worth over a lakh of rupees was imported during the year.

The export trade of the district in the first decade of the twentieth century consisted almost wholly of agricultural produce. Cotton and cotton-seed in considerable bulk were exported to Punjab, Kanpur and other manufacturing centres. The average of the exports for the 3 years ending with 1906-07 consisted of 8,90,617 maunds of grain, 53,598 of sugar and 2,28,168 of cotton. Wheat was exported in large quantities, chiefly to Calcutta and Bombay and the ghee trade, particularly of the *khadar* areas of the Ganga (to the west of the district), was of considerable importance. There was a large export of brass utensils and hand-spun *garha* (coarse cloth) from Moradabad city; embroidered caps, folding bedsteads (called *bakshi-ka-palang*), country carts, drums, and other wooden articles from tahsil Amroha; and shoes, paper, combs, ghee and hides from tahsil Sambhal. The principal imports were salt from Delhi and Rajputana, metals from Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay, piece-goods from Hathras, Delhi and Kanpur and tobacco from Avadh and Delhi.

The World War of 1914-18 gave an impetus to the industries of the district and in 1921-22 a hundred embroidered caps were exported daily to all parts of the State. The daily consumption of *salma* and *kalabattu* (gold thread, silver thread, gold and silver sequins, spangles, etc.) in tahsil Amroha was estimated at about Rs150 and Rs75 respectively, the former being imported from Lucknow and Surat and the latter mainly from Delhi. The manufacturers of combs in tahsil Sambhal imported about 10 maunds of horn worth Rs130 daily from Punjab and Agra and exported 10.000 combs worth Rs400 daily to all parts of the country in execution of orders. Raw material (old brass articles, foreign brass ingots, etc.) for the manufacture of brassware was imported from Delhi, Hathras, Farrukhabad and Mirzapur and brass-sheets of European and Japanese origin from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, the annual consumption being valued at about Rs3,00,000 in each case and the annual export of domesticware at Rs2,00,000. About 45, 131 hides and skins were exported to Kanpur and Amritsar. The following statement shows the extent of the export of certain other commodities in 1921-22 :

Commodity	Quantity (in maunds)	Value (in rupees)	Destination
Bones ..	40,000	75,000	Calcutta and Karachi
Saltpetre ..	400	1,400	Farrukhabad
Reh ..	1,10,000	10,000	Rampur and Bijnor

[*Continued.*

Commodity		Quantity (in maunds)	Value (in rupees)	Destination
Fat	..	2,000	65,000	Calcutta, Karachi and Agra
Soap	..	300	9,600	Hill areas.
Perfumes	..	200	4,000	Garhmukteshwar and other places.
Ghee	.	7,000	5,60 000	Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Hardwar and Punjab.
Cloth	..	33,000	3,87,500	Bombay, Punjab, etc
Ban	..	10,000	1,00,000	Punjab, etc.

There was also a considerable export of bricks, lime, bangles, shoes, paper, carpets, etc., from the district to other parts of the country. However, in spite of industrialisation making progress, the pattern of trade remained agricultural, grain being exported in large quantities to adjoining districts and even to distant places.

In the thirties and early forties the trade of the district tended to decline owing to the general economic depression, the average exports and imports for the 3 years (1938-41) being as follows :

Commodity					Export (in maunds)	Import (in maunds)
Wheat	..	..	..	..	5,68,629	1,524
Rice	..	..	..	..	440	26,180
Other grains	..	..	..	..	1,30,133	22,767
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	47,691	16,494
Cotton	..	..	..	..	21,142	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	73,405	13,905
Salt	..	..	..	..	123	61,512

As a result of the World War of 1939-45 the trade and commerce of the district was accelerated, particularly in brassware and brass scrap which constituted one-eighth of the total exports of all commodities—agricultural and non-agricultural—from Moradabad city.[1] The total exports of brassware by rail which amounted to 76,000 maunds in 1951,

[1] Singh, Baljit : *The Economics of Small-Scale Industries*, (1961), p. 66

increased to 1,11,000 maunds in 1953 and to 1,22.000 in 1955. The consumption of brass scrap increased from 40,000 maunds annually (42 per cent of the total raw material used) in 1938 to 2,00,000 maunds in 1954.[1]

The 3 Five-year Plans have accelerated the pace of trade considerably. The goods traffic originating from Moradabad includes agricultural products like wheat, rice, other food-grains, mangoes, guavas, water-melons, etc., and industrial goods like brassware, hides, oilcakes, groundnut and mustard oil, *khandsari* (coarse sugar), etc. Oilseeds, leather, silken, cotton and woollen cloth, iron and steel, machinery, copper, brass, coal, salt, cement, firewood, oil and petroleum are imported into the district. The Moradabad junction railway station earned Rs8,47,450 in 1964-65 through the booking of goods and commodities, 47,060 quintals of which were exported and 3,11,800 quintals imported.

The following statement gives some particulars regarding the export and import of important agricultural commodities in 1964 :

Commodity	Export (in quintals)	Import (in quintals)
1	2	3
Potatoes	2,30,000	20,000
Ground-nuts	1,75,000	25.000
Khandsari	1,75,000	12,000
Mangoes	1,25,000	4.000
Wheat	70,000	60,000
Jaggery	60,000	900
Onions	30,000	5,000
Bajra	26,000	2,000
Mustard oil	10.500	1,000
Barley	10,000	1,500
Arhar	10,000	4,500

[Continued.

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 100

Commodity	Export (in quintals)	Import (in quintals)
1	2	3
Urd	9,000	3,000
Ghee	9,000	5,000
Gram	8,000	5,000
Linseed	7,000	2,500
Maize	5,500	8,000
Juar	5,000	50,000
Rice	1,000	15,000

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for goods, whether imported or locally produced, the city of Moradabad, through its wholesale and retail markets, being one of the main distributing centres. Each tahsil has its own trade centre for the disposal of goods and weekly or bi-weekly markets are held at important places.

Wholesale Markets

There are 6 important wholesale markets in the district and relevant particulars about the arrival of important agricultural commodities in 1964 are given in the following statement :

Market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
	2	3
Moradabad ..	Wheat	2,28,000
	Gram	1,10,000
	Maize	47,000
	Khandsari	25,000

[*Continued.*

Market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
1	2	3
	Juar	22,000
	Ground-nut	15,000
	Linseed	10,000
	Mung	8,000
	Masur	6,000
	Mustard seed	5,000
	Peas	5,000
	Arhar	4,500
	Bajra	3,000
	Barley	1,000
Chandausi ..	Ground-nut	10,00,000
	Wheat	6,50,000
	Gram	1,50,000
	Linseed	70,000
	Khandsari	60,000
	Arhar	50,000
	Mustard seed	22,000
	Peas	20,000
	Bajra	20,000
	Maize	15,000
	Barley	15,000
	Urd	10,000
	Juar	7,000
	Mung	1,000
	Rice	700
	Masur	500

[Continued.

Market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
1	2	3
Amroha	*Khandsari*	50,000
	Wheat	40,000
	Ground-nut	35,000
	Juar	5,000
	Urd	4,000
	Gram	4,000
	Mung	1,500
	Masur	1,100
	Mustard seed	1,000
	Rice	1,000
	Barl y	500
	Peas	500
	Linseed	500
	Maize	500
	Bajra	250
Sambhal	*Khandsari*	1,00,000
	Ground-nut	50,000
	Wheat	35,000
	Juar	6,500
	Gram	4,000
	Urd	3,500
	Arhar	3,000
	Masur	2,500
	Mustard seed	2,500
	Maize	2,500
	Mung	2,000
	Bajra	1,250

[Continued

Market	Commodity	Amount (in quintals)
1	2	3
	Rice	1,200
	Peas	400
	Barley	300
Hasanpur	*Khandsari*	40,000
	Ground-nut	40,000
	Wheat	10,000
	Juar	10,000
	Urd	4,000
	Maize	3,000
	Gram	3,000
	Masur	1,500
	Mung	1,250
	Mustard seed	1,150
	Bajra	1,000
	Barley	1,000
	Rice	500
Bahjoi	Ground-nut	40,000
	Wheat	30,000
	Khandsari	25,000
	Bajra	10,000
	Mung	4,500
	Urd	2,500
	Arhar	1,500
	Masur	1,250
	Mustard seed	1,000
	Juar	1,000
	Maize	1,000
	Gram	500
	Barley	300
	Rice	200

In most of these markets dealings commence early in the morning and finish by noon, deliveries being taken and accounts settled in the afternoon. The *dalals* (commission agents) market the commodities and provide storage and marketing facilities. The seller has to pay the *dalal* the following charges, some of which vary from market to market.

Arhat (storage charges) ...	Re0·75 to Rs1·50 per Rs100 of the selling price
Tulai (weighing charges) ..	Re1·00 to Rs2·00 per Rs100 of the selling price
Dharmada (charges for religious purposes).	6 to 10 paise per Rs100 of the selling price
Dalali (brokerage charges) ...	12 to 25 paise per Rs100 of the selling price
Palledari (portage) ...	12 to 25 paise per bag

State Trading

This is being carried on in respect of rice and *bajra* on the levy system, 60 per cent being imposed on the total stock of rice produced by rice millers and on the stock held by licensees and 50 per cent on that of *bajra*.

Fair-price Shops—There were in the district 119 fair-price shops in February, 1964, of which 78 were located in Moradabad city and the rest as follows :

Place	Number of shops
Hasanpur	7
Dhanaura	2
Thakurdwara	3
Sambhal	13
Bahjoi	3
Sirsi	3
Amroha	20
Kanth	5
Chandausi	13

Fair—A list of the fairs that are held in the district is given in table XI of the Appendix. They are mainly of religious origin and their commercial importance is limited. Many cattle fairs are held in co-operation with markets or religious fairs in tahsils Bilari and Sambhal.

Trade Association

There are many trade associations in the district which safeguard the commercial interests of their trades and provide technical and legal advice in matters on sales-tax, income tax, octroi, imports and exports. A list of the trade associations in Moradabad city is given below:

Moradabad Industrial Factories Association

Moradabad Bartan Committee

Moradabad Fine Art Association

Moradabad Khadya Beopar Mandal

Moradabad Transport Association

Moradabad Cloth Merchants Association (Wholesalers)

Moradabad Cloth Merchants Association (Retailers)

Moradabad Bunkar Association

Moradabad Sarrafa Committee

Moradabad Kirana Committee

Moradabad Electrical Goods Merchants Association

Moradabad Radio Dealers Association

Moradabad Halwai Sangh

Moradabad General Merchants Association

Beopar Mandal Moradabad

Weights and Measures

The standard weight in the district is the kilogram but sometimes in the rural areas a *kutcha* maund of 18 seers (a seer being equal to ·94 kg) or a *pakka* maund of 40 seers is still used. The metre is the standard linear measure which has replaced the old yard. The measure of distance is the kilometre and that of capacity the litre.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes And Highways And Modes Of Conveyance—Old And New

In early times the area now covered by the district of Moradabad formed part of the kingdom of North Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra (in district Bareilly) and adjoined the realm of the Kurus across the Ganga with its capital at Hastinapur (in district Meerut) From the *Mahabharata* it is evident that there were close relations and frequent communications between these two kingdoms. As the area now covered by the district of Moradabad lay in between, it is quite probable that there were routes passing through it which connected the two capitals.

In the 7th century A. D., Hiuen Tsang (the Chinese pilgrim) came to Govishan (identified with Kashipur in district Naini Tal) on the north-eastern border of district Moradabad and from there he went to Ahichchhatra. It is therefore likely that he passed through the district of Moradabad on his way southwards and this presupposes that there were known routes running through the district at that time.

During the rule of the early sultans of Delhi, Amroha and Sambhal were important halting places and out-posts on the route to Katehr and Avadh. Sambhal is reputed to have had 52 serais, many of its *muhallas* still bearing the suffix 'sarai'. Use of this route continued to be made during the Mughal period.

The Ganga, which forms the western boundary of the district, has always been navigable and there can hardly be any doubt of its having served as a riverain route from the earliest times.

In the medieval period the main routes of land travel were often defined either by avenues of trees or (more generally) by walled serais in which travellers and merchants could pass the night in comparative safety.[1] A road coming from Delhi crossed the Ganga and entered the district near Tigri (where there was a ferry) and ran on to Amroha and to Moradabad. It left the district near Mundha Pande from where

[1] Moreland, W. H.: *India at the Death of Akbar*, (London, 1920) p. 6

it went on to Varanasi and Patna.[1] Another road coming from Delhi and going to Sambhal was connected with Chandausi and went on to Bareilly and Anupshahr (in district Bulandshahr). After this region came under the administration of the British in 1801, a cess was imposed for the improvement of roads. The old highway (and dak line) from Moradabad to Naini Tal, roads leading from Moradabad to Ramnagar (in district Naini Tal) and another connecting the district with Kashipur (in district Naini Tal) besides some others seem to have been made in the first half of the 19th century.[2] Till 1857 all the roads in the district were treated as local and none seems to have been metalled.

After this 83·2 km. of the old road (running from Delhi to Moradabad which went on to Bareilly) lying in the district were metalled for military purposes, two metalled branches connecting it with Amroha and Dhanaura, 8 and 14·4 km. long respectively were also metalled as was the road going from Moradabad to Naini Tal, these routes thus becoming useful for the convenience of travellers. In addition there were other important roads—the Moradabad-Aligarh road *via* Sambhal; the Moradabad-Bijnor road, the first 4·8 km. of which were metalled; the Moradabad Kaladungi road, the section lying in the district being metalled, and the unmetalled Moradabad-Budaun road (*via* Kundarkhi and Bilari to Chandausi and from there to Budaun) on which traffic was impeded in the rainy season by the floods from the Gangan. In the eighties of the last century the length of the class I, class II and class III roads in the district was 210 km., 315·2 km. and 513·6 km. respectively, class IV roads being merely village tracks. The metalled roads in the district were under the charge of the public works department and the unmetalled roads were maintained by the district board and the municipal boards. Encamping grounds were located at Burhanpur, Rajabpur, Kumrala, Ganesh Ghat, Manpur, Darhyal, Shyampur Hadipur, Mainather, Raghera and Chhajlet.

The tahsils of Thakurdwara, Hasanpur and Sambhal were not so well placed in regard to the means of communications The unmetalled roads were sandy rendering cart traffic difficult. About the end of the first decade of the present century roads radiated from Moradabad connecting it with the majority of the tahsils of the district, the length of all the roads within the district being about 961·6 km. in 1923, of which about 233·6 km. were metalled.[3] The roads were classed as provincial

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[1] Sarkar, J. N.: *The India of Aurangzib*, (1901) pp. 106-9

[2] Nevill, H. R.: *Naini Tal: A Gazetteer*, pp. 89-90

[3] *Report on the Industrial Survey of the Moradabad District of the United Provinces*, 1923, pp. 4-5

and local, the former with a length of 92·8 km. being in the charge of the public works department and the latter with a length of 880 km. in that of the district board.

The roads of the district are now classified as national and provincial highways and local roads. The Central Government is responsible for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of the national highways, the State Government on that of the provincial highways and major district roads and the Zila Parishad on that of other district and village roads. The municipal boards and other local bodies maintain the roads situated within their own jurisdiction.

National Highways—The Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow highway is the only national highway passing through the district in which its total length is 83·2 km. It comprises the Meerut-Moradabad road (about 64 km.) and the Bareilly Moradabad road (about 19·2 km.). It comes from Meerut and, entering the district in the west near Tigri runs almost parallel to the Lucknow-Delhi railway line and, passing through Gajraula, Rajabpur, Joya and Moradabad, leaves the district at Mundha Pande in the east and goes on to Bareilly.

Provincial Highways—The provincial highways have a total length of 349·5 km. The important provincial highways are the Moradabad-Amroha-Bijnor (about 24 km.); the Moradabad-Thakurdwara (about 43·2 km.); the Moradabad-Chandausi (about 41·6 km.); the Moradabad-Sambhal-Bahjoi (about 51·2 km.); and the Moradabad-Nagina (about 32 km.).

Other Roads—About 11.7 km. of unmetalled roads are under the charge of the public works department, 11·2 km. of metalled and 531·7 km. of unmetalled roads under the charge of the Zila Parishad and 107·5 km. of metalled and 37 km. of unmetalled roads under the municipal board of Moradabad. The length of the canal roads in the district (which are under the charge of the tube-well division, Bijnor) is 68·2 km. The total length of tube-well service roads in the district is about 955·8 km. of which about 678 km. are under the charge of the tube-well division, Moradabad, about 256 km. and 21·8 km. being under the charge of the tube-well divisions of Chandausi and Bijnor respectively. Roadside avenues, exist along many roads, those under the forest department being the Delhi-Bareilly road (from 107·2 km. to 180·8 km.), the Joya-Bijnor road (from 30·4 km. to 54·4 km.), and the Meerut-Bareilly road (from 56 km. to 65·6 km.). Moradabad is connected with all the tahsils of the district by metalled roads. From the Meerut road, which runs

from Moradabad to Delhi, a branch metalled road takes off north to Amroha and another south-west to Hasanpur; the Moradabad-Aligarh road connects Moradabad with tahsil Sambhal; the Moradabad-Bareilly road, which runs *via* tahsil Bilari, connects Moradabad with Chandausi; and the Moradabad-Naini Tal road connects Moradabad with tahsil Thakurdwara.

During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods the length of pakka roads in the district increased by 99·10 km. and 122·10 km. respectively, the increase being 57·60 km. during the first four years of the Third Plan period when about 1,139·2 km. of kutcha roads were also constructed and improved by *shramdan* (voluntary labour).

Modes of Conveyance

In the past the means of conveyance usually in use were *tum tum*, *shikram* (closed box like four-wheelers drawn by two horses), tongas, ekkas, *rahlus* (two wheelers driven by a horse) and palanquins, some well-to do people maintaining phaetons and traps. Cycle-rickshaws (which made their appearance in the district about 25 years ago) are a common sight in most of the towns where they have more or less driven ekkas and tongas off the roads. Bicycles (which are commonly used by students, small traders, washermen, milkmen, etc.) can be hired on hourly, daily or monthly rates.

Urban Areas—The vehicles used for transportation in Moradabad city are cars, motor cycles, scooters, cycle-rickshaws, tongas and bicycles, the first three named having to be registered with the regional transport office, Bareilly, and the last three named having to be registered with the municipal boards concerned. The prescribed standard rates of fare per hour (as also for specified distance) are required to be displayed on the vehicle though in practice the fare is usually settled between the two parties. The number of cars registered in the district about the end of 1965 was 263 and that of motor-cycles and scooters 324. The numbers of vehicles registered with the municipal boards for 1964-65 are given in the following statement:

Municipal board	Vehicle		
	Tonga	Bicycle	Cycle rickshaw
Moradabad	60	5,427	1,200
Amroha	21	282	300
Hasanpur	..	150	36
Sambhal	14	648	320

The numbers registered with the municipal board, Moradabad, in 1964-65 were 134 bullock-carts, 111 private bullock-carts, 540 hand-carts, 336 thela-rickshaws and 764 light hand carts.

Rural Areas—The means of transport in rural areas are bullock-carts, camel-carts, hand pushed carts, cycle-rickshaws, camels, horses, mules, donkeys, etc. Bullock-carts still hold sway in rural areas and are used for various purposes such as carrying agricultural produce and building materials and carrying people ordinarily and on the occasions of festivals, fairs, marriages, etc. Camel-carts are also still used occasionally for short-distance transport in the rural areas and for the carriage of goods from villages to the *mandis* (markets) in the towns. Horse-driven carriages also serve the needs of the rural population for short-distance tracts.

Bus Service

The U. P. Government Roadways started its bus service in the district in 1948, on the routes from Moradabad to Bareilly, Moradabad to Rampur and Moradabad to Haldwani. Gradually the service was extended to more routes and in 1964 as many as 76 Roadways buses were plying on 27 routes covering 1,468 km. in the district, 85 private buses covering 13 routes. Roadways buses ply on all the routes of the district except the Moradabad-Kashipur and the Moradabad-Bhojpur-Bilari.

Goods Traffic

The transport of goods in bulk has been undertaken by the railways since their introduction into the district in October, 1872. There never seems to have been much river traffic in the district, the course of the Ganga not being sufficiently reliable. As Moradabad is an important trading centre 520 public carriers and 21 private carriers carried goods in 1964-65. The rate of freight is usually settled by the parties concerned, but the average is 2 paise per ·37 quintal per 1·6 km. Generally a truck carries about 74 quintals.

Railways

Northern Railways--The history of the railways in Moradabad district goes back to 1872 when the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was formed and the line opened between Aligarh and Moradabad and between Chandausi and Bareilly in 1873, giving Moradabad through communication with Varanasi. Five stations were established all on broad gauge tracks in the district at Bahjoi, Chandausi, Bilari, Kundarkhi and Moradabad, the second being the most important. In 1884

the northern main line was extended to Nagina (in district Bijnor) and then to Saharanpur, a new main line through Rampur also being laid partly in the district. In 1894 the chord line from Bareilly to Rampur and to Moradabad was made available to the public. A branch line was opened from Moradabad to Gajraula and onwards in 1900 which linked the important town of Amroha to railway system. Another branch opened to traffic in 1912, ran south-west from Raja-ka-Sahaspur through Sirsi to Sambhal. A branch line was started a little before 1914 which ran north from Gajraula (in tahsil Hasanpur) *via* Bachhraon to the district of Bijnor.

In 1925 the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was taken over by the East Indian Railway (which was owned by the Government). In 1951, the part of the old East Indian Railway track passing through the district was merged in the newly formed Northern Railway.

Moradabad junction station provides facilities for passengers and goods and the broad gauge and metre gauge lines cross here. In 1964-65 the station dealt with 13 originating, 13 terminating and 18 through passenger trains daily on its 4 broad gauge platforms.

North Eastern Railway—In the district this system is composed of what were the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the metre gauge branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway which goes from Moradabad to Kashipur and follows the course of the Kashipur road. In 1943 the government took over the metre gauge system naming it the Oudh Tirhut Railway and in 1952, this railway became the North Eastern Railway. Its length in the district is 44·08 km. and 3 originating and 3 terminating trains are handled at the station daily.

Railway Goods Traffic—In Moradabad the yard is divided into 3 portions—coaching, goods reception and classification—having 6, 8 and 16 lines respectively. Moradabad combines agriculture with industry in the general pattern of life. The traffic analysis consists of brassware, dry guts, hides and oilcakes as outward, while brass scrap, zinc, food-grains, cloth, cycle parts, etc., constitute the inward traffic. Mangoes, guavas, watermelons and cauliflowers are also exported from Moradabad to the adjoining towns and cities. On an average 75 wagons are handled daily and 5 parcel vans in addition. There are 3 sidings for shipment between the broad and metre gauge lines. During 1964-65, the goods traffic alone accounted for 10,91,224 packages. On an average 30 goods trains are received and despatched in a day at Moradabad, about 2,66,528 tonnes of goods being received in 1964-65. The station is used by 17,00,000 outward

and 15,00,000 inward bound passengers every year. The coaching earnings were about Rs 35,00,000 in 1964-65.

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—The Ramganga and Ganga are navigable rivers but neither was or is utilised to any great extent for navigation.

Bridges—The longest bridge (.65 km. in length with 10 spans of 60 metres each) in the district was completed in 1894 at a cost of Rs 11,36,495. It is located on the Ramganga on the Moradabad-Bareilly line. In 1961 a pontoon bridge was constructed by government on the Ramganga on the Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow road at a cost of Rs 5·67 lakhs. Several other bridges were constructed at the beginning of the Third Five-year Plan period and are under the charge of the public works department, Moradabad, and 4 bridges (3 on the Amroha-Kauth road) are under the charge of the Zila Parishad, the longest being located on the Karula river on the Amroha-Kanth road, 14·4 km. from Amroha; it was built in 1965 at a cost of Rs 90,000 and has 24 spans of 3 m. each, its length being 72 m.

Ferries—There are 3 ferries which are under the charge of the Zila Parishad in the district each on Sherpur, Aghwanpur and Raini. The amount realised from leasing them in 1964 was about Rs 1,147.

Before the advent of the railways the old-time serais served travellers by providing shelter and other facilities. Some of the hotels and lodging houses in the city of Moradabad are the Mansarover, Grand, Sehgal, Victory, New Castle and Panama.

There are 6 dharamsalas in the city which charge a nominal rate for accommodation but do not supply food. A list of hotels and dharamsalas appears in Table XIV of the Appendix. The Northern Railway has 3 retiring rooms at the Moradabad railway station and a rest house at Chandausi.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses

There are in the district 29 inspection houses of which 7 are maintained by the irrigation department, 10 each by the tube-well and public works departments and one each by the canal department and the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, the allotment of accommodation in the last mentioned being made by the district officer. There are also 5 rest houses, one each at Bilari, Gajraula, Joya, Moradabad and Chandausi, those at the first four places being maintained by

the public works department and that at the last by the Northern Railway. All these are chiefly maintained by these departments for the use of their own officers and other people as well can also be given accommodation, if available. A list of dak bungalows and inspection houses is given in Table XIII of the Appendix.

Post Telegraph Telephone Offices

Post Offices—Some time between 1840 and 1845 a district post was organised for the first time and service of runners was instituted between Moradabad and the outlying police stations, the cost being defrayed from a cess levied on the landholders and official correspondence being transmitted through the agency of the police. This service was thrown open to the public in 1846 and a fee of 2 pice was charged on the delivery of every packet. A great change took place in 1864 when the imperial post extended its operations with the object of gradually absorbing the principal district mail or postal lines and offices. In 1880 there were 10 district offices as compared with 13 under the management of the imperial authorities but in 1906 the district post was abolished and all its remaining offices were taken over. In 1908 there were 40 offices in the district. The mail is carried by rail to and from the railway stations in the district. A staff of postmen, extradepartmental delivery agen's and extradepartmental mail peons is maintained for those areas which are not connected by rail, the number of the first two groups who distribute mail in rural areas which are connected by rail is 15 and 13 respectively.

The district has 225 post-offices of which 16 are in Moradabad city. A list of post offices is given in Table XV of the Appendix.

Telegraph Offices- There was a government telegraph office at Moradabad and combined post and telegraph offices were maintained at Moradabad, Sambhal, Chandausi, Bachhraon and Amroha. There were also railway telegraph offices at the railway stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line The district is now served by 16 telegraph offices, 3 being located at Moradabad and the rest at other places.

Telephone Service—The district has in all 15 public call offices 5 being located at Moradabad and the rest at other places. There are 822 telephones in use in the district, 552 being in Moradabad city and the rest in other places.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1961 the population of the district was 19,73,530 of which 6,49,856 were workers (37,755 being women), some particulars regarding their occupations, etc., being as follows :

Occupation	Workers				
	Total	Men	Women	Urban	Rural
Cultivation	4,11,844	3,96,987	17,857	8,540	4,06,304
Agricultural labour ..	35,002	34,967	635	2,042	33,560
Mining, quarrying, live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, etc.	3,571	3,239	332	1,584	1,987
Household industry ..	43,657	33,940	9,717	13,889	29,768
Manufacturing other than household industry	33,339	32,915	424	26,619	6,720
Construction	5,757	5,747	10	3,337	2,420
Trade and commerce ..	33,443	32,813	630	24,627	8,816
Transport, storage and communications	15,350	15,298	52	12,040	3,310
Other services ..	64,203	56,195	8,008	31,203	33,006

The number of non workers was 13,23,671 of which 8,77,381 were women), 3,13,816 being in the urban and 10,09,858 in the rural areas.

There is, in the district, the usual set-up of departments and offices of the State and Central Governments, local bodies, educational institutions, banks and the like.

The number of persons employed in the district under the Central and State Governments and the local bodies in 1961 is given below :

Type of establishment	Number of establishment in December, 1964	Number of employees on December, 1964		
		Men	Women	Total
State Government .	92	14,784	276	15,060
Central Government ..	5	24,836	70	24,906
Local Bodies ..	24	6,884	1,201	8,085
Quasi-Government ..	7	281	1	282

The employees of the Central and State Governments and of the local bodies have certain amenities such as provident fund benefits, medical treatment, housing and dearness allowance, drawing loans from certain sources, etc. The Indian Railways provides residential quarters on nominal rents, free or concessional passes for travel and free primary education for the children of its employees. Employees of various departments have the right to form associations and unions for safeguarding their service interests.

Learned Professions

Education—According to the Census of 1961 there were 4,123 teachers (3,650 men and 520 women) in the district of whom 88 were employed in degree and post-graduate colleges 758 in higher secondary schools, 1,947 in senior Basic and junior Basic schools, 45 in nursery and kindergarten schools and 1,285 in places not elsewhere classified.

Teachers in educational institutions have their own associations to promote and protect their service interests. They receive the benefit of provident fund and in some cases have free quarters.

Medicine—In 1961 there were 120 allopathic physicians and surgeons (11 being women), 587 Ayurvedic and 160 homoeopathic physicians, 28 dentists and 985 other physicians, surgeons and dentists not elsewhere classified. In that year there were 1,280 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians (402 being women), including 160 nurses (98 being women), 127 midwives and health visitors, 153 nursing attendants and related workers (22 being men), 281 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians (2 being women), 59 vaccinators, 101 sanitation technicians, 90 opticians and 257 medical and health technicians (42 being women) excluding laboratory assistants.

Law—In 1961 there were 651 legal practitioners and advisers, 262 law assistants and 40 jurists and legal technicians including petition writers.

Engineering—in 1960 there were 256 architects engineers and surveyors, including 165 civil engineers and overseers, 40 mechanical engineers, 20 electrical engineers, 4 chemical engineers, 8 surveyors and 19 architects, engineers and surveyors (not elsewhere classified).

Domestic and Personal Service

Domestic Servants—Domestic servants are employed by those who can afford it. With the increasing cost of living many people in both the urban and the rural areas often engage part-time workers for doing domestic chores, grazing cattle, etc. Many servants in the town hail from the hills or from the rural areas and are paid monthly in cash or in cash

and kind and in some cases in return for food, clothing and living accommodation. According to the Census of 1961 there were 5,440 cooks, women servants and related workers (2,497 being women) there being 1,650 in the rural areas. The wages per day of domestic servant are Rs 1·25, of a cycle-rickshaw plier Rs 8, of a tonga or ekka driver Rs 4·13 and of a tailor Rs 4.

Barbers—Barbers still play a significant role in the life of the district particularly in villages as they render important services on religious and other occasions (such as marriages and deaths). Formerly they acted as go-betweens when marriage alliances were negotiated but now the parents or the parties themselves settle the marriage, etc.

In the towns the relationship between barber and customer is professional and people get quick and cheap service in hair-cutting saloons. The number of barbers and hair-cutters was 3,917 in 1961.

Washermen—In 1961 there were 5,844 launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers of whom 980 were women and 4,158 resided in the rural areas. The launderers are mainly located in the urban areas and charge 12 to 25 paise per garment. Dhobis charge 8 to 10 rupees for a hundred garments. In rural areas people do most of their own washing and now in towns as well some clothes are washed at home.

Tailors—In 1961 there were 8,127 tailors, cutters and related workers (489 being women) and 15,840 spinners, dyers and related workers (10,029 being women). Tailoring charges vary with the type of garment made, the style, the material and the standing of the tailor or shop.

Other Occupations—In 1961 there were 9,391 furnacemen, rollers, cleaners, moulders and related metal workers: 3,862 precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers: 21,523 tool makers, machinists, plumbers, platers and related workers, 884 electricians and related electrical and electronic workers: 7,125 carpenters and related workers; 282 painters and paper hangers, 1,754 compositors, engravers, bookbinders and related workers; 4,382 potters, kiln workers, glass and clay formers and related workers; 9,995 millers, bakers, brewers and related food and beverage workers; 324 chemical and related process workers; 9,234 craftsmen and production process workers; 310 directors and managers engaged in the wholesale and retail trades, 79 directors, managers and working proprietors of financial institutions and 72 of banks; 16,167 clerical and related workers: 387 social scientists and related workers; 1,533 artists, writers and related workers; and 143 draughtsmen and science and rural engineering technicians.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern

Workers and Non-workers

In the Census of 1961 the entire population has been divided into workers and non-workers, the former being classified (according to their primary work) into the 9 livelihood classes (or industrial categories) mentioned below, a brief explanation of each also being appended.

Livelihood Classes

I—Cultivation—done by owner and by tenant—cultivator engaged either in actual cultivation or in active supervision but excluding those working in orchards, groves, plantations and horticulture

II—Agricultural labour—constituting those working on another's land for wages in cash or kind (with no right to the land) and who have also worked as agricultural labourers in the last or the current cultivating season

III—Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres

IV—Household industry--that is one not run on the scale of a registered factory) in which the head and/or members of the household participate in the home or in the rural areas and mainly in the home in the urban areas; makers and sellers of goods; is connected with production, processing, servicing or repairing

V—Manufacturing other than household industry

VI—Construction (of roads, etc.)

VII—Trade and Commerce—the workers being engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trade, commercial transactions such as export and import, banking, insurance, auctioneering, money-lending, stocks and shares, etc.

VIII—Transport, storage and communications—the workers being engaged in activities connected with transport, in incidental services such as packing, carting, loading, unloading, etc., in storage and warehousing activities and in postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, signalling, information and broadcasting services

IX—Other services—such as public utility services, those under government, quasi-government and local bodies, professional, personal, religious, welfare and recreational services and trade and labour associations

Those engaged in non-productive work (whether having an income or not) have been classified as non-workers. Non-workers specified in Statement (in this chapter) earning an income but not participating in any productive work, have not been classified as workers.

The statements that follow, which present certain pertinent particulars regarding workers and non-workers, are based on Table I of Appendix I of the census of 1961 (Paper I of 1962) which has grouped the categories of workers and non-workers of the censuses from 1901 to 1951 so as to bring them in line with the classification made in 1961. Therefore the data in the statements may not hold good in all cases for purposes of comparison.

STATEMENT A

Distribution of Total Population of Moradabad District into Workers and Non-workers

Livelihood class (1961 census)			Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
1			2	3	4	5
I	Male	..	2,26,940	2,52,532	3,24,397	3,96,987
	Female	..	23,159	23,040	24,102	17,857
	Total	..	2,50,099	2,75,572	3,48,499	4,14,844
II	Male	..	22,994	20,414	15,702	34,967
	Female	..	2,454	3,002	731	636
	Total	..	25 448	23,416	16,433	35,603
III	Male	..	5,492	11,567	3,271	3,239
	Female	..	487	1,136	502	332
	Total	..	5,979	12,703	3,773	3,571

[Continued:

Livelihood class (1961 census)		Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
1		2	3	4	5
IV	Male ..	*	*	†	33,940
	Female ..	*	*	†	9,717
	Total ..	*	*	†	43,657
V	Male ..	59,696	45,535	54,502	32,915
	Female ..	23,580	25,200	8,968	424
	Total ..	83,276	70,735	63,470	33,339
VI	Male ..	1,000	2,240	2,315	5,747
	Female ..	4	34	28	10
	Total ..	1,004	2,274	2,343	5,757
VII	Male ..	17,361	20,901	28,635	32,813
	Female ..	3,989	5,570	1,505	630
	Total ..	21,350	26,471	30,140	33,443
VIII	Male ..	7,306	3.546	10,115	15,298
	Female ..	59	101	216	52
	Total ..	7,465	3,647	10,331	15,350
IX	Male ..	58,652	39,908	64,316	56,195
	Female ..	20,894	16,524	10,829	8,098
	Total ..	79,546	56,432	75,145	64,293
Total workers	Male ..	3,99,441	3,96,643	5,03,253	6,12,101
	Female ..	74,626	74,607	46,881	37,755
	Total ..	4,74,067	4,71,250	5,50,134	6,49,856
Non-workers	Male ..	2,31,783	2,42,379	3,87,075	4,46,293
	Female ..	4,86,143	4,85,024	7,23,746	8,77,381
	Total ..	7,17,926	7,27,403	11,10,821	13,23,674
Total population	Male ..	6,31,224	6,39,022	8,90,328	10,58,394
	Female ..	5,60,769	5,59,631	7,70,627	9,15,136
	Total ..	11,91,993	11,98,653	16,60,955	19,73,530

*Included in classes III and V
†Included in class V

STATEMENT B

Percentage Distribution of Total Population
(Workers and Non-workers)

Livelihood class (1961 census)		Moradabad District Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Uttar Pradesh Census of 1961
1		2	3	4	5	6
I	..	20·93	22·99	20·98	21·02	24·90
II	..	2·13	1·95	0·99	1·80	4·42
III	..	0·50	1·95	0·23	0·18	0·22
IV	..	*	*	†	2·21	2·44
V	..	6·00	5·90	3·82	1·69	1·09
VI	..	0·08	0·19	0·14	0·29	0·29
VII	..	1·79	2·21	1·81	1·70	1·44
VIII	..	0·03	0·31	0·62	0·78	0·54
IX	..	6·67	4·71	4·53	3·26	3·68
Total workers	Male	33·51	33·09	30·30	31·02	30·48
	Female	6·26	6·22	2·82	1·91	8·64
	Total	39·77	39·31	33·12	32·93	39·12
Total non-workers	Male	19·45	20·22	23·31	22·61	21·91
	Female	40·78	40·47	43·57	44·46	38·97
	Total	60·23	60·69	66·88	67·07	60·88
Total population	Male	52·96	53·31	53·61	53·63	52·39
	Female	47·04	46·69	46·39	46·37	47·61
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

*Included in classes III and V

† Included in class V

STATEMENT C

Tahsilwise Distribution of Total Population into Workers and Non-workers in 1961

Livelihood class (1961 census)	Tahsil Amroha	Tahsil Bilari	Tahsil Hasanpur	Tahsil Moradabad	Tahsil Sambhal	Tahsil Thakurdwara	District total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	69,997	77,382	81,478	56,208	93,076	50,208	4,14,844
II	6,085	8,232	8,736	6,245	7,586	6,245	35,602
III	564	531	352	944	569	944	3,571
IV	11.179	5,445	5,677	6,718	8,847	6,718	43,657
V	5,186	4,221	1,202	19,343	3,206	19,343	33,339
VI	1,063	1,285	794	1,678	814	123	5,757
VII	5,243	6,076	2,732	13,179	5,206	1,007	33,443
VIII	2,018	2,223	590	9,020	1,413	86	25,350
IX	11,131	11.020	7,194	19,436	11,799	3,713	64,293
Total workers	1,13,066	1,16,415	1,03,755	1,32,771	1.33.116	50,733	6,49,856
Non-workers	2,34,366	2,39,030	1,80,738	2,97,172	2,69,775	1,02,593	13,23,674
Total population	3,47,432	3,55,445	2,84,493	4,29,943	4,02,891	1,53,326	19,73,530

STATEMENT D

Distribution in 1961 of every 1,000 Males/Females into Workers and Non-workers in U. P./Moradabad District/Moradabad Town-group

Livelihood class			Total		Rural		Urban		Moradabad Town-group
			Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Male	..	375	370	471	424	35	26	6
	Female	..	19	112	25	138	2	3	..

[Continued:

Livelihood class		Total: Moradabad District	Total: Uttar Pradesh	Rural: Moradabad District	Rural: Uttar Pradesh	Urban: Moradabad District	Urban: Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad Town-group
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II	Male	33	51	40	60	9	8	2
	Female	1	35	1	40	..	1	..
III	Male	3	4	2	3	6	5	6
	Female	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
IV	Male	32	34	28	33	47	42	18
	Female	11	14	9	13	15	16	4
V	Male	31	20	8	8	113	97	170
	Female	..	1	..	1	1	3	1
VI	Male	5	5	3	3	14	17	10
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	Male	31	26	10	14	105	102	109
	Female	1	2	1	2	1	5	2
VIII	Male	15	10	4	5	52	48	73
	Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	Male	59	60	34	42	122	174	108
	Female	9	11	7	9	14	25	14
workers	Male	578	582	600	592	503	517	502
	Female	41	181	43	199	34	53	22
	Total	329	391	342	403	283	310	282
Non-workers	Male	422	418	400	408	497	483	498
	Female	959	819	957	801	966	947	978
	Total	671	609	658	597	717	690	718

The statement implies that of the total population of the district 32·9 per cent is economically active and that of the total male population 57·8 per cent and of the total female population 4·1 per cent are working.

The statement also reveals that of every 1,000 males 408 males (of the total of 578 male workers) and 20 females (of the total of 41 workers of this sex) are engaged in agricultural activities. This does not represent the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture as all the non-workers of all the 9 categories have been grouped together. Next in importance is household industry (class IV) in which 32 male and 11 female workers are employed. Category IX (other services) engages 59 male and 9 female workers and the occupations in class III engage only 3 male workers. In all classes male workers exceed the female.

The proportion of workers per 1,000 persons of each sex of the rural and urban population of the district for these 2 sectors is as follows :

STATEMENT D-1

	Workers		Non-workers	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Persons (1,000) ..	343	283	658	717
Males (1,000) ..	599	503	400	498
Females (1,000) .	43	34	957	966

STATEMENT E

Females for every 1,000 *Males of Corresponding Class in Moradabad District/U. P.*

Livelihood class	Moradabad District				Uttar Pradesh
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	102	94	83	45	289
II	107	147	46	18	602
III ..	89	98	154	103	166

[Continued :

Livelihood class	Moradabad District			Uttar Pradesh	
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV ..	*	*	†	286	366
V	396	553	165	13	39
VI	4	15	12	2	19
VII ..	229	266	52	19	67
VIII	8	29	21	3	7
IX ..	357	41	169	144	177
Total workers ..	184	188	93	62	283
Non-workers ..	2,098	2,000	1,862	1,966	1,799
Population per 1,000 males ..	888	876	865	865	909

*Included in classes III and V
†Included in class V

STATEMENT F

Female Workers and Non-workers per 1,000 Males in 1961 in Rural and Urban Areas of District/U. P./Moradabad Town-group

Livelihood class	Rural		Urban		Moradabad Town-group
	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	45	290	39	104	16
II . ..	19	609	6	144	..
III	120	187	81	83	69
IV	294	378	269	305	197
.. ..	30	68	.. 9	23	6

[Continued:

Livelihood class	Rural		Urban		Moradabad Town-group
	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI	2	19	2	19	1
VII	42	102	11	36	12
VIII	1	9	4	6	2
IX	165	218	104	115	112
Workers ..	62	311	59	84	97
Non-workers ..	2,055	1,814	1,711	1,592	1,659
Population per 1,000 males ..	860	924	880	812	845

STATEMENT G

Rural and Urban Percentage Distribution of Population into Workers and Non-workers in 1961

Tract	Workers (percentage)										Non-workers (Percentage)
	Total	Livelihood class									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District	32.93	21.02	1.80	0.18	2.21	1.69	0.29	1.70	0.78	3.26	67.07
Rural ..	34.25	26.49	2.18	0.13	1.94	0.43	0.15	0.57	0.21	2.15	65.75
Urban ..	28.30	1.95	0.46	0.24	3.17	6.08	0.76	5.76	2.75	7.13	71.70

STATEMENT H

Percentage Distribution of Workers in each Livelihood class as Related to Total Number of Workers

Livelihood class (census of 1961)	Moradabad District				Uttar Pradesh	
	Census of 1901	Census of 1921	Census of 1951	Census of 1961	Census of 1951	Census of 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I ..	52.75	58.47	63.35	63.84	67.98	63.59
II ..	5.37	4.97	2.99	5.48	7.65	11.30
III ..	1.26	2.71	0.68	0.55	0.58	0.60
IV ..	*	*	†	6.72	†	6.24
V ..	17.56	15.01	1.54	5.13	7.48	2.78
VI ..	0.21	0.49	0.42	0.88	0.61	0.74
VII ..	4.50	5.61	5.48	5.15	4.05	3.68
VIII ..	1.57	0.77	1.88	2.36	1.17	1.38
IX ..	16.78	11.97	13.66	9.89	10.18	9.39
Total workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Included in classes III and V
† Included in class V

Agricultural Workers

According to the census of 1961, the number of agricultural workers is 4,50,446 of which 4,14,844 are cultivators and 35,602 agricultural labourers, the increase over the 1951 figures (when the corresponding numbers were 3,48,499 and 16,433 respectively) being 23·45 per cent.

The phenomenal increase in the number of agricultural labourers and the nominal increase in that of cultivators in 1961 is possibly due to the dispossession of cultivators (without any right to the land) under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951), large holdings springing up in reclaimed areas, the consolidation of holdings and the increased pressure on land due to the rise in population.

STATEMENT I

Percentage Change in 1961 over 1951 in Number of Agricultural Workers

Agricultural workers	Moradabad District		Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4
	Total	+19.04	2.69
Cultivators	Male	+22.98	10.95
	Female	—25.91	18.37
	Total	+116.65	61.61
Agricultural labourers	Male	+122.76	69.25
	Female	—11.76	58.95

STATEMENT J

Percentage of Agricultural Workers of Total Workers in District/U. P. in 1951 and 1961

Agricultural workers		Year	Percentage	
			Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3	4
Cultivators	Total*	1961	63.84	63.88
		1951	63.35	67.98
	Male @	1961	64.86	63.62
		1951	64.46	66.96
	Female £	1961	47.30	64.78
		1951	51.37	71.03

[*Continued*

Agricultural workers		Year	Percentage	
			Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3	4
Agricultural labourers	Total*	1961	5.48	11.30
		1951	2.99	7.64
	Male @	1961	5.71	9.05
		1951	2.12	6.47
	Female £	1961	1.68	19.24
		1951	1.56	10.83
All agricultural workers	Total*	1961	69.32	75.18
		1951	66.34	75.64
	Male @	1961	70.57	72.69
		1951	66.58	73.33
	Female £	1961	48.98	64.02
		1951	52.98	81.86

*Percentage of total working force in district/U. P.

@ Percentage of male working force in district/U. P.

£ Percentage of female working force in district/U. P.

Of the total working force in the district 69·32 per cent is made up of agricultural workers, the cultivators being 63·84 and the agricultural labourers 5·48 per cent. About 49 per cent of the total female working force and about 71 per cent of the total male working force are engaged in agricultural pursuits only. Approximately there is one agricultural labourer for every 18 workers in the district, the corresponding figures in the State and the country being 9 and 6 respectively:

STATEMENT K

Percentage of Agricultural Workers of Total Workers in District/U. P. in Rural Areas in 1961

Agricultural workers		Percentage — Rural areas — Moradabad District	Percentage — Rural areas — Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3
Cultivators	Total* ..	62.53	70.53
	Male @ ..	63.51	71.65
	Female £ ..	46.45	66.94
Agricultural labourers	Total* ..	5.16	12.45
	Male @ ..	5.38	10.14
	Female £ ..	1.65	19.88
All agricultural workers	Total* ..	67.69	82.98
	Male @ ..	68.89	81.79
	Female £ ..	48.10	86.82

*Percentage of total working force in district/U. P.

@Percentage of male working force in district/U. P.

£Percentage of female working force in district/U. P.

STATEMENT L

Number of Agricultural Labourers per Hundred Cultivators

Agricultural labourers	Moradabad District 1961	Moradabad District 1951	Uttar Pradesh 1961	Uttar Pradesh 1951
1	2	3	4	5
Total	8.6	4.9	18	11
Males	8.4	4.7	11	7
Females	0.2	0.2	7	4

STATEMENT M

Number of Female Cultivators per Hundred Male Cultivators

Tract	1961	1951
1	2	3
Moradabad District	4.5	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	29	30

STATEMENT N

Number of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers for every Hundred Ploughs/Carts

Agricultural worker	Per hundred ploughs		Per hundred carts
	Iron	Wooden	
1	2	3	4
Cultivators	13,585	225	406
Agricultural labourers	1,163	193	35

Non-agricultural Workers—Some particulars regarding workers have already appeared in the statements from A to H and some more are given in the statements that follow :

STATEMENT O

Percentage Change in 1961 over 1951 in Number of Non-agricultural Workers

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood class)	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3
III Total	—5.3	—26.3
Male	—0.9	—13.6
Female	—33.9	—60.9
IV Total	*	..
Male	*	..
Female	*	..
V Total	+21.3	—59.4
Male	+22.7	—61.6
Female	+13.1	—99.1

[Continued:

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood class)		Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3
VI	Total	+145.7	+32.0
	Male	+148.2	+49.8
	Female	—64.3	—81.7
VII	Total	+10.9	—0.6
	Male	+14.6	+6.4
	Female	—58.1	—49.7
VIII	Total	+48.6	+28.9
	Male	+51.2	34.2
	Female	—75.9	—81.2
IX	Total	—14.7	+0.9
	Male	—12.6	+14.8
	Female	—25 2	—40.1
All non-agricultural workers	Total	+7.6	+11.3
	Male	+10.4	+19.5
	Female	—12.6	—21.2

*Included in class V

STATEMENT P

Percentage of Non agricultural Workers of Total Workers in District/U. P. in Rural Areas in 1961

Non-agricultural workers (livelihood class)	Percentage	
	Rural areas	
	Moradabad District	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3
III	0.3	0.5
IV	4.6	5.3
V	1.0	1.0
VI	0.4	0.4
VII	1.3	1.8
VIII	0.5	0.5
IX	5.1	5.9
All non-agricultural workers	13.2	15.4

The statement that follows gives the distribution of the number of non-workers of the district according to the categories adopted in the census of 1961:

STATEMENT Q

Categories of non-working population	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Full-time students	82,088	23,613	45,595	5,306	36,493	18,307
Persons engaged only in household duties	215	4,90,597	..	3,88,644	215	1,01,935
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	3,57,097	3,61,416	2,83,047	2,84,377	74,050	77.039
Retired persons and people of independent means	3,212	1,651	714	911	2,498	740
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	892	96	696	85	196	11
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	520	3	48	3	472	..
Persons seeking employment for first time	1,482	15	271	9	1,211	6
Persons unemployed and seeking work	787	8	151	1	636	7
Total ..	4,46,293	8,77.881	3,30,522	6,79,336	1,15,771	1,98,045

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The prices of the principal food-grains in Moradabad District from 1845 to 1905 for various periods and the reasons for the fluctuations are given in the statement that follows :

Period	Rate in seers per rupee								Causes of fluctuation
	Wheat	Barley	*Juar*	*Bajra*	Ordinary rice	Cotton (clean)	Jaggery	*Mung*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1845–57	36	55	57	16	49	3	16	43	..
1860–78 *	22	32	29	26	32	2	10	24	Series of famines; export of grain due to development of railways
	64%	78%	95%	77%	53%	50%	60%	79%	
					Gram	..	..	..	
1880–90	18.79	27.2	25.06	29.19	22.53				Growth of export trade, depreciation of rupee
1891–1900	14.16	20.29	18.63	15.03	17.26				Scare of Russian War
1900–05	15.39	23.49	22.96	20.00	18.58				Succession of bad seasons

*Rise over previous period

Taking into account the period from 1861 to 1905 there was an average rise of 41·7 per cent of the principal food-grains and in the case of wheat, the main food-grain of the district, the percentage of increase in the price was 65.

There were no marked fluctuations in the prices of food-grains from 1907 to 1913. About 1920 some government shops were opened in the district which sold certain food-grains at cheaper rates to give some relief to the poor. The prices of certain food-grains from 1916 to 1938 are mentioned in the statement that follows :

Period/ year	Rate in seers per rupee					Causes of fluctuation
	Wheat	Barley	Rice	Gram	*Arhar* dal	
1916 20	7·48	10 83	6·45	8 65	5 98	World War of 1914--18
1923--24	9·2	9 6	..	6·14	5 2	
1925--29	7·49	0 97	5 29	7 90	..	
1930	12·69	17·54	7 75	10 00	..	
1931	14·23	24·26	9·26	15 81	..	Economic depression of 1930
1936	12·97	21·28	9 94	17 05	9 00	
1937	11 01	17·81	8 69	16·87	7 90	

The prices suddenly rose in the month of September, 1939 owing to the outbreak of the war of 1939—45 and this upward tendency went on continuing in spite of the measures taken by government under the Defence of India Rules as speculation and profiteering were rife. The Statement below gives the rates of food-grains as they obtained from 1939 to 1958 :

Period/ year	Rate in seers per rupee					Causes of fluctuation
	Wheat	Barley	Ordinary rice	Gram	*Arhar* dal	
1939	11 94	14·60	8·56	10 25	7·56	
1945-46	3·47	4 88	2 23	4 00	3 76	Outbreak of world war of 1939 45
1949	1·67	3 00	1·53	2 81	2 12	Termination of total rationing
1950*	2 60	4·16	1·69	3 64	2 06	
1955	3·19	5·50	2 57	5 00	3 20	
1957-58	1·67	2·42	..	2 29	..	Scarcity conditions

*Rates of food-grains selling in government shops

To arrest the rising trend partial rationing (rationing for a certain percentage of the population) was introduced in the city in July, 1943, which in October, 1945, was converted into total rationing, the result meant that rationed food-grains could be bought only from government ration shops. With the easing of the food situation in January, 1948, total rationing was abolished but as prices went on soaring, total rationing had to be reintroduced in the middle of 1949 which in July, 1952, was converted into a hundred per cent rationing (rationing for every body but grain markets functioning normally). Prices tended to come down from 1953 and in 1955 touched such a level that government took measures to check a further fall to help the cultivators. The period of low prices did not last long. In 1957, owing to scarcity of food-grains, prices went up again. In 1959 fair price shops were opened for the sale of certain food-grains at cheaper rates to give relief to the people of the city. In 1965, the number of such shops was 304.

The following statement shows the average annual wholesale prices of certain food-grains from 1960 to 1964 in rupees per quintal:

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Jaggery	Ghee	Tobacco (for eating)	Tobacco (for smoking)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960 ..	52·40	48 10	36·03	31·46	41·39	579 89	245·27	..
1961 ..	54 04	44 62	42·16	32·03	42·54	583·29	231·62	..
1962 ..	49·43	42·51	41·19	29·29	50·10	651·14	258·10	..
1963 ..	50·08	42·57	42·46	28·49	68·46	621·62	308·95	70·27
1964 ..	63·03	59 05	56·60	43·03	76·92	714 22	325·62	71·89

Wages

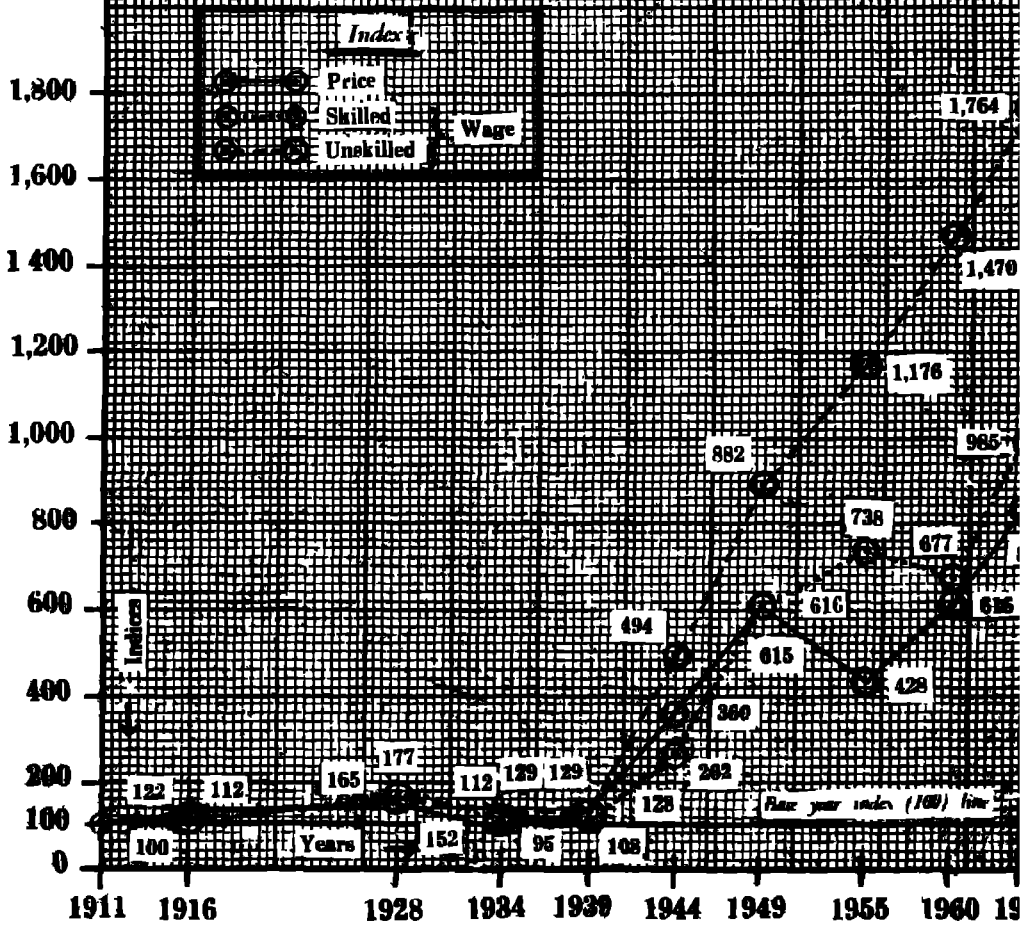
Early in the nineteenth century the wages in the district were usually paid either wholly or partly in grain. In 1881 an ordinary labourer in the district earned 1 to 2 annas per day. The average daily cash wages of a carpenter ranged from 6 to 8 annas in 1858. In 1906 the average daily cash wage of an ordinary labourer was 2½ to 2¾ or

occasionally 3 annas. In the towns the rates were higher, the unskilled labourer at Chandausi and Moradabad receiving from 3 to 4 annas. A rural blacksmith or carpenter earned 4½ to 6¼ annas a day while one at Chandausi received from Rs12 to Rs20 per month, fitters earning considerably more. A good craftsman employed in making Moradabad brassware was able to earn a still higher wage.

A comparative survey of the wages of skilled and unskilled labour for certain years from 1906 to 1964 and the variation in percentage is made in the following statement :

Year	Unskilled labour		Skilled labour	
	Wages (in rupees) per day	Percentage variation over preceding year	Wages (in rupees) per day	Percentage variation over preceding year
1	2	3	4	5
1906 ..	0·16	..	0·34	..
1911 ..	0·17	6	0·40	18
1916 ..	0·19	12	0·40	..
1928 ..	0·28	47	0·72	80
1934 ..	0·19	—32	0·46	—36
1939 ..	0·22	16	0·44	—4
1944 ..	0·84	282	1·06	141
1949 ..	1·50	114	2·50	136
1955 ..	2·00	33	3·00	20
1960 ..	2·50	25	2·75	—10
1964 ..	3·00	20	4·00	45

The war of 1914—18 was responsible for the rising trend during and after the war, which is most reflected in the data of 1928. The fall in wages in 1934 was due to the effects of the world wide economic depression of the 1930s. The rise in wages in 1944 and 1949 was the result of the war of 1939—45 After 1949 wages began to move upward.

GRAPH I
PRICE AND WAGE INDICES IN MORADABAD DISTRICT
Index
Price
Skilled
Unskilled
Wage
Indices
Years
Base year index (100) line
1,800
1,600
1 400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
100
0
1911
1916
1928
1934
1939
1944
1949
1955
1960
122
112
100
165
177
152
112
129
129
95
108
128
494
360
262
882
615
616
738
428
1,176
677
1,470
1,764
965

The relative rise in retail prices and wages in index numbers is given in the following statement and in graph I, the base year being 1911:

Year	Indices (base year 1911)		
	Price	Wages	
		Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1	2	3	4
1911	100	100	100
1916	122	112	100
1928	152	165	177
1934	95	129	112
1939	128	129	108
1944	360	494	262
1949	616	882	615
1955	428	1,176	738
1960	616	1,470	677
1964	824	1,764	985

In the rural areas the cash wages paid for agricultural occupations in 1939, 1944 and 1964 and the percentage rise in 1944 and 1964 are given in the statement below:

Occupation	Wage per day (in annas)			Percentage rise		
	1939	1944	1964	in 1944 over 1939	in 1964 over	
					1939	1944
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Blacksmithery . .	6.20	17.00	40.00	174	545	135
Carpentry . .	7.00	17.00	40.00	143	471	135
Ploughing . .	3.75	14.00	32.00	273	753	129
Reaping . .	4.00	16.00	32.00	300	700	100
Weeding .	4.00	12.00	24.00	200	500	100

The following statement indicates the form and period of payment, the hours of work and the rest intervals as in 1964:

Occupation	Form of payment	Period of payment	Total hours of work per day	Rest intervals (in hours per day)
1	2	3	4	5
Blacksmithery ..	Cash ..	Daily ..	8 to 10 ..	1
Carpentry ..	Do ..	Do ..	8 to 10 ..	1
Irrigation ..	Do ..	Do ..	8 to 10 ..	1
Ploughing ..	Do ..	Do ..	8 to 10 ..	1
Reaping ..	Cash or grain or both	Do ..	8 to 10 ..	1
Weeding ..	Cash ..	Do ..	8 to 10 ..	1

The wages for some occupations prevailing in Moradabad city in 1964 are given in the statement below:

Type of worker	Unit of work/period	Minimum	Wages (in rupees) Usual	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
Barber ..	Per shave	0.15	0.20	0.25
	Per hair cut	0.40	0.50	0.60
Blacksmith ..	Per day	4.00	4.50	5.00
Carpenter ..	Per day	3.00	4.00	5.00
Casual labourer	Per day	1.50	2.00	2.50
Chowkidar ..	Per month	45.00	50.00	60.00
Domestic servant	Per month (without food) ..	40.00	45.00	50.00
Driver (motor-car)	Per month	80.00	100.00	120.00
Driver (truck) ..	Per month	90.00	120.00	150.00
Gardener ..	Per month	45.00	50.00	60.00

[Continued]

Type of worker	Unit of work/period	Minimum	Wages (in rupees) Usual	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
Herdsman ..	Per month (per cow) ..	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Per month (per buffalo) ..	3.00	3.00	3.00
Midwife ..	Per delivery (n unicipal rates)	3.00	4.00	5.00
Porter ..	Per maund of load carried for a mile	0.25	0.25	0 25
Scavenger ..	Per month (for cleaning a latrine once a day)	..	..	..
Wood cutter ..	Per maund of wood	0.20	0 25	0 30

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Exchange

The State employment exchange at Moradabad was established on March 1, 1949 It has played an active part in bringing together employers and employment seekers and has assisted the latter in finding jobs which match their qualifications and experience. The statement that follows gives an idea of the assistance rendered by it from 1960 to 1963:

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment assistance	No. on live register	No. of persons finding employment: Domestic service	Teaching	Technical	Govt. service	Othe fields
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960 ..	2,141	16,007	6.120	101	211	73	1.208	2
1961 ..	2,292	17,781	6,729	180	262	90	1,593	1
1962 ..	2,433	20,518	7,040	172	289	81	1,925	3
1963 ..	1,713	16,500	8,341	139	271	78	1,386	2

Employment Market Information

The employment market information scheme was introduced in 1960 in the public and private sectors of the district, under which the employment exchange collects and disseminates information which is used for manpower planning. An employment information and assistance bureau was also set up on December 29, 1961, at the Amroha development block headquarters to provide employment assistance to the rural population.

Employment Trends

The volume of employment in the district in both the private and the public sectors at the end of the quarters ending in December from 1960 to 1963 and in September of 1964 is shown in the following statement:

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960 ..	714	99	813*	13,851	42,030	55,881
1961 ..	692	105	797*	12,642	42,398	55,040
1962 ..	290	105	395†	10,529	43,790	54,319
1963 ..	359	131	490†	12,328	46,942	59,270
1964 ..	..	..	485†	8,917	48,146	57,063

*Employing five or more persons

†Employing ten or more persons

A statement based on an industrial analysis of the number of employees in the public and private sectors as in the quarters ending with December 1963, and with September 1964, is given below:

Industry	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees					
			1963			1964		
	1963	1964	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture, live-stock, cereals and sugar-cane	4	4	..	562	562	..	566	566
Manufacturing ..	215	211	8,830	47	8,877	5,560	26	5,586
Construction (of roads, etc.)	15	14	67	1,461	1,528	99	1,566	1,665
Electricity and water service	6	6	54	990	1,044	56	1.297	1,353
Trade and commerce	54	53	697	262	959	652	280	932
Transport, storage and communications	10	10	38	25,090	25,128	37	25,631	25,668
Services ..	186	187	2,642	18,530	21,172	2,513	18,780	21,293
Total ..	490	485	12,328	46,942	59,270	8,917	48,146	57,063

The following statement gives the number of employees in the public sector (governmental, quasi-governmental and local bodies):

Type of establishment	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees			
	On December 31, 1962	On December 31, 1963	On December 31, 1962		On December 31, 1963	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Government	6	5	24,106	94	24,204	63
State Government	69	94	12,000	267	14,644	314
Quasi-government (Central)	6	7	245	1	308	1
Local bodies ..	24	25	6,122	955	6,354	1,054

Employers, Employees and Workers—According to the census of 1961, the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those working in their own family without wages) in non-household and household industries is given in the following statements:

Industrial Classification (Non-household)

Industrial classification		Urban	Rural	Total
1		2	3	4
Employer	Male	6,374	1,178	7,552
	Female	52	36	88
Employee	Male	48,545	21,279	69,824
	Female	1,867	1,756	3,623
Single worker	Male	38,119	25,053	63,1¯2
	Female	1,527	3,147	4,674
Family worker	Male	2,774	2,885	5,659
	Female	152	1,009	1,161
Total	Male	95,812	50,395	1,46,207
	Female	3,598	5,948	9,546

Industrial Classification (Household)

Industrial classification		Urban	Rural	Total
1		2	3	4
Employee	Male	501	1,126	1,627
	Female	73	327	400
Others	Male	10,440	21,873	32,313
	Female	2,875	6,442	9,317
Total	Male	10,941	22,999	33,940
	Female	2,948	6,769	9,717

Employment of Women—The statement below gives an idea of the number of women employed in the private and the public sectors in the district.

	December 31, 1960	December 31, 1961	December 31, 1962	December 31, 1963	September 30, 1964
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of reporting establishments	813	797	395	490	485
Number employed in public sector	950	1,115	1,317	1,432	..
Number employed in private sector	857	468	496	496	..
Total no. of employees ..	1,807	1,573	1,813	1,928	..
Percentage employed in respect of total employees (men and women) in public sector	2.26	2.63	3.00	3.05	..
Percentage employed in respect of total employees (men and women) in private sector	6.19	3.02	4.71	4·02	..

Unemployment Trends

Supply of Workers—An occupational analysis of the cumulative total of employment seekers on the 'live register' of the employment exchange of the district as on December 31, 1963 and December 31, 1964, is given in the following statement:

Nature of employment sought	No as on December 31,1963			No. as on December 31, 1964		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Professional, technical and related workers	214	31	245	132	40	172
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	27	..	27	22	..	22
General and related workers ..	367	1	368	244	1	245
Sales workers	1	..	1	1	.	1
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	16	..	16	37	..	37

[*Continued*:

Nature of employment sought	No. as on December 31, 1963			No. as on December 31, 1964		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1	..	1	..	..	..
Workers in occupations like transport and communications	130	..	139	63	..	63
Craftsmen, workers in production and labourers not elsewhere classified	251	4	255	191	5	196
People seeking employment in service and activities connected with sports and recreation	307	17	324	321	11	332
Unclassified workers ..	6,804	161	6,965	5,774	182	5,956
Total ..	8,127	214	8,341	6,765	239	7,024

The number of employment seekers according to educational standards as on December 31, 1963, and December 31, 1964, is given below :

Educational standard	1963			1964		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Graduate and post-graduate ..	376	7	383	250	5	255
Intermediate	721	17	738	592	3	595
Matriculation	2,420	53	2,473	1,931	38	1,969
Below matriculation and illiterate	4,010	137	4,747	4,012	193	4,205
Total ..	8,127	214	8,341	6,785	239	7,024

Demand for Workers—The number of vacancies notified by the employers in the public and private sectors during the quarters ending in December 1963 and December 1964 are given below:

Sector	December, 1963	December, 1964
1	2	3
Public sector	130	114
Central Government establishments..	5	..
State Government establishments	106	65
Local bodies and quasi-government establishments ..	25	49
Private sector	27	31
Total .. .	163	145

According to an industrial analysis, the number of vacancies notified by employers of the private and public sectors is as follows:

Sphere	No. of vacancies notified in quarter ending on December 31, 1963				No. of vacancies notified in quarter ending on December 31, 1964			
	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Service .. .	227	42	269	70.9	180	22	202	68.3
Manufacturing	27	..	27	7.2	18	..	18	6.1
Transport and communications	46	..	48	12.7	7	..	7	2.4
Construction (of roads, etc.) ..	27	..	27	7.1	55	..	55	18.8
Trade and commerce ..	3	..	3	0.8	13	..	13	4.4
Electricity and gas ..	5	..	5	1.3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	337	42	379	100	273	22	295	100

The occupational analysis of the foregoing vacancies is given in the following statement:

Occupational analysis	December 31, 1963				December 31, 1964			
	Men	Women	Total	Percentage	Men	Women	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Professional, technical and related work	51	37	88	23.2	83	21	104	35.3
Clerical and related work ..	164	2	166	43.8	106	1	107	36.3
Farming, fishing, hunting, logging and related work	2	..	2	0.5	8	..	8	2.7
Transport and communications	48	..	48	12.7	4	..	4	1.3
Crafts production and labour work not classified elsewhere	29	..	29	7.6	45	..	45	15.2
Services and activities connected with sports and recreation	43	3	46	12.2	27	..	27	9.2
Total ..	337	42	379	100	273	22	295	100

Placement in Employment--The employment exchange placed 1,403 applicants in employment during 1963. The occupational break up is given below :

Occupational analysis	Number of applicants placed in employment	Percentage
1	2	3
Professional and technical work	405	28.9
Clerical work	143	10.2
Crafts	139	9.9
Other unskilled jobs	716	51.0
Total ..	1,403	100.0

In 1964 nearly a thousand applicants were placed in employment.

Workers in Short and Surplus Supply

Enquiries conducted by the exchange for the quarter ending in December, 1964, revealed that the following were in short supply—nurses, midwives, doctors, trained men and women compounders, trained and experienced draghtsmen, overseers and engineers, trained men and women teachers, post-graduates in science, trained librarians, different types of technicians, electroplaters, road-roller drivers, diesel truck drivers, fire fighters, etc. In ministerial services there was an acute shortage of stenographers in Hindi and English.

Clerks, unskilled workers and workers with no previous training or experience and educated persons having recently left schools and colleges were in surplus supply.

Vocational Guidance—In order to provide guidance for inexperienced youths having recently left school or college and to adult employment seekers regarding problems of vocational choice, the vocational guidance scheme was introduced under an assistant employment officer (vocational guidance) at this exchange on June 25, 1963. There is a special career room for this purpose where information and literature regarding openings in employment and training facilities in the country are to be had. The following types of work were handled by the vocational guidance unit from 1963 to 1964 :

Type of work	No. involved in 1963	No. involved in 1964
1	2	3
Talks given in employment exchange	65	68
Number of group discussions conducted ..	57	59
Number of applicants attending group discussions..	504	334
Number of persons receiving individual information --		
(a) applicants	266	167
(b) parents	2	1

[Continued :

Type of work	No. involved in 1963	No. involved in 1964
1	2	3
Number of applicants given individual information—		
(a) youths	..	10
(b) adults	62	22
Number of talks given to school students, teachers, parents and other groups	9	12
Number of visits to schools in connection with talks for distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.	9	10
Number of visits to employers, heads of training institutions, social welfare agencies, etc. in connection with information or placement	17	12
Number of applications forwarded to training centres or apprenticeship authorities	52	66
Number actually placed in training centre apprenticeship	4	1

National Planning and Community Development

Prior to the implementation of the First Five-year Plan in 1951-56 the work of rural development was looked after by the rural development association which had a non-official chairman, one of the sub-divisional officers being the honorary secretary. With the organisation of planning and development the association was replaced, in 1952, by the district planning committee which had a number of sub committees for the preparation and execution of Plan schemes. The committee was replaced in 1958 by the Antarim Zila Parishad (now Zila Parishad).

For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes and programmes the resources of the agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj, some other departments and of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal have been pooled in the district under the control of the district planning officer. For this purpose the district has been divided

into 19 development blocks, the particulars in respect of each being given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Name of block	Stage	Date of inauguration	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of *nyaya panchayats*	Population as in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amroha ..	Amroha ..	II	2-10-'55	116	9	87,330
Do ..	Joya ..	II	21-1-'54	127	10	1,00,695
Do ..	Chhajlet ..	I	1-4-'62	100	8	80,127
Bilari ..	Bilari ..	II	1-7-'57	104	8	92,297
Do ..	Bannia Khera ..	I	1-4-'60	102	8	1,03,959
Do ..	Dingarpur ..	I	1-4-'59	114	9	1,02,102
Hasanpur ..	Hasanpur ..	II	2-10-'56	89	7	65,365
Do ..	Dhanaura ..	I	1-4-'61	88	7	59,346
Do ..	Gajraula ..	I	1-10-'61	91	7	60,965
Do ..	Gangeswari ..	I	1-4-'62	83	7	74,756
Moradabad ..	Moradabad ..	II	2-10-'56	73	6	59,387
Do ..	Bhagatpur ..	I	1-4-'63	75	6	69,026
Do ..	Mundha Pande ..	I	1-10-'62	87	7	79,702
Sambhal ..	Sambhal ..	II	1-7-'57	103	8	94,318
Do ..	Bahjoi ..	I	1-10-'58	78	6	61,994
Do ..	Asmoli ..	I	1-10-'59	105	8	85,687
Do ..	Pawansa ..	I	1-10-'60	103	8	83,927
Thakurdwara	Dilari ..	II	2-10-'54	87	8	80,203
Do ..	Thakurdwara ..	I	1-4-'58	74	6	64,706

Before April, 1958, the evolution of a block covered 4 stages—the shadow, the national extension service, the intensive development and the post-intensive development—but consequent on the reorganisation that took place, the last 3 stages were grouped into 2 which were classified as stage I and stage II. The former is the intensive development phase and it includes all the blocks that were in the national extension

service stage on April 1, 1958, and those opened thereafter. Both the stages have a period of operation of 5 years. Before entering stage I, each block has to put in a year of pre-extension activities exclusively in the field of agriculture. The shadow blocks are not covered by any Plan activity.

The Kshettra Samiti for a block is responsible for all the development activities within the block, the *khand vikas adhikari* (block development officer) being the chief executive officer. He looks after all the development activities pertaining to his block and, under the district planning officer, is the administrative head of the unit. Assistant development officers who are subject-matter specialists of panchayats, co-operatives, agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, etc., assist him. At the village level there is a multipurpose worker designated *gram sewak/sewika*. The work done under the different Plan periods has been described in the relevant chapters of this volume.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Moradabad is one of the seven districts of the Rohilkhand Division which is in the charge of a commissioner (with headquarters at Bareilly) who is the link between the districts under him and the government.

District Subdivisions

For purposes of general and revenue administration the district is divided into six subdivisions—Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur, Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara—each comprising a tahsil which has the same name as the subdivision. Each tahsil also consists of one pargana each in its turn bearing the same name as the tahsil with which it is conterminous.

District Staff

An officer who is designated collector and district magistrate is in charge of the district. He is the pivot of the district administrative machinery and is the highest authority in the district for the maintenance of law and order in the execution of which he is assisted by the magistracy and the police Since 1952 the judicial powers which were conferred on him as district magistrate have been delegated to an additional district magistrate (judicial). The district officer is also responsible for the collection of land revenue and other governmental dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. for the maintenance of the land records of the district and for extending assistance to the public when calamities occur (such as droughts and floods) in the performance of which he is assisted by the revenue staff. He is also responsible for the due accounting of all monies received in and paid by the treasury. He is in overall charge of the execution of the schemes of planning and development in the district, his main function in this sphere being to co-ordinate the activities of the different nation building departments. He is also the president of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The collector runs the district administration with the help of six subdivisional officers, each of whom holds charge of a subdivision. For the convenience of revenue administration, each tahsil is in the charge of a resident tahsildar who is assisted by *naib* tahsildars. The

six parganas are divided into 19 *kanungo* circles (3 each in tahsils Amroha, Bilari and Moradabad, 4 each in tahsils Hasanpur and Sambhal and 2 in tahsil Thakurdwara) which are subdivided into 456 lekhpal circles.

The following statement gives the designations and the number of officers who assist the district officer:

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1	2	3	4
Additional District Magistrate cum Additional Collector (Judicial)	..	1	1
City Magistrate	1	..	1
District Planning Officer	1	..	1
Subdivisional Officers	6	..	6
Settlement Officer (Consolidation)	..	1	1
District Supply Officer/Town Rationing Officer/Rent Control and Eviction Officer	..	1	1
Treasury Officer	1	..	1
Tahsildars	6	..	6
Additional Tahsildar	..	1	1
Judicial Officers	3	2	5
Railway Magistrates	..	3	3

The police organisation, which is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district, is headed by a superintendent of police who is assisted by five deputy superintendents (one being temporary), each being in charge of a circle. Each police-station is placed under a subinspector called the station officer, except the police-station of Kotwali, Amroha, Chandausi and Sambhal, each of which is under an inspector. The station officer is assisted in his work by a second officer, head constables and constables (the number varying according to the area and the amount of work involved).

Another important pillar of the administrative machinery in the district is the judiciary which is headed by the district and sessions judge. As sessions judge his is the highest criminal court in the district

in which criminal appeals and revisions are filed. As district judge his is the highest civil court in the district and appeals against the decisions of the civil judge—arising out of suits up to a valuation of Rs 10,000 and against those of the *munsif*—are heard by him. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court of judicature at Allahabad. He is *ex officio* district registrar and exercises control over the offices of the sub-registrars of the district and hears appeals under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (No. XVI of 1908).

Other District level Officers

The designations of the district-level officers who have their offices in the district and work under the administrative control of their own heads of departments are given below:

Additional District Co-operative Officer

Assistant District Panchayat Raj Officer

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies

Civil Surgeon.

District Agriculture Officer

District Cane Officer.

District Employment Officer

District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer

District Industries Officer

District Information Officer

District Inspector of Schools

District Medical Officer of Health

District Social Welfare Officer (Women)

Executive Engineer (Hydroelectric)

Executive Engineer, Irrigation

Executive Engineer, Public Works Department

Sales-tax Officer

Superintendent of Jail

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—The income-tax circle, Moradabad, which exercises jurisdiction over the district, works under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Agra, and consists of three wards (known as A, B and C), each under the charge of an income-tax officer. There are two income-tax inspectors to assist the income-tax officers. The appellate authority is the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad. All estate duty cases of the district are assessed by the assistant controller of estate duty, Lucknow, cases of contractors of various projects are dealt with by the income-tax officer, Project circle, Lucknow, those of sugar factories by the income-tax officer, special investigation circle, Meerut, those of Central and State employees (excluding the employees of railways, military, postal department and medical department) by the income-tax officer, Central circle, Allahabad, those of the employees of railways by the income-tax officers having jurisdiction over the areas where their head offices are situated, those of the employees of armed services by the income-tax officer, Salary circle, Meerut and those of the employees of the postal department by an income-tax officer at Delhi.

Central Excise—There are two superintendents of central excise for the district (who work under the administrative control of the assistant collector, central excise, Rampur) one, with headquarters at Chandausi, having jurisdiction over the tahsils of Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur and Sambhal and the other, with headquarters at Moradabad, having jurisdiction over the tahsils of the Thakurdwara and Moradabad (as well as over some areas outside the district).

National Savings Organisation—The object of this organisation is the circumvention of tendencies leading to inflation and the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the masses by encouraging investment in small savings and other types of securities. There are 2 district organisers to look after the implementation of this scheme who work under the administrative control of the assistant regional director, national savings, Rohilkhand division, with headquarters at Bareilly.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Post and Telegraphs Department—The postal division at Moradabad consists of the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor and Rampur and is in the charge of the senior superintendent of post-offices, who is

assisted by an assistant superintendent and a complaints inspector. There is a head post-office in Moradabad city, the number of subpost-offices being 35 and that of branch post-offices 178.

There are 16 telegraph offices and 15 public call offices in the district.

Ministry of Railways

Railways--The Northern Railway traverses a large part of the district, this particular section falling under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent whose headquarters is at Moradabad. A station superintendent is in charge of the Moradabad railway station.

The North Eastern Railway also passes through the district and connects it with Kashipur on the north-east a station master being in charge of the Moradabad railway station.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Administration

The region covered by the present district of Moradabad seems to have enjoyed established government from very early times. The immediate raja was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid him (in cash or kind) a portion of their produce as tribute. The state's share seems to have varied from dynasty to dynasty, through the *Smritis* (law books) give it as one-sixth.

Ala-ud-din Khalji fixed the revenue demand at one-half of the produce (even the land occupied by chiefs was assessed at the full rate). the method of assessment being measurement (the charges being calculated on the basis of standard yields). A grazing tax was also imposed apart from the assessment on cultivation.

In 1525 Humayun was appointed governor and jagirdar of Sambhal (which included the area covered by the present district of Moradabad). He persuaded the zamindars to cut down the jungles and pay the revenue. The next medieval king who is known to have reorganised the revenue administration was Sher Shah. He replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate (or a division of crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main features of which were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the standard *gaz* (yard) being fixed at 32 *anguls* (an *angul*) being equal to about three-fourth of an inch), 60 *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of 60 *jaribs* (or 3,600 square yards) making a bigha. The normal yields of staple crops were calculated for 3 classes of land—good, middling and inferior—and one-third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue assessment.[1]

During Akbar's reign the area covered by the present district of Moradabad was included in the sirkar of Sambhal which lay in the subah of Delhi. The following statement gives particulars of the culti-

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[1] *Report of the United Provinces Zamindari Abolition Committee*, Vol. I, p. 76

vated area and the revenue of the *mahals* of his time in which most of the present parganas fell :

Mahal	Cultivated area (in bighas)	Revenue (in dams)
1	2	3
Amroha	3,20,654	63,42,000
Azampur	55,467	23,89,478
Bachharaon	1,15,227	8,28,322
Chaupala	10,16,199	13,40,812
Dabharsi	89,693	2,80,306
Deorah	96,965	19,24,837
Dhaka	1,30,159	6,70,364
Islampur Bahru	40,34,609	6,12,977
Islampur Dargu	11,218	4,29,675
Jadwar	76,758	8,28,346
Kachh	99,868	12,48,995
Kunda khi	86,164	6,74,936
Majhau a	1,42,461	17,37,556
Mughalj ur	1,68,374	35,80,300
Narauli	1,81,621	14,08,093
Rajabpur	40,34,609	6,12,977
Sahaspur	52,845	9,44,304
Sambhal	42,400	8,50,953
Sambhal Haveli	2,06,450	38.22,448
Seohara	27,945	13,33,732
Sirsi	52,401	9,58,769
Ujhari	1.25,221	6,97,600

From the prevailing systems of land revenue alministration that the Rohillas found in operation in the district they adopted the features of direct management and of farming out the land to the highest bidder

and allowed the landowners to hold their personal cultivation at a slightly lower rate than that of the ordinary tenant. The nawab vizirs of Avadh ejected the Rohilla farmers of revenue and landowners but maintained the Rohilla system of revenue administration with some modifications.

In 1801 the territory now covered by the district of Moradabad was ceded to the Britisn who made a few summary Settlements in succession, a brief account of each being given below.

First Settlement

The first summary Settlement was made at the end of 1802 for a period of 3 years, the assessment being based on village areas and rentals and the valuations of the produce of various soils in each village. The right to collect rent and pay revenue was leased to the highest bidder who had to furnish a security. The maximum demand of revenue in a year was Rs 7,34,704. In 1805 land revenue amounting to about six lakhs of rupees was suspended on account of a famine occurring 1803 and the raid of Amir Khan Pindari in 1805 which resulted in a large amount remaining unpaid.

Second Settlement

The second Settlement was made for a period of 3 years (ending with 1807.08), the average revenue demand amounting to Rs.7,50,177. This time an attempt was made to settle the village lands with the zamindars, on condition that failure to pay the revenue demand would lead to the rights to the land being sold.

Third Settlement

This was made in 1808-09 for a period of 4 years, the revenue demand raised to Rs 7,95,085 annually. The assessment was based on the actual rentals realised in previous years and on the estimated produce of each village. An attempt was again made to settle the lands with the actual landholders but not unoften most of the villages were farmed out to the highest bidder. In the last two years of the Settlement, heavy outstanding balances of revenue accrued resulting in the sale of a large number of holdings.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Settlements

The Settlement made in 1812-13 was for 5 years but it was extended for 4 periods of equal duration (except in pargana Thakurdwara), the average demand for the preceding 5 years (ending with 1841-42) being Rs 8,91,779 annually.

In Thakurdwara, where the muqaddams were treated as holding a farming tenure, the demand of revenue was fixed solely by competition and every time showed an increase. In 1827-28 the muqaddams were induced to offer excessive sums which they failed to pay, as prices fell after 2 years. No less than 174 estates were sold in the next 10 years and the demand was reduced from Rs 2,75,058 to Rs 2,42,412.

Ninth Settlement

This, the first regular Settlement, was made under the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833. A survey of the district was made between 1831 and 1836, which was followed by the preparation of field maps and village records, but as they were found to be inaccurate the assessment was based on the estimates of the *kanungos* and on the notes of the settlement officer taken down during his tour. In cash-rented areas, such as Bilari and Moradabad, the villages having the same system of rental were grouped together, the area of the villages in each group being multiplied by the average of similar rates to determine the assets. The soils were classified as *matiyar* (bluish or blackish clay), *sawai* (fine, calcareous yellowish white loam) and *bhur* (sandy soil), and were treated as irrigated or unirrigated. The standard rates in each group of villages were evolved by taking irrigated *matiyar* and *sawai* as thrice and unirrigated *matiyar*, unirrigated *sawai* and irrigated *bhur* as twice as valuable as unirrigated *bhur*, the assessment then being made on the basis of a total assumed rental which was obtained by applying these rates to the soil areas. In areas where rents were paid in kind (as in Hasanpur), the assessment was based on a comparison of the deduced rental (arrived at by applying mean village rates to the survey areas) with those estimated by the *kanungos*, six-tenths of the higher figure being decided upon as the revenue if the two rentals did not show much variation. In 1840 pargana Thakurdwara was settled on the basis of the capabilities and rentals of each village. The revenue demand for the district was fixed at Rs 11,51,414, which, during the period of the currency of the Settlement, went up by Rs 6,095 on account of alluvion, Rs 64,151 owing to resumption of revenue-free holdings and Rs 4,800 for other reasons, but as a few reductions were also made Rs 6,352 on account of diluvian, Rs 4,979 on account of over-assessment and Rs 12,841 for other reasons, the net increase amounted to Rs 50 874 making a total of Rs 12,02,288 at the expiry of the Settlement.

Tenth Settlement

The operation of the tenth Settlement commenced with a cadastral survey in 1870 and were completed at the end of 1880. The

preparation and attestation of records was followed by the classification of soils into *matiyar, dumat* (sandy loam), *bhur* and *kallar* (land injured by *reh*) and the forming of circles. In cash-rented areas the standard rates were fixed on the basis of recorded rents and in the areas where rents were paid in kind, such standard rates were fixed after taking into consideration the existing cash-rents which were compared with the rents fixed in commutation suits. The assets obtained on the basis of the standard rates amounted to Rs 33,92,955, while the gross recorded rental amounted to Rs 26,88,427. The revenue demand was, however, fixed at Rs 14,30,688, being 19 per cent above the expiring demand. The cost of the Settlement came to Rs 9,12,470 or 10 annas (62 paise) per acre, the Settlement being fixed for a term of 30 years from July 1, 1878. The demand was found to be heavy in tahsils Moradabad and Thakurdwara, satisfactory in tahsil Bilari, moderate in tahsil Amroha and unsatisfactory in tahsil Hasanpur. In tahsil Sambhal insufficient allowance had been made for *bhur* land, which necessitated the reduction of the demand.

Eleventh Settlement

The operations commenced in October, 1903, with a survey (completed in December, 1905) extending to the parganas of Thakurdwara and Hasanpur and to portions of the parganas of Amroha, Moradabad and Sambhal, 1,568 villages out of 2,930 being resurveyed. Then followed the attestation of records and the inspections of tahsils Moradabad and Thakurdwara in 1905-06, tahsils Bilari and Sambhal in 1906-07 and tahsils Amroha and Hasanpur a year later. The Settlement came into force on October 1, 1908 in all the tahsils except in the last two where it was enforced a year later. The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs 4,31,269 (including Rs 85,120 for the survey) or Rs 188 per square mile.

Twelfth Settlement

This Settlement which was made for a period of 40 years, was carried out only in four tahsils of the district, the work commencing between 1940 and 1942, and being completed in tahsil Bilari in 1942 and in tahsils Moradabad, Sambhal and Thakurdwara in 1943. In tahsil Bilari, the revenue was fixed at Rs 4,56,376-4-0 for the first 5 years, at Rs 4,74,648-2-0 for the next 5 years and at Rs 4,83,947-8-0 for the remaining period. In tahsil Moradabad it was fixed at Rs. 3,13,612-13-0, in Sambhal at Rs 4.90.801-4-0 and in Thakurdwara at Rs 2,14,661-9-0. The old demand continued in the remaining 2 tahsils—Amroha and Hasanpur the total demand in the district being Rs 18,60,574-14-0.

Abolition of Zamindari System

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district by only 3 types, the corresponding tenure-holders being the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of this Act became entitled to receive compensation (as provided in the Act) in bonds or in cash due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum till the determination of the amounts to be paid to him in cash or till the redemption of the bonds (in the case of amounts to be paid in the form of bonds). Up to 1964-65 the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 3,28,82,596 (Rs 17,79,096 in cash and Rs 3,11,03,500 in bonds). To set up in a stable manner such intermediaries as had only small holdings or were not entitled to receive adequate compensation, provision was also made in the Act for the payment of a rehabilitation grant equivalent to a variable multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of his estate was determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act), the rehabilitation grant was payable from the date of vesting. Up to 1964, rehabilitation grant had been paid to 30,548 intermediaries, Rs 2,61,43,050 being paid in cash and Rs 2,76,350 in bonds.

Under the Act the intermediaries in the district, as elsewhere in the State, became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir* (not sublet), *khud-kasht* (self-tilled land) and groves and certain types of tenants also acquired the same status in terms of the land under their cultivation. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. Ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants and hereditary tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to 10 times his rent (payable or deemed to be payable on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting for the land of which he is the *sirdar*) or 12 times his rent if paid in instalments, whereupon his annual land revenue is also halved. An *asami* is a lessee either of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a sirdar or is a tenant of the *goan sabha* in respect of land the character of which

changes and his right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of his *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Under the Act there was still another type of tenure, the *adhivasi*. Every tenant who was a tenant of *sir* which belonged to a bigger but disabled zamindar or to a smaller proprietor who was not disabled and every occupant of land in which superior rights existed and who was recorded as an occupant in 1356 Fasli (1948-49), became an *adhivasi* with the right to hold the land for 5 years. This tenure was of a transitional nature and the number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation was 77,895 in an area of 52,127-65 acres in the district.

In 1372 Fasli (1964-65) the number of tenureholders, the extent of the holdings and the revenue collected were as under :

Type of tenureholder	No. of tenure holders	No. of holdings	Area (in acres)	Revenue (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Bhumidhar	1,06,068	1,51,793	6,28,177	8,20,302
Sirdar	4,68,398	5,34,965	8,59,973	60,98,161
Asami	5,576	5.225	7,431	46,794
Adhivasi	26,133	17,031	14,129	67,762

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. On July 1, 1952, zamindari was abolished in an area of 15,00,079 acres in the district.

Another change introduced by the Act of 1950 related to the establishment of *gaon samajs*, each being a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove) and forests within the village boundary, came to vest in the *gaon samaj* as did tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It was also given the right to own all miscellaneous sources of income

like *sayar*.[1] It functioned through a land management committee which had powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilization and manage *abadi* (habitation) sites, *hats* (markets), bazars, fairs, etc. It could also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. The functions of the *gaon samajs* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas*.

Collection of Land Revenue—Since the abolition of the system of the collection of rent by intermediaries and the payment of revenue by them to government, government collects the revenue direct and under the integral collection scheme in the district the actual collection work is being done by 174 *amins* (the work is supervised by 20 *naib* tahsildars) who are responsible for the collection of the revenue though the ultimate responsibility is that of the collector of the district. At the end of 1372 Fasli (1964-65) the revenue demand of the district was Rs 69,11,313·34.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than 40 years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be 40 years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce continues for some time, an interim revision may be made.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

In ancient days groups of cultivators payed the ruler a share (in cash or kind) of their produce as tribute, the state's share probably varying from one-third to one-sixth.

During the Muslim period, the Saiyids, Khokhar Rajputs, Shaikhs, Bishnois, Tagas, Bargujars, Kayasths, Dors, Brahmanas and Jats were the principal proprietors in the region covered by the present district. After the fall of the Mughal empire, freed from the supervision of the emperor, the intermediaries began exacting as much as they could from the cultivator who naturally gave up taking an interest in the improvement of his

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[1] *Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruits or fish (but not stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timer trees) were added to the rental of the cultivated area at the time of the Settlement of land revenue and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands.

land. The proprietors, however, had no private rights in their land. When the territory covered by the present district of Moradabad was ceded to the British in 1801, the land was generally owned by a kindred group or caste, the principal landholding classes being the Bishnois and Saiyids in Amroha, the Ahirs and Bargujars in Bilari, the Muslims Tagas in Hasanpur, the Pathans and Shaikhs in Moradabad, the Banias, Bargujars, Jats, Pathans and Saiyids in Sambhal and the Pathans and Shaikhs in Thakurdwara. The British made it their principal concern to realise as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on wars of conquest and to furnish large dividends to the shareholders of the East India Company. They based their revenue system and its collection on Akbar's, but introduced certain modifications. At this time the estates were classified as zamindari *pattidari* (in which the lands were held in severality, the separation having been made in many cases by private management, an influential cosharer being acknowledged as its chief), imperfect *pattidari* and *bhaiachara* (villages owned by descendents from a common stock). In Amroha the *muafidars* (holders of revenue-free lands), who were generally Saiyids, divested the headmen of the village of his authority and assumed direct management but allowed him to have certain concessions such as the receiving of certain dues from the tenants. These headmen came to be known as zamindars, zamindari rights also being assumed by the *muafidars* in a few villages in the tahsil. In some cases the *muafidars* sold the zamindari rights to outsiders who realised as much as they could from the tenants. In this tahsil the payment of *nazrana* (premium) was customary and was made to government as a part of the revenue. It was Rs 23,427 at the time of the cession of this territory to the British and was later merged in the revenue demand. The tenants in the district lived at the mercy of the intermediaries who took advantage of the system of *batai* (division of grain) by keeping it for division on the threshing floor for a number of days either through negligence or to harass the tenant. The intermediaries also tried to raise their shares by various methods, one of which was to employ watchmen to prevent the cultivators from touching the grain before its division—the cost of maintaining them being realised from the tenants.

The Bengal Rent Act, 1859, provided for the creation of occupancy rights in favour of *asamis* if they remained in cultivating possession continuously for twelve years. The condition of the peasant was, however, one of perpetual indebtedness. The landlord, headmen or grain merchant of the village lent him (usually on very high rates of interest in cash or kind) seed-grain for sowing and cash for the purchase of cattle or for meeting the expenses connected with social and religious obligations.

One of the weapons in the hands of the persons entitled to receive rent direct from the cultivator was that he could recover it by distraint and sale of standing crop. The passing of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901, the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 and the U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 progressively ameliorated the condition of the tenants by affording them various easements.

In 1938-39 there was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains which continued during the period of the Second World War, affecting the agriculturists advantageously. There was a corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which benefited the landlords who tried to eject these tenants who were unable to pay the enhanced rent and to replace them with those who were and from whom they could also extract *nazrana* (premium). The Congress party (which had taken up the reins of government in 1937) passed the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 in order to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry as a result of which all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on the ejection of tenants by landlords, rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir* (as defined in the Act).

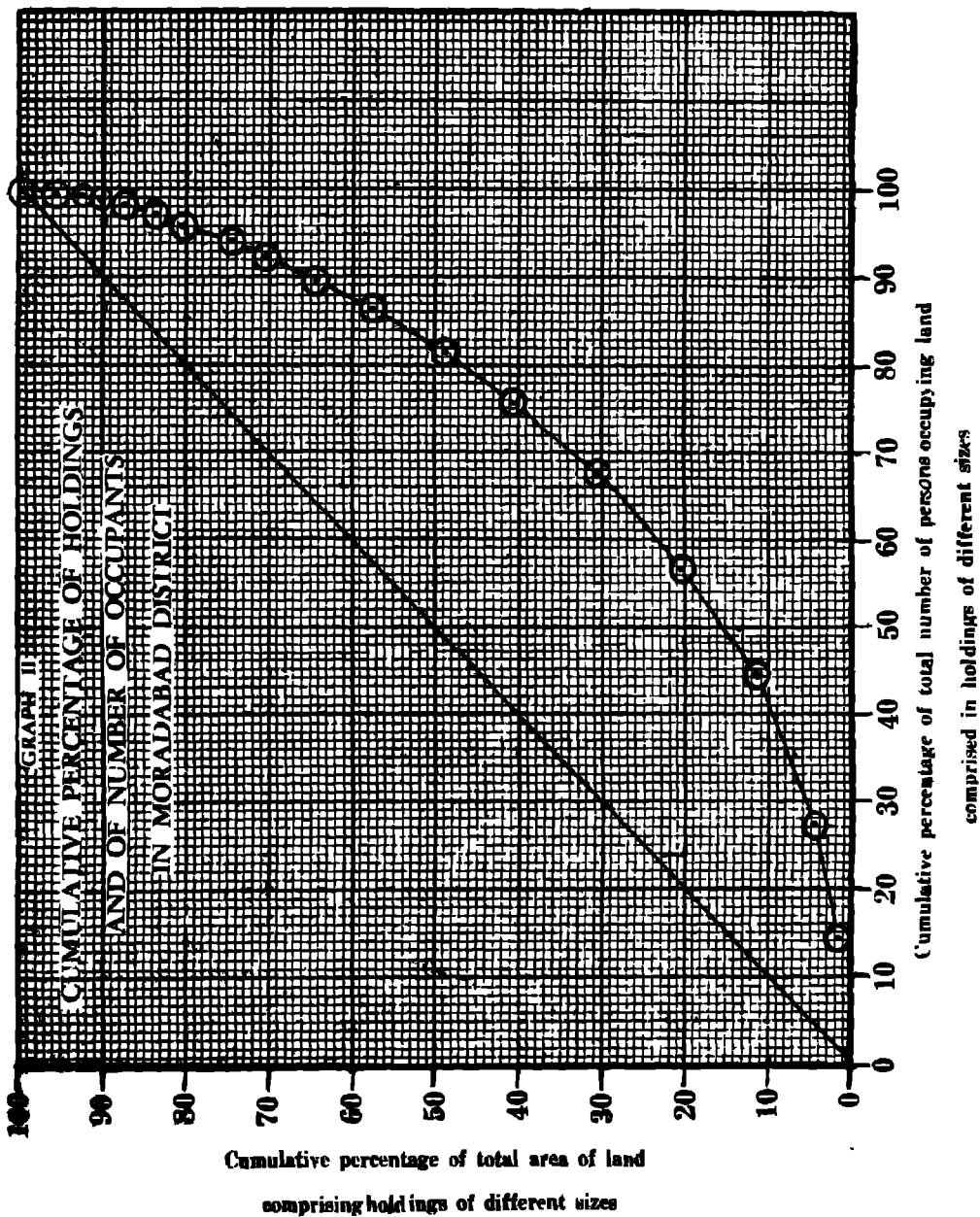
According to the data collected by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition Committee there were in 1945 (1352 Fasli) 3,32,152 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and the total number of holdings covered an area of 12,17,913 acres. The average size of a khata (holding) was 3·66 acres but the land was most unevenly distributed. Relevant particulars as on June 30, 1945 (1352 Fasli) are given below:

Size of holding (in acres)	Total no. of persons occupying land	Percentage of no. of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with grand total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding 0·5	47,424	14 25	14 26	18,919	1·57	1·57
0·5 to 1 ..	42,658	12 82	27 07	35,140	2·89	4·46
1 to 2 ..	56,451	16 96	44·03	84 914	6·98	11·44
2 to 3 ..	42,961	12·91	56·94	1,05,5 1	8·67	20·11
3 to 4 ..	35,771	10·75	67·69	1,23,091	10 11	30·22

[*Continued*

Size of holding (in acres)	Total no. of persons occupying land	Percentage of no. of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with grand total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 to 5 ..	26,440	7,95	75·64	1,19,592	9·82	40·04
5 to 6 ..	19,771	5·95	81·59	1,07,562	8·84	48·88
6 to 7 ..	16,132	4·86	86·45	1,03,420	8·49	57·37
7 to 8 ..	11,320	3·41	89·86	83,333	6·85	64·22
8 to 9 ..	8,371	2·53	92·39	71,456	5·87	70·09
9 to 10 ..	5,913	1·79	94·18	55,546	4·57	74·66
10 to 12 ..	6,003	1·82	96·00	66,523	5·46	80·12
12 to 14 ..	3,693	1·13	97·13	47,736	3·83	83·95
14 to 16 ..	2,880	·89	98·02	43,295	3·56	87·51
16 to 18 ..	1,890	·59	98·61	32,055	2·64	90·15
18 to 20 ..	1,376	·43	99·04	25,750	2·12	92·27
20 to 25 ..	1,486	·47	99·51	33,395	2·75	95·02
Over 25 ..	1,603	·49	100·00	60,605	4·98	100·00
Total ..	3,32,152	100·00	..	12,17,913	100·00	..

Graph II (which appears in this chapter) shows the cumulative percentage of holdings and that of the number of occupants.

It was, however, evident that without a complete transformation of the structure of the tenure system no improvement worth the name could be effected in the condition of the tillers of the soil. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, was therefore passed which provided on payment of ten times the rent of the holding, the tenant could acquire immunity from ejectment, his annual rent being halved. The amount so collected was placed in a fund called the zamindari abolition fund. As a result, 85,816 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 2,75,836 acres, and by June 30, 1952, a sum of Rs 56,88,830 had been deposited in the fund.

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The next step was the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) which abolished the tenant-landlord system. *Bhumidhars* and *sirdars* now form the bulk of the cultivators in the district and they pay land revenue direct to government; a sense of social responsibility has begun to develop in them and the quondam intermediaries—who exploited others or lived on the forced and unpaid labour of others—have been compelled to produce for themselves.

Consolidation of Holdings

With a view to consolidating scattered, small and uneconomic holdings, the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was enforced in the district in March, 1955.

By the end of 1964, the work of consolidation was completed as shown in the statement below:

Tahsil	Area affected (in acres)	No of villages	Stage of completion
1	2	3	4
Bilari	1,96,434	485	Completed
Sambhal	2,91,191	514	Do
Amroha	2,08,976	514	Do
Hasanpur	2,47,451	508	61 per cent

A Settlement officer (consolidation), 4 consolidation officers, 22 assistant consolidation officers, 45 consolidators and 198 *lekhpals* are working in this district under this scheme.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

In 1951 Vinoba Bhave initiated a movement in Uttar Pradesh to obtain gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, the extent of land donated for this purpose in the district being 5,404 acres up to the beginning of 1964. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, under which about 1,678 acres of land donated were redistributed to landless persons.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

Under the United Provinces Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No. III of 1949), a tax was imposed on the agricultural income

(determined under the provisions of the Act) of the previous year if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum but if an individual cultivated not more than 30 acres of land, the tax was not payable. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (U. P. Act XXXI of 1957), which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600, the tax being levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax. As under the former Act, a cultivator who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax.

The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. I of 1961) which replaced the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, aimed at providing land for landless agricultural labourers and at distributing it more equitably. According to it the area of a holding was fixed at 40 acres of 'fair quality land' (the hereditary rate of which was 6 rupees per acre) but where the number of members in a family was more than 5 for each additional member 8 acres of such land, subject to a maximum of 24 acres, was added. The ceiling area, however, did not include land for certain purposes specified in the Act. All the surplus land (land held by a tenure holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) was made to vest in the State Government, the tenure holder being entitled to receive compensation in lieu thereof.

Up to July 2, 1964, as many as 111 persons were affected under the provisions of the Act, the area of land declared surplus being about 3,201 acres. The amount of compensation to be paid in cash was determined to be Rs 1,55,432 and that to be paid in bonds to be Rs 1,77,650 of which Rs 2,21,025 has been paid in cash (including adjustments of government dues).

Administration of Taxes Other Than Land Revenue

In the district as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of income are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration and taxes on motor vehicles.

Excise

Since the beginning of British rule in the district (in 1801), the right to sell country spirit, hemp drugs, opium and other intoxicants in a pargana or in a group of parganas was auctioned annually to the highest bidder. In 1862 this system was replaced by the distillery system, liquor being manufactured in the government distilleries at Moradabad, Sambhal and Amroha. A still-head duty was levied on liquor issued from the distil-

leries, the shops being put to auction. The smuggling of cheaper liquor from Rampur and the Tarai affected the sale at licensed shops and led to the reintroduction of the farming system in tahsil Thakurdwara in 1871. In 1883 the systems that were in vogue in the district were the distillery system in tahsils Moradabad, Sambhal and Amroha, the out-still system in tahsil Thakurdwara and the farming system in tahsil Hasanpur. In 1884 the distillery system was introduced in tahsils Bilari and Hasanpur but three years later the strip of territory along the eastern border of the district was auctioned to counter the widespread smuggling from Rampur. In 1888 the requirements of the farmed area, which was reduced to a block, began to be met by the four shops at Darhyal, Daulpuri, Burhanpur and Mohanpur (all in tahsil Moradabad), the block being made an out-still area in 1891. Except for the out-still area the entire district was served in 1892 by a single distillery (at Moradabad), those at Amroha and Sambhal having been closed down in 1886 and 1892 respectively. The distillery system was adopted in the whole district in 1908 when the two distilleries at Amroha and Sambhal were revived. The next important step was the enactment of the Excise Act of 1910 which still governs the excise administration in the district. It regulates the transport, export, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the excise revenue derived from duties, fees, taxes and fines. From April 1, 1912, in order to prevent the bringing in of illicit intoxicants from what was then the Rampur state, the duty on liquor issued to shops in the district bordering that state was reduced, the liquor being also given a distinguishing colour. From April 1, 1922, the graduated surcharge system was introduced in the district which was replaced by the auction system on April 1, 1933, the former remaining in force for the opium and drug shops till April 1, 1936, when they also were brought under the latter. In 1939-40 excise shops were brought under government management but the system was given up a year later.

The administration of the excise department in Moradabad is under the charge of the district magistrate, the powers being delegated to the city magistrate who is the district excise officer. The district falls in the excise range of Moradabad which is under an assistant excise commissioner and is divided into 4 preventive circles. The first comprises the area falling within the limits of Moradabad municipality and that within a radius of 5 miles of it, the Fazalpur settlement, Harthala railway colony and the bonded warehouse, Moradabad; the second the tahsils of Bilari, Sambhal and Moradabad (excluding the city area comprised in circle I); the third the tahsils of Amroha, Hasanpur and Thakurdwara; and the fourth the Ayodhya distillery of Raja-ka-Sahaspur (in tahsil Bilari), there being 2 excise inspectors for the first circle and one each for the other 3.

Liquor—The Ayodhya Distillery functioning at Raja-ka-Sahaspur was established in 1945. It manufactures power alcohol, industrial alcohol, rectified spirits, denature spirit, potable spirit, spiced liquor, etc. Country spirits are supplied under the contract supply system to the warehouse, from where it is issued for retail sale, the rates for spiced spirits being Rs 5.15 per litre and for plain spirits Rs 3.08 per litre. There are 40 shops for the sale of country liquor in the district, 8 being in tahsil Bilari, 7 each in the tahsils of Amroha and Moradabad (excluding Moradabad city), 6 each in tahsil Sambhal and Moradabad city and 3 each in tahsils Hasanpur and Thakurdwara. There are also 7 licensees holding licences for the sale of foreign liquor, 4 being in tahsil Moradabad (including Moradabad city) and one each in the tahsils of Amroha, Bilari (at Chandausi) and Sambhal, the liquor being imported from Bareilly, Delhi, Ghaziabad, Kathgodam and Lucknow.

The consumption of country liquor in the district from 1951-52 to 1963-64 was as under:

Year	Quantity (in L.P. gallons)
1	2
1952-53	25,747
1953-54	22,031
1954-55	22,436
1955-56	24,247
1956-57	23,349
1957-58	28,471
1958-59	26,703
1959-60	30,332
1960-61	38,[illegible]23
1961-62	36,576
1962-63	35,746
1963-64	37,673

Opium—Opium is consumed by habitual opium addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes. It was also smoked in the forms of *chandu* and *madak* but now smoking it is an offence punishable under the law. The cultivation of poppy was permissible in certain tracts in the district for about 10 years till 1887, when it was prohibited. Its cultivation was again introduced in 1901 but was abandoned after a few years. In 1902. the system of selling opium at sub-treasuries was replaced by sale through licensed vendors and though it was reintroduced in 1907 it was abolished a year later. The shops continued to be settled under the auction system till 1920 when the surcharge system was introduced being in its turn given up in 1935. The sale of opium has been prohibited in the district since April, 1959, and it is made available for medicinal purposes only to those who obtain a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. The consumption average 53·5 maunds annually from 1878-79 to 1887-88 and about 52·8 maunds annually in the next 10 years. The figure came down to 48·8 maunds annually in the decade ending with 1907-08, to about 42 maunds annually in the decade ending with 1917-18 and to 22·4 maunds annually between 1918-19 and 1927-28. It rose to 32·2 maunds annually between 1928-29 and 1931-32. The consumption from 1955-56 to 1964-65 was as under:

Year	Quantity (in kg.)
1	2
1955-56	480·55
1956-57	141·83
1957-58	57·95
1958-59	48·52
1959-60	11·20
1960-61	3·73
1961-62	1·87
1962-63	0·93
1963-64	0·70
1964-65	0·22

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past but the use of charas has been stopped by law since 1943-44 and that of ganja since 1956-57. About 1,500 to 2,000 kg. of bhang is imported by contractors from the Tarai each year and supplied to the bonded warehouse at Moradabad for being distributed to shops (which are settled under the auction system) for retail sale. In 1964, the number of shops in the district for the sale of bhang was 11, of which 3 were in tahsil Sambhal and 2 each in tahsils Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur and Moradabad. The consumption of bhang from 1952-53 to 1963-64 was as under:

Year	Quantity (in kg.)
1	2
1952-53	591
1953-54	665
1954-55	662
1955-56	710
1956-57	640
1957-58	658
1958-59	738
1959-60	806
1960-61	1,194
1961-62	1,443
1962-63	1,234
1963-64	1,383

Tari—*Tari*, which is the fermented juice extracted from toddy palms and date-palms, is consumed in the district in which there are about 20,000 such trees. There are two shops for the sale of *tari* in Moradabad city, which are settled under the auction system each year, the licensee being allowed to make his own arrangements for manufacturing it. The retail rate of *tari* ranges from 40 to 50 paise per bottle.

Excise Revenue—The total excise revenue from 1952-53 to 1963-64 was as under:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1	2
1952-53	11,95,506
1953-54	9,54,721
1954-55	10,05,135
1955-56	10,26,758
1956-57	10,23,562
1957-58	11,15,168
1958-59	9,43,911
1959-60	13,19,806
1960-61	15,13,144
1961-62	17,67,231
1962-63	19,55,087
1963-64	18,88,029

Sales Tax

In this district sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. The former has undergone several amendments, some of which are that the limit of taxable turnover has been reduced from Rs 15,000 to Rs 12,000, tax has been imposed on food-grains from 1956 and cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from taxation from July, 1958, and country spirit from April 1, 1959.

For purposes of this tax the district is divided into two sectors, the tahsils of Moradabad, Hasanpur and Thakurdwara falling under the jurisdiction of sector I and those of Amroha, Bilari and Sambhal under the jurisdiction of sector II, each being under a sales tax officer, the one holding charge of sector I also being in charge of the circle office in Moradabad city.

The number of assessable dealers of important trades and the revenue collected from them in 1963-64 was as under :

Commodity	No. of assessable dealers	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2	3
Brassware	380	5,66,640
Food grains	346	2,05,770
Cloth	219	11,840
Kirana	192	2,49,242
Bullion and ornaments	26	35,302
Bricks	23	1,76,645
Cotton yarn	8	41,134

The net collections from 1960-61 to 1963-64 were as follows:

Year	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2
1960-61	28,92,281
1961-62	31,04,960
1962-63	31,37,698
1963-64	38,77,861

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from touring and other cinemas, circuses, etc. The district magistrate is in charge of the administration of the tax in the district, the powers being delegated to the city magistrate who acts as the entertainment tax officer and is assisted by

an entertainment tax inspector. The collections from this source from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as under:

Year	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2
1959-60	4,54,466
1960-61	5,41,207
1961-62	5,44,827
1962-63	6,36,703
1963-64	8,04,765

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act II of 1899), stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former being affixed when court fees are to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum above Rs 20 and when duty on documents has to be paid. The income from these sources includes fines and penalties imposed under the Act.

The receipts for the 5 years ending with 1963-64 were as under:

Year	Sale (in rupees)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1	2	3
1959-60	6,42,725	6,24,758
1960-61	6,37,337	6,95,715
1961-62	6,12,756	6,77,824
1962-63	6,73,576	7,99,764
1963-64	6,82,396	10,19,871

There were 131 stamp vendors in the district at the close of 1964. They are appointed by the district officer on the recommendation of the tahsildars and work on a commission basis.

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company, wills, etc., have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act (No. XVI of 1908). Before the district was ceded to the British in 1801, the *qazis* and *kanungos* of the parganas registered documents under their own seals. In 1803 an officer was attached to the judge's court for the registration of documents, a fee being levied on each document presented. This work was entrusted in 1832 to the *sadar amin* the system continuing till 1864 when the judge became the registrar and the tahsildars were appointed sub-registrars, the latter being replaced subsequently by departmental sub-registrars. About 1909 there were 8 registration offices in the district, one at the district headquarters, one each at the 6 tahsil headquarters and one at Chandausi (which was opened in 1896).

In 1922 the office at Bilari was closed but it was reopened on November 15, 1959. In 1950 the registration office in tahsil Thakurdwara was abolished, its work being transferred to the office located in tahsil Moradabad. Before August, 1960, the district judge of Moradabad was *ex officio* registrar for the districts of Moradabad and Bijnor, when the later was separated. The average receipts for the 5 years ending with 1907 were Rs 26,895 and the expenditure Rs 11,014 annually. The income from and the expenditure on registration in the district from 1959-60 to 1963-64 were as follows:

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3
1959-60	3,54,053	84,798
1960-61	2,56,482	59,543
1961-62	2,53,745	53,211
1962-63	2,85,253	60,624
1963-64	2,87,282	57,623

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act,

1939. The regional transport officer, Rohilkhand region (with headquarters at Bareilly), is in charge of this district (his jurisdiction also extending to 5 other districts). There is an office of the assistant regional transport officer (enforcement) in Moradabad city. In 1963-64 the net collections in the whole region from this source amounted to Rs 49,35,309, of which Rs 45,13,017 was collected under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935.

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. The district is divided into 3 wards, each under the charge of an income-tax officer, the number of income-tax inspectors in the district being 2. The district falls under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Agra range. Cases of appeal are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad. The income-tax office, Moradabad, also assesses cases under the provisions of the Gift Tax Act, 1958, the Wealth Tax Act, 1959 and the Expenditure Tax Act, no case relating to the last having been assessed in the district during the last 7 years.

The figures of collection for the years from 1957-58 to 1963-64 were as follows:

Year	Income-tax		Gift-tax		Wealth tax	
	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58 .	1,758	14,64,602	..	..	24	28,143
1958-59 ..	2,396	16,53,605	2	14,493	31	45,725
1959-60 ..	2,079	16,27,233	4	1,429	32	46,682
1960-61 ..	2,172	16,57,980	1	4,452	39	53,595
1961-62 ..	3,354	22,96,566	1	8,128	44	69,452
1962-63 ..	3,397	29,40,684	11	4,658	49	44,107
1963-64 ..	4,619	34,05,435	14	10,404	75	53,228

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied on the property of a deceased person under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, which was enforced in the district on October 15, 1953. The district of Moradabad falls

under the estate duty circle, Lucknow which is under the charge of an assistant controller who has jurisdiction over the estate duty cases of the district (and of a few other districts as well). The assessment in the district from 1958-59 to 1964-65 was as follows:

Year	Income over one lakh of rupees		Income below one lakh of rupees		Total	
	No. of assessees	Estate duty (in rupees)	No. of assessees	Estate duty (in rupees)	No. of assessees	Estate duty (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1958-59 ..	2	6,886	..	..	2	6,886
1959-60 ..	4	2,69,114	10	1,086	14	2,70,200
1960-61 ..	3	83,831	..	..	3	83,831
1961-62 ..	5	14,153	9	6,476	14	20,629
1962-63 ..	4	14,193	4	1,353	8	15,546
1963-64 ..	8	39,442	3	1,645	11	41,087
1964-65 ..	7	26.723	6	2,884	13	29,607

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district (along with some others) falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant collector, central excise division, Rampur. There are 2 circles in the district (each under the charge of a superintendent) with headquarters at Moradabad and Chandausi respectively, the former having jurisdiction over the tahsils of Moradabad and Thakurdwara (and certain areas in a few other districts) and the latter over the remaining 4 tahsils of the district. Tax is levied on aluminium, cotton yarn, sugar, copper, tobacco, sodium silicate, iron and steel wireless receiving sets, etc. The amount of tax realised from 1959-60 to 1963-64 in the district was as under :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1	2
1959-60	1,23,57,512
1960-61	1,22,58,113
1961-62	1,43,59,100
1962-63	1,52,80,440
1963-64	1,96,06,087

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

For some years after the cession of Rohilkhand to the British (in 1801), the area now covered by the district of Moradabad was ravaged by plundering gangs. Amir Khan, the Pindari chief, made an inroad in March, 1805. He stayed for 3 days and appointed a *kotwal* (city police officer) but was defeated by the British on March 12. The gangs of robbers (generally comprising Ahirs, Jats and Mewatis), which used to harass the district, were extirpated by 1814. Till the time of the partition of India in 1947, there was hardly any communal trouble (either between the Hindus and the Muslims or between the two Muslim sects) except in 1840 when a communal riot took place in Moradabad city resulting in 14 deaths, in 1853 when a few Muslims of one sect attacked a procession of their other sect and in March, 1872 when a communal riot took place. In the months preceding and following the partition of India, varied problems of law and order came into being which put a heavy strain on the resources of the local magistracy and police. Feelings ran high, resulting in communal riots particularly in 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1959 and 1961. The influx of refugees into the district from West Punjab brought in its wake problems of rehabilitation which laid an added burden on the authorities in respect of matters of day to day administration and the maintaining of law and order.

At times certain other activities, such as public meetings of different political parties, public processions, demonstrations before the district courts, strikes by students and employees of banks, the general elections and the panchayat elections have also imposed a strain on the resources of the district administration.

Crime

Statement I that follows shows the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police, the number of non-cognizable cases which were tried in the courts and their results and statement II gives the figures of the important crimes and the results of prosecution.

STATEMENT I

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Crimes

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COGNIZABLE CRIMES									
1. No. of cases pending investigation at beginning of year.	521	1,531	2,158	2,526	1,963	1,950	1,917	1,852	571
2. No. of cases reported to police during year.	3,419	3,477	2,738	2,050	1,858	1,839	1,995	1,964	2,874
3. No. of cases not investigated during year.	409	380	552	222	178	165	217	215	[illegible]
4. No. of cases disposed of—									
A. Convicted ..	683	650	414	332	285	316	305	859	914
B. Discharged or acquitted	235	285	235	215	151	189	210	810	234
C. Compounded ..	81	96	86	69	98	165	115	135	17
D. Untraced, proved false or dropped.	1,001	1,439	1,053	1,775	1,159	1,037	1,213	1,212	1,103
NON-COGNIZABLE CRIMES									
1. Cases tried in court ..	2,882	1,515	2,698	3,966	7,102	4,661	4,874	5,287	3,912
2. Cases ending in conviction	1,700	942	1,364	2,320	5,187	2,679	3,790	3,437	2,110

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COGNIZABLE CRIMES								
1. No. of cases pending investigation at beginning of year.	770	1,232	1,613	1,633	1,686	2,105	2,545	2,502
2. No. of cases reported to police during year.	3,448	3,916	2,471	3,595	5,273	5,800	5,931	7,139
3. No. of cases not investigated during year.	337	409	227	241	517	809	1,023	1,048
4. No. of cases disposed of—								
A. Convicted ..	1,179	1,366	470	1,503	2,145	1,664	1,981	2,139
B. Discharged or acquitted	298	426	377	633	585	506	641	723
C. Compounded ..	30	56	70	41	79	121	89	26
D. Untraced, proved false or dropped.	1,142	1,278	1,307	1,124	1,578	2,200	2,240	2,719
NON-COGNIZABLE CRIMES								
1. Cases tried in court ..	3,689	2,164	7,604	2,106	2,370	2,257	1,616	[illegible]
2. Cases ending in conviction	1,785	943	1,170	830	1,057	1,[illegible]	[illegible]1	[illegible]

STATEMENT II

Important Crimes and Results of Prosecution

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Murder—						
No. reported	28/5	27/9	40/7	21/14	42/4	37/5
No. convicted	10/3	7/4	14/3	8/3	7/2	11/2
No. acquitted	6/2	7/1	8/1	5/4	15/2	9/3
Dacoity—						
No. reported	27/2	27/3	21/3	17/3	16/2	22/3
No. convicted	7/2	6/1	5/2	8/1	7/2	11/1
No. acquitted	10	11/1	7/1	5/2	5	8/2
Robbery—						
No. reported	5/6	9/3	18/9	9/5	14/7	13/4
No. convicted	2/3	3/3	8/4	3/2	5/1	4/1
No. acquitted	1	1/1	3/2	2/3	6/4	5/3
Theft—						
No. reported	283/255	202/361	300/234	238/255	230/267	235/168
No. convicted	46/34	51/97	49/27	59/45	49/50	45/27
No. acquitted	17/8	18/14	27/8	14/9	15/11	16/6
House Breaking—						
No. reported	281/226	395/302	391/223	242/136	231/122	180/116
No. convicted	34/25	50/34	66/33	50/30	45/28	32/18
No. acquitted	16/10	23/6	18/8	22/8	20/7	10/10
Kidnapping—						
No. reported	8/10	6/11	9/6	10/7	15/10	9/8
No. convicted	4/5	1/5	2/3	3/3	3/3	2/3
No. acquitted	8/3	2/1	4/1	6/3	5/4	3/4

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Murder—						
No. reported	34/5	34/3	25/3	42/5	46/8	63/6
No. convicted	10/3	11/2	8/1	14/2	14/4	16/2
No. acquitted	10/2	10	8/2	12/2	19/3	24/3
Dacoity—						
No. reported	11/1	9/3	8/2	20/2	22/3	23/4
No. convicted	7/1	5/1	3/1	10/1	10/1	8/1
No. acquitted	3	3	4/1	8/1	8/1	11/1
Robbery—						
No. reported	15/4	5/4	11/7	15/3	23/9	25/10
No. convicted	6/1	3/3	4/2	4/1	8/3	8/3
No. acquitted	5/2	1/1	4/3	6/1	8/4	13/3
Theft—						
No. reported	237/156	259/211	310/199	527/226	583/250	632/337
No. convicted	56/29	43/39	46/25	71/33	85/49	120/52
No. acquitted	24/9	18/6	23/11	46/11	70/23	61/14
House Breaking—						
No. reported	215/109	211/199	210/195	372/135	439/169	457/193
No. convicted	41/26	43/36	39/34	66/29	73/21	76/22
No. acquitted	16/10	18/11	10/11	30/8	39/9	50/7
Kidnapping—						
No. reported	9/8	16/5	11/7	28/5	23/12	30/11
No. convicted	2/2	6/3	2/3	8/2	6/2	7/3
No. acquitted	3/2	3/1	3/1	6/1	11/2	11/3

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Murder—						
No. reported	63/6	57/8	93 /8	83/12	90/12	81/5
No. convicted	16/3	16/2	19/3	24/4	15/3	6/2
No. acquitted	28/1	24/2	47/2	29/3	30/3	11/1
Dacoity—						
No. reported	20/2	17/3	46/5	51/3	56/6	62/5
No. convicted	9/1	4/1	8/1	14/1	14/1	10/2
No. acquitted	9/1	10/1	32/1	20/1	21/2	13
Robbery —						
No. reported	22/6	23/7	24/11	52/18	82/35	107/40
No. convicted	10/2	9/2	5/2	17/6	19/7	12/6
No. acquitted	1/1	12/1	9/2	9/5	14/4	10/3
Theft—						
No. reported	672/304	599/264	880/308	1,242/456	1,413/424	1,700/573
No. convicted	127/43	106/56	162/50	158/56	117/81	66/60
No. acquitted	89/13	50/20	88/5	76/15	86/28	49/18
House Breaking—						
No. reported	426/188	330/148	501/223	666/322	693/314	843/385
No. convicted	52/35	55/22	69/27	88/41	92/51	57/36
No. acquitted	33/12	23/13	42/16	53/12	44/9	28/14
Kidnapping—						
No. reported	26/12	22/11	29/13	41/16	42/18	36/21
No. convicted	6/5	2/4	4/5	7/5	7/4	6/7
No. acquitted	6/4	4/3	13/4	10/3	8/3	4/4

N.B.—The numerator represents figures relating to city circles and the denominator figures relating to rural circles

Organization of Police

In ancient and mediaeval times, the maintenance of security and peace was the collective responsibility of the ruler and the ruled. Within his beat a functionary known as the chowkidar was responsible for apprehending criminals and for restoring stolen property but if he failed to do so the entire village was required to make good the loss. With the development of the zamindari system, the responsibility of maintaining peace and order shifted to the zamindars. In addition to a chowkidar the zamindar kept a number of retainers for this purpose who, in course of time, became merely his personal guards. During the rule of the Mughal emperors (when the district was in the sirkar of Sambhal), it was the duty of the *faujdar* of the sirkar to maintain peace and tranquillity (in his own jurisdiction), to keep the roads free of robbers and thieves and to enforce the imperial regulations. To assist him *thanadars* were placed in charge of the police-stations (called *thanas*).

When the district came under the administration of the British, the duty of providing an efficient police force in the towns became the responsibility of the magistrates while in the rural areas it devolved on the tahsildars (who were mere contractors for the collection of the revenue). Under each tahsildar there were *thanadars* who were assisted by jamadars and *moharrirs* (writers). In addition there were constables (called *barkandaz*) and, at the lowest rung of the police heirarchy, village chowkidars. As the system did not work successfully in the rural areas. the jurisdiction of the tahsildars over the police was withdrawn and vested in the magistrates. The police force consisted of men enlisted in the district, who were posted either at headquarters for guard duty and semi-military duty or at various police-stations in the district, a detachment of one of the provincial police battalions also being raised for the suppression of dacoity and other crimes.

About 1844 the number of police circles was made to correspond, as far as was possible, with the revenue subdivisions.

A re-organisation of the police took place in the district in 1861 when The Police Act of 1861 was enforced. The police became a provincial force, the magistrates' control ceased and a superintendent of police was appointed for the district. In the years that followed the number of circles was increased to 19, the number of out-posts being 13.

In 1906 there were 20 police-stations located at Moradabad, Mughalpura, Mundha and Manpur in tahsil Moradabad; at Dilari and Thakurdwara in tahsil Thakurdwara; at Chandausi, Kundarkhi, Mainather and

Seondara in tahsil Bilari; at Asmauli, Bahjoi and Sambhal in tahsil Sambhal; at Amroha, Chhajlet and Didauli in tahsil Amroha; and at Bachhraon, Hasanpur, Rehra and Tigri in tahsil Hasanpur. There were out-posts in the Moradabad cantonment and at Rajabpur, Sirswan, Paikbara, Darhyal, Aghwanpur, Said Nagli, Jeora, Rajhera and Sirsa Sarai all but the first two being abolished in 1908. The Mughalpura police-station was reduced to the status of an out-post, those at Kundarkhi and Seondara were abolished and a new police-station was created at Bilari.

District Executive Police

For purposes of police administration the district is in the Bareilly range which is under the charge of a deputy inspector-general of police (with headquarters at Bareilly). The police force of the district is under the control of a superintendent of police who is assisted by an assistant superintendent and 4 deputy superintendents and is responsible for maintaining law and order in the district. It has 3 broad divisions—the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—In February, 1965, the strength of the civil police was 4 permanent inspectors, 75 subinspectors (28 being temporary), 121 head constables (12 being temporary) and 1,059 constables (133 being temporary). This unit is utilised for maintaining law and order and for investigating crimes in the district which is divided into 5 police circles, in which there were 19 police-stations and 41 out-posts. The following statement gives the names of the police-stations and out-posts in the tahsils of the district.

Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
1	2	3
Amroha	Amroha	Bhur Jattu Bazar Kot Machhratta Moradabad Gate Naugawan Sadat Tazak
Bilari	Chhajlet	Kanth
	Didauli	
	Bilari	Bilari
	Chandausi	Kaithal Gate Khurja Gate Moradabad Gate Narauli Sambhal Gate Sikri Gate
	Mainather	Sirsi

[Continued

Tahsil	Police-station	Out-post
1	2	3
Hasanpur	Adampur	..
	Bachhraon	Bachhraon Dhanaura
	Hasanpur	Hasanpur Nagli
Moradabad	Gajraula	..
	Bhagatpur	Bhojpur Manpur
	Kotwali	Budh Bazar Camp Gulshahid Harthala Nagphani North Rail Sadar South
	Mughalpura	Faizganj Katghar Mughalpura
	Mundha	..
Sambhal	Asmatli	..
	Bahjoi	Bahjoi
	Sambhal	Chaudhri Sarai Hayat Nagar Nakhasa Panju Sarai Rai Satti Sarai Tarin Sarthal
Thakurdwara	Dilari	..
	Thakurdwara	..

Armed Police--The armed police is the reserve police force of the district and is stationed at the reserve police lines. In February, 1965, it consisted of a permanent reserve inspector, 3 permanent subinspectors, 58 head constables (4 being temporary) and 228 constables (21 being temporary). The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners, protecting government property and treasure, guarding government

treasuries (both at headquarters and in the tahsils), patrol duties and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Staff—As elsewhere in the State, the public prosecutors in the district are required academically to have at least a bachelor's degree in law. Their main duty is the prosecution of cases in the subordinate criminal courts of the district. In February, 1965, the prosecution staff comprised a public prosecutor and 10 assistant public prosecutors (3 being temporary). There were also 11 head constables and 5 constables to assist the prosecution staff.

Flying Squad—There is a flying-squad posted at the Kotwali, Moradabad, to attend to calls of distress which consists of a subinspector, a head constable and 4 constables.

Special Investigation Squad—A special investigation squad to investigate special crimes consisting of 4 subinspectors and 6 constables was established in the district.

Provincial Armed Constabulary—This force is an armed branch of the U. P. police and was raised in 1947 to meet the needs of law and order arising soon after the attaining of independence. The members of the force are trained and equipped on the lines of the army, the services of the force being requisitioned to any part of the State in times of emergency. The organisation is under the control of a deputy inspector-general (with headquarters at Lucknow), the headquarters of the XXIII and XXIV Battalions being located at Moradabad, each being in the charge of a commandant.

Village Police—The origin of this institution goes back to ancient times when there was a watchman (chowkidar) in each village who in return for his services received remuneration in cash or kind or in both. He assisted the village headman in the maintenance of law and order in the village and in guarding the cultivators' produce against theft. He was required to apprehend the thief and to restore the stolen property. If he failed he had to make good the loss but if his means were too meagre, the entire village had to shoulder the responsibility of compensating the sufferer. In time this liability shifted to the zamindars who became responsible for the security of and order in their villages. The village police system was, however, reorganised under the North-western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, since when the district magistrate has been responsible for the appointment and dismissal of village chowkidars who are paid by the State, the village community no longer being responsible for meeting these charges. Now the control over the chowkidars rests with the

superintendent of police of the district. They are attached to police-stations, their main duty being to inform the police of the occurrence of any crime within their jurisdiction. They also act as process-servers in the *nyaya* panchayats for which they get additional remuneration. There were 1,067 chowkidars in the district in February, 1965.

Village Defence Societies—These societies are non-official organisations which were set up in 1952 to protect the villages from the depredations of dacoits and other miscreants and to inculcate in themselves self-confidence and the virtue of self-help to enable them to stand up to the undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property. In February, 1965, the number of village defence societies functioning in the district was 1,547.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—The activities of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal started in the district in April, 1948. It is a village volunteer force which imparts training in physical exercises and in the use of arms and it also helps the authorities in development projects, etc.

In 1965, it had 143 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,810 *dalpaties* (group leaders), 7,931 section leaders and 73,343 *rakshaks* (guards). Up till June, 1965, (during the Third Five-Year Plan period), 1,458 persons were trained in the use of arms and 61 development camps, 24 wrestling bouts and 47 sports meets were organised.

Offences Under the Motor Vehicles Act

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the 10 years ending with 1964:

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of persons killed	7	8	13	15	17	18	31	25	38	32
Number of persons injured	15	5	4	16	32	48	42	91	37	49

Anti-corruption

A scheme to root out corruption from among government employees was enforced in the district in 1956 and a deputy superintendent of police

(complaints) was appointed to whom the public could make complaints against non-gazetted employees of government departments in respect of corruption, bribery, extortion and harassment of the public. Complaints against police personnel were enquired into by him direct but those against employees of other departments of government could be investigated only when referred to him by the department concerned. In June, 1962, a new scheme was adopted in the State under which, in respect of the district, a deputy superintendent of police (anti-corruption) was posted (at the range headquarters at Bareilly) to deal with complaints against the non-gazetted personnel of the police department and against the employees of other departments when referred to him by the district magistrate. Under this scheme 8 complaints of corruption were made against the former in 1962 (from June 1 to December 31) of which 3 were substantiated and 9 and 20 in 1963 and 1964 of which 5 and 12 were substantiated respectively. No complaints were received against the employees of other departments in 1963 and 1964.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police. One of the five sections in the State over which the railway police has jurisdiction is the Moradabad section which is in the charge of a deputy superintendent of police, designated section officer. The main duty of the railway police is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, to control passenger and vehicular traffic in the station premises, to report to the proper authorities (railway or civil) the commission of offences under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and cases of fraud and oppression on the part of railway personnel, to deal with accidents and to attend to security arrangements when important personages travel. The railway police station at Moradabad is under the charge of a section officer whose jurisdiction extends to 11 police-stations and 13 out-posts of the Moradabad and Delhi divisions of the Northern Railway, to Izatnagar of the North Eastern Railway and to Baraut and Shamli on the S. S. Light Railway. each of the police-stations being in the charge of a subinspector and an out-post in the charge of a head constable.

Railway Protection Force

A protection force for the Indian Railways has been established, under the provisions of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 for protecting railway property and the life and property of passengers. The jurisdiction of the assistant security officer, whose headquarters is at Moradabad, extends from Alamnagar (but excluding it) to Saharanpur (but excluding

it); from Laksar to Dehra Dun; from Moradabad to Ghaziabad (but excluding it) and to Aligarh (but excluding Aligarh); from Bareilly to Chandausi; from Balamau to Sitapur Cantonment, to Rosa and to Unnao (but excluding it); from Khurja to Meerut (but excluding it); from Gajraula to Muazzampur Narain; from Najibabad to Kotdwara. and from Raiwala to Rishikesh, on the Northern Railway. He has on his staff 2 inspectors, 13 subinspectors, 11 assistant subinspectors, 33 head *rakshaks*, 30 senior *rakshaks* and 510 *rakshaks*. For the North Eastern Railway, there is another assistant security officer, with headquarters at Izatnagar (Bareilly), who works under the direction of the security officer, Lucknow. His jurisdiction extends from Izatnagar to Seramau, Kathgodam, Achnera and Shahamatganj; from Pilibhit to Tanakpur and Shahjahanpur; from Lalkua to Moradabad city; from Kashipur to Ramnagar; and from Kasganj to Rawatpur. He has on his staff 3 inspectors, 8 subinspectors, 5 assistant subinspectors, 35 head *rakshaks* (guards), 13 senior *rakshaks* and 446 *rakshaks*. A fire-fighting squad also operates under him which is manned by a fire brigade inspector, a fire-station officer, 2 sub-fire-station officers, 5 head *rakshaks*, 3 drivers and 32 *rakshaks*.

Jails And Lock-ups

The institution of jails as it exists in the district is of British origin and was a part of the judicial system introduced by them. The district has a district jail situated near the district courts. It is under the charge of a superintendent who is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and 4 assistant jailors and can accommodate 419 prisoners. A teacher is employed to impart education to the prisoners. The jail has a hospital which is looked after by a whole-time assistant medical officer assisted by a compounder. The main industries in which the prisoners are employed are the making of durries, *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), cotton carpets and *moonj* matting and they also weave cloth and ply charkas. During the five years ending with 1963, the average daily population of the jail was as follows:

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1	2	3	4	5	6
Convicts	310·18	331·71	277·93	217 83	268·59
Under trial prisoners ..	393·94	311·47	420 68	440·20	477·15

Treatment of Prisoners

Under the old classification there were 3 categories of prisoners—A, B and C—but since 1948 there have been only 2—superior and ordinary, allocation to the former being made in special case by government on taking into consideration the prisoner's education, standard of living, etc. This classification applies to convicted and political prisoners and those under trial.

Prisoners have been given certain amenities in recent years. The punishment of wearing cross-bars with fetters has been abolished. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised and meeting friends and relatives in the jail premises once a month and receiving from them cigarettes, fruits, toilet requisites, etc., not exceeding five rupees in value in a month, are now permitted. In order that they may remain physically fit they are allowed to play games like volley ball, etc., and to participate in recreational activities inside the jail. They are permitted to read newspapers and books and also to observe their religious practices with the permission of the superintendent. Moral instruction is also given to them periodically.

Non-official Visitors

The State Government appoints, in consultation with the district crime prevention society and the district magistrate, non-official visitors for the district jail, their number being 9 in 1964 in the district. All the members of the State legislature from the district, all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature for jails, the secretary of the district crime prevention society, the president of the municipal board of Moradabad and the Adhyaksh of the Zila Parishad are *ex officio* non-official visitors. Visits are made according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and the observations of the visitors are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

Revising Board

For revising the sentences of convicts undergoing imprisonment in the district jail, there is a revising board, the commissioner of the division being the chairman and the sessions judge and a non-official visitor members. It considers the cases of casual convicts (non-habitual convicts) of not less than 3 years' and not more than 4 years' duration when they have served 2 years of the sentence; of all casual convicts undergoing sentences of over 4 years when they have served half the sentence; and of those of habitual convicts whom the superintendent (having regard to their work, and conduct and mental and physical condition) finds them suitable for pre-

mature release and who have served two-thirds of the sentence and have completed at least two and a half years of the term of imprisonment.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district on October 1, 1947, under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, and a probation officer was appointed to implement it. In 1963, the number of probation officers was 4 and that of additional probation officers 2. They visit or receive visits from offenders at such intervals as may be specified by the convicting court or, subject to the court's orders, as they may think fit, and see that the offenders observe the conditions of the bond executed by them. They also make reports to the court about the behaviour of the offenders, advise, assist and befriend them and when necessary try to find suitable employment for them. This Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years and 69 such offenders were let off after admonition and 230 on furnishing a bond, in 1963. On December 31, 1963, the probation officers had 363 probationers under their supervision. In 1963 he paid 692 domiciliary visits and the probationers called on them 1,711 times.

JUSTICE

The judicial system of the East India Company was introduced into the district in 1801 (when the district was ceded to the British) under which a judge-magistrate was appointed in each district, who sat as a judge in the civil court and decided criminal cases as a magistrate. He was given an assistant called register (later called registrar) to whom cases not exceeding Rs 200 in value could be referred by him for decision. Some Indian judicial officers such as *sadar amins*, *amins* and *munsifs* were also appointed to help the judge. By 1827 the *munsifs* and *sadar amins* had become empowered to decide cases which did not exceed Rs 50 and Rs 1,000 in value respectively.

A court of appeals and circuit was established in 1803 for the ceded territory with headquarters at Bareilly and appeals against the orders of the judge-magistrate of Moradabad lay to this court which itself was under the jurisdiction of the *sadar diwani adalat* (highest civil court) and the *sadar nizamat adalat* (highest criminal court) at Fort William Calcutta. It was abolished in 1829 and the revenue commissioners were made circuit judges under the supervision of the *sadar nizamat adalat* but were guided in revenue matters by the board of revenue which functioned at Calcutta.

In 1831 independent *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were established at Allahabad to which appeals from the judge-magistrate of

Moradabad now lay. In the same year the judge-magistrate was invested with full powers to try sessions cases also and a new post of principal *sadar amin* (to be held by an Indian) was created, the incumbent being empowered to decide cases up to Rs 5,000 in value, appeals against his decision lying with British judges. Regulation II of 1833 resulted in the extinction of the court of appeal and circuit and all pending cases were referred to the *sadar diwani adalat* at Allahabad. All the criminal powers of the commissioner, except those relating to the police, were transferred to the Judge, a change which made him both civil and sessions judge. The magisterial powers of the judges were transferred to the collector, who then became collector-magistrate. In 1843 the *sadar diwani adalat* and *sadar nizamat adalat* were transferred to Agra and in 1859 (under Act VIII of 1859) a general code of justice was adopted.

In 1866, the *sadar diwani* and the *sadar nizamat adalats* were abolished and a high court of judicature was set up at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, under the jurisdiction of which were brought the courts of Moradabad, an arrangement which has continued since then.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary is the district and sessions judge who has territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the district. The district judge has overall administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by *munsifs* and in cases of the valuation of Rs 10,000 and above decided by the civil judges. He exercises original jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the Special Marriage Act, 1954, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, and under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, for grant of probate and letters of administration as well as the grant of succession certificates. He also hears election petitions relating the U. P. Kshettra Samiti Tatha Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, and, if nominated by the election commission, those relating to the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad. He also has appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved and also hears appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. He is also the *ex officio* district registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. As sessions judge he deals with the criminal cases triable, by the court of sessions and hears appeals against the judgments and certain orders of all magistrates working in the district. The civil judges are also invested, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with the powers of assistant

sessions judges which are conferred on them by the State Government. The monetary jurisdiction of the district judge and the civil judge is unlimited on the original side but their territorial jurisdiction is confined to the district of Moradabad.

The jurisdiction of the judge of the court of small causes extends up to Rs 1,000 in money suits.

The monetary jurisdiction of the *munsifs* is ordinarily limited to Rs 2,000 but can be raised to Rs 5,000. They can be invested with powers to try cases of the courts of small causes, up to the valuation of Rs 250.

Nature of Cases, their Number and Special Features

The jurisdiction of the civil courts extends to all suits of a civil nature and the normal case work consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage, specific relief, etc., in addition to ordinary money suits and suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Some details regarding the number of suits pending at the beginning and end of 1963, and dealt with in the civil courts are given in the following statement:

Year	Pending from previous year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending at close of year
1	2	3	4	5
1963 ..	3,293	4,344	4,732	2,905

In 1963, of the suits directly instituted, 701 pertained to immovable and 2,686 to movable property, 26 were mortgage suits, 52 matrimonial suits and 160 of other categories. The number of suits disposed of in various ways was as under:

Year	Disposed of after trial	Dismissed for default	Decided without trial	Decided on admission of claims	Settled by compromise	Settled by arbitration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1963 ..	930	352	542	204	437	4

The number of suits of different valuations that were instituted in 1963 is given in the following statement:

Not exceeding Rs100	Exceeding Rs100 but not Rs1,000	Exceeding Rs1,000 but not Rs5,000	Exceeding Rs5,000 but not Rs10,000	Exceeding Rs.10,000 but not a lakh of rupees	Exceeding a lakh of rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6
560	522	367	34	27	2

The number of civil (regular and miscellaneous) appeals instituted and disposed of in 1964 was as under:

Instituted		Disposed of	
Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals	Regular appeals	Miscellaneous appeals
1	2	3	4
445	97	388	102

Statistics of Sessions Courts—In 1963 the number of cases committed to the courts of sessions was 313, of which 116 affected life, 24 were of kidnapping and forcible abduction, 6 of hurt, 4 of rape, 134 of extortion, one of unnatural offence and 28 of other types of offences. The number of persons tried in the sessions courts in 1963 was 899 of whom 5 died during trial, 10 were sentenced to death, 12 to transportation for life and 105 to rigorous imprisonment.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

The scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced into the district in May, 1949, since when most of the judicial work (which was formerly done by the district magistrate) has been allotted to the additional district magistrate (judicial), the judicial officers (who were working under the district magistrate) also being placed under his charge and he in his turn being placed under that of the commissioner. Besides trying cases against government servants, conducting sessions

enquiries, hearing appeals of local bodies, etc., he disposes of transfer applications pertaining to the courts of judicial officers and honorary magistrates in respect of cases which are tried under the Indian Penal Code, hears revisions in revenue cases against the orders of the tahsildars and *naib* tahsildars and does judicial work exclusively, independent of the district magistrate. Cases under the Indian Penal Code, suits and proceedings under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) and other miscellaneous Acts are now not tried by the assistant collectors on the execution side but by the judicial officers. Cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and local and special Acts and proceedings under the U. P. Land Revenue Act, 1901, etc., continue to be tried by the executive magistrates and assistant collectors.

Nyaya Panchayats

In 1949, under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the number of panchayati *adalats* (now called *nyaya* panchayats) established in the district was 143, the number in the tahsils being as follows: 30 in Sambhal, 28 in Hasanpur, 27 in Amroha, 25 in Bilari, 19 in Moradabad and 14 in Thakurdwara. Their number has remained unchanged and their jurisdiction extends to 1,810 *gaon sabhas* which cover all the villages of the district. *Panchs* in the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from among the *panchs* elected to the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the help of an advisory committee on the basis of the qualifications of age and education. The *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* who is its presiding office and a *sahayak sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*. The tenure of office of both the *panchs* and the *sarpanchs* is 5 years. Cases are heard by benches, consisting of 5 *panchs*, constituted by the *sarpanch* for a year. In 1963 the number of *panchs* was 3,495 and that of *sarpanchs* and *sahayak sarpanchs* 143 each.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to hear criminal cases under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code: 140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374; 379; 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509 and 510. They are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of the U. P. District Boards Primary Education Act of 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, and those under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act. The maximum sentence that these courts can award is a fine up to Rs 100 and they can try suits up to a valuation of Rs 500 but are not empowered to award a sentence of imprisonment. Revision applications against their decisions lie to the *munsif* in civil suits and to the subdivisional magistrate in criminal cases.

The number of cases heard and disposed of, from 1960-61 to 1963-64 in the district was as under:

Year	No. of cases heard	No. of cases disposed of
1	2	3
1960-61	3,182	2,891
1961-62	2,514	1,925
1962-63	2,540	1,850
1963-64	3,096	2,891

Bar Association

There are two bar associations in the district, a brief account of each following:

Bar Association—This was founded in 1904. Any lawyer can become a member, the admission fee being Rs 50 and the monthly subscription Rs 4. The association also maintains a library for its members.

Collectorate Bar Association (formerly known as Mukhtars Association)—This was etablished in 1914. The membership is open to qualified legal practitioners, the admission fee being Rs 50 and the monthly subscription Rs 2. The association maintains a library for its members.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

An account of the departments dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, forests, industries and public works is given here briefly in respect of their organisational set-up, their activities having been discussed elsewhere in this volume. The district level officers in charge of these departments assist and advise the Zila Parishad.

Agriculture Department

For agricultural purposes the district falls in the Bareilly region which comprises the districts of Moradabad, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur and is under the charge of a deputy director of agriculture with headquarters at Bareilly city. The district has a district agriculture officer who works directly under him and is assisted by three additional district agriculture officers. He is responsible for guiding and advising the cultivators of the district and for the execution of government's plans in so far as the progress and the improvement of the cultivators' agricultural practices are concerned. A senior mechanical assistant who looks after the programmes pertaining to improved agricultural implements and arranges demonstrations to convince cultivators of their usefulness, and nineteen assistant agriculture inspectors, who hold charge of the seed stores maintained by the department and arrange for the distribution of seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc., to cultivators, assist him in his work.

The services of a senior horticulture inspector (who has under him a horticulture inspector and an assistant horticulture inspector), an assistant chemist, an oil-seed inspector (with 6 oil-seed supervisors under him) and a senior plant protection assistant (under whom there is a junior plant protection assistant), who are responsible for the work in their spheres, have also been placed at the disposal of the district agriculture officer for the implementation of various schemes connected with agriculture. There are also 19 assistant development officers (agriculture) one in each development block in the district, for carrying out the agricultural programmes in the blocks.

Animal Husbandry Department

The work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district is looked after by a district live-stock officer who is responsible

for developments and improvements in the breed of cattle and poultry, the prevention and treatment of diseases and the control of epidemics. He also looks after the work relating to the development of fisheries and is assisted in this work by a fisheries development worker and 2 fishermen. Among those who assist him are a veterinary officer, 12 veterinary assistant surgeons and 7 assistant development officers (animal husbandry), who look after the artificial insemination centres and the veterinary hospitals in the district.

The district live-stock officer works under the supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry who has his headquarters at Bareilly.

Co-operative Department

The assistant registrar, co-operative societies, who has his headquarters at Moradabad, directs the co-operative movement in the district and is assisted by an additional assistant registrar, an additional district co-operative officer (for marketing work), a senior farming inspector and a statistician. In addition there are 17 co-operative inspectors for the work connected with the following: one for the land development bank, 5 for marketing, 2 for processing, one for fertilizers, 2 for consumers, one for farming and 5 for other items. There are 19 assistant development officers (co-operatives) who look after the co-operative work in the development blocks. There also are 160 co-operative supervisors—50 being seed store supervisors, 3 farming supervisors and 107 holding charge of credit co-operatives.

Forest Department

The district falls in the Rohilkhand forest division and forms part of the Bareilly range which is under a forest ranger whose jurisdiction extends over the Bareilly district, parts of the districts of Shahjahanpur and Rampur and over the Moradabad district including the Amroha section (which constitutes a small range in itself). The Bareilly range has its headquarters at Clutterbuckganj (in Bareilly district) and in the Moradabad district it controls the waste lands of Basantpur Ram Rai (on the banks of the Ramganga near the Katghar railway bridge) as well as some roadside avenues. A forester posted at Joya and another at Hasanpur look after the forest work in the district. The section which has its headquarters at Amroha controls the remaining roadside avenues, the acquired reserved forest areas of Mohammadpur Jati (near Amroha) and Sihali Jagir (near Gajraula) and all the waste lands of Hasanpur tahsil.

Industries Department

The district falls in the Bareilly zone which is under the charge of the joint director of industries, northern zone, whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of the Rohilkhand and the Kumaun divisions. At the district level the district industries officer looks after the industrial activities of the district and gives technical guidance and assistance to industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors, as required by them.

For his assistance there is an industrial inspector who undertakes surveys of industrial activities and conducts enquiries into matters relating to the development of industries. There are 8 assistant development officers (industries) who are posted in the development blocks of the district, their duties being the same as those of the industrial inspector in the city. A textile inspector is in charge of the handloom development scheme and a development inspector attends to the work relating to the development of jaggery. There is also an inspector of infringement of trade marks (with headquarters at Bareilly) who is assisted by an inspector posted for this region at Moradabad. He is responsible for the detection of cases of infringement of trade marks and of those of the sale of spurious goods.

The district industries officer is also assisted by 2 instructors and 2 assistant instructors who look after the work of leather tanning, a superintendent craftsman, who is in charge of the government horn common facility centre, Sambhal, another superintendent craftsman who runs the government wood lacquering centre, Amroha, an assistant manager who supervises the industrial estate scheme and 2 superintendents (development) who execute the government non-ferrous metal scheme and a superintendent (workshop) who holds charge of the government electroplating plant.

Some other activities of the department are carried on through the Joya cluster (under an assistant superintendent of production) where training is given in smithery, carpentry, manufacturing of leather goods and in the work of fitter-cum-mechanic, through the central design centre (under the charge of a design extension officer) where new designs are made and through 3 quality marking centres (each in the charge of a superintendent)—one in respect of pakka *qalai* (plating), another for art metalware (specially brassware) and the third for handloom products. There are 5 leather goods training centres, one each at Chandausi, Sambhal, Amroha, Taharpur and Mohiuddinpur, where the work is done on co-operative lines.

Public Works Department

Of the 20 circles in the State, excluding that of the superintending engineer (planning) who is attached to the chief engineer's office, the district falls within circle XIV of the public works department of Uttar Pradesh, which has jurisdiction over the provincial divisions of Moradabad, Bijnor, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Haldwani (in Naini Tal district) and is under the charge of a superintending engineer who has his headquarters at Rampur. The district forms part of the first-named provincial division which is under the charge of an executive engineer who has his headquarters at Moradabad and is assisted by 7 assistant engineers of whom 4 are responsible for the entire building work, etc., in the district. The electrical and mechanical work of this division is supervised by the executive engineer, electrical and mechanical division, P. W. D., Bareilly, who is assisted by 3 assistant engineers of whom 2 have their headquarters at Bareilly and one at Rampur.

Some of the important construction works undertaken by the department during the Third Plan period (up to March 31, 1964) were in connection with the following: Sambhal dispensary; women's hospital at Amroha; government junior training college; government normal school at Burhanpur; engineering diploma institute; a small industrial estate; a tube-well; and a junior technical institute at Moradabad. It also painted a length of 57 km. of roads.

Education Department

Of the 8 regions of the education department in the State, the district falls within Region III, Bareilly, which is under the charge of a deputy director of education for boys' education and of a regional inspectress of girls' schools for girls' education, the headquarters of both the officers being at Bareilly. At the district level the district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions (for boys institutions particularly) up to the Higher secondary stage and the deputy inspectress of girls' schools for girls' institutions up to the senior Basic stage. There are also a deputy inspector, sub-deputy inspectors and assistant inspectresses for the assistance of the officers at the district level.

The district is also served by an assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas* and a deputy inspector of Urdu-medium schools, both with headquarters at Bareilly.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In 1883 there were in the district 5 municipalities, those of Moradabad, Chandausi, Amroha, Sambhal and Dhanaura, but the last reverted to the status of an Act XX town in the following year. The towns that were governed under the Bengal Chaukidari Act of 1856 were Thakurdwara, Sirsi, Kanth, Darhyal. Kundarkhi, Bilari, Hasanpur, Bachhraon and the suburbs of Sambhal (known as the sixteen serais of Sambhal). From time to time, under the provisions of various Acts, changes were made in their constitution, status and functions. The local self-governing bodies in the district—both urban and rural—comprise 5 municipal boards, a Zila Parishad, two notified area committees, 8 town area committees and 1,810 *gaon* sabhas which wield wide powers and responsibilities in respect of the areas under their jurisdiction.

MUNICIPAL BOARD*

Moradabad

The city of Moradabad was constituted into a municipality in 1863, prior to which its affairs were looked after by an official body known as the local agency, which provided for watch and ward, conservancy and minor local improvements and raised the necessary funds from a tax on houses. In 1883 the municipal committee of Moradabad consisted of 18 members, 12 being elected and 6 *ex officio*. The chief source of the income of the municipality was an octroi duty which was abolished in 1919. In 1928 the membership was reduced to 15 (which included the non-official chairman), 13 being elected and 2 nominated, the main source of income being terminal and toll tax. In 1934 the number of elected members rose to 15 and the nominated members to 4 (one being a woman), the chairman being a non-official. The municipal board of Moradabad has been superseded by the government since 20th September, 1957, and the district magistrate of Moradabad, who was appointed administrator of the board continues to be the administrator. The municipality, which is divided into 14 wards, has an area of 9·84 square kilometres and a population of 1,80,100.

Waterworks—The Moradabad Water Supply Company Ltd, provides drinking water for the municipal area. Nine pumping sets were

* Table VIII of the Appendix (at the end of this book) gives the figures pertaining to the income and expenditure of the municipal boards

installed in 1937 which supply 9,997.51 kl. of filtered water daily. There are 4,371 water connections (including 503 public posts), 4,345 being metered. A total of 36,49,090·5 kl. of water was supplied during 1963-64. During 1963-64, Rs 74,510·18 was spent on this service.

Street Lighting—There are 1,362 electric bulbs, 360 efflorescent tubes, 22 mercury vapour lamps and 515 kerosene oil lamps. The expenditure incurred on street lighting during 1963-64 amounted to Rs1,93,951·10.

Public Health and Medical Services—A municipal medical officer of health heads the department of public health and medical services and is assisted by 3 chief sanitary inspectors and 9 sanitary inspectors who look after the sanitation in the municipal area. A maternity and child welfare centre is run by the board, which employs an honorary part-time woman doctor, 3 midwives, a health visitor, a ward ayah, a chowkidar and a sweepress. There are 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries (each under the charge of a *vaid*) and an allopathic hospital (under a doctor) where free treatment is given. In 1963 the number of patients attended to at the 2 dispensaries was 48,704 and that at the hospital was 77,149. There is also an infectious diseases hospital with 10 beds, 20 patients having been admitted to it during 1963. There is no veterinary hospital under the administration of the board but it makes a contribution proportionate to the actual number of animals of the city treated at the veterinary hospital run by the Zila Parishad.

Drainage—From 1899 to 1901 a network of underground and open nullahs was laid in the city. There are 3 underground oval-shaped and pakka nullahs which discharge into the river Ramganga and also 8 open nullahs, partly pakka and partly kutcha, which discharge at various points in the city. The total length of the pakka drains in the city is about 160 km. running on either side of the roads and lanes, of which 140·8 km are flushed everyday.

The refuse of the town is utilized for making compost at 3 places, Bunglagaon, Dehrigaon and Majhola.

Education—Under the provisions of the U. P. Primary Education Act, 1919, compulsory primary education was extended to all the wards of the municipal area in 1923. The board maintains 42 junior Basic schools and 2 senior Basic schools for boys which had an enrolment of 7,682 and 433 respectively in 1964-65 and 21 junior Basic schools and 4 senior Basic schools for girls which had an enrolment of 3,145 and 448 respectively. The board granted financial aid to 20 junior Basic boys' schools and

11 junior Basic girls' schools during 1964-65. The teachers employed in these boys' and girls' schools numbered 386 and 222 respectively in 1964-65. The expenditure incurred on education in 1964-65 amounted to Rs 5,80,291 of which Rs 3,66,887 was spent on boys' schools and Rs. 2,19,404 on girls'.

Other Activities—The board maintains a nursery of plants, 4 parks—Gandhi park, public works department park, town hall park and Azad park—and a library situated in the town hall. Five quarters are under construction under the middle income group housing scheme.

Amroha

This place was constituted into a municipality in 1870, prior to which it was administered as an Act XX town. In 1883 the municipal committee consisted of 9 members, 6 being elected and 3 *ex officio*. The chief source of the income was an octroi duty. In 1928 the membership rose to 14 (including the non-official chairman and a woman member), decreasing by one in 1934. The area of the municipality, which is divided into 10 wards, is 6·32 sq. km. and its population (according to the 1961 census) 68,965. The municipal board now consists of 23 elected members (a seat being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes) and a president, the number of electors being 45,000.

Waterworks—Prior to 1963, in which year 4 tube-wells were installed—2 each in *mohalla* Nal and Ahmednagar—the municipal board had no waterworks system of its own. The storage capacity of the 2 overhead tanks is 227·27 kl. and 454·54 kl. respectively, the terminal pressure of both being 25 feet. A waterworks engineer assisted by 2 pump attendants, a fitter and 2 others, looks after the work of maintenance. The number of water connections that existed till the middle of 1965 was 514, there being 80 public posts and 3 cattle troughs, the length of the pipeline laid being 30·4 km. During 1964-65, a total of 3,27,272·727 kl. of water was supplied and Rs 14,820 was expended on this account.

Street Lighting—The Upper Ganges Valley Electricity Supply Company, Moradabad, supplied electricity to the town till 1962, when the U. P. state electricity board took over. There are in the town 1,031 bulbs and 6 mercury vapour lamps. There is a light inspector for supervising the work. The expenditure on this account during 1964-65 was Rs 38,714.

Public Health and Medical Services—A municipal medical officer of health heads the department of public health and medical services and has on his staff 3 sanitary inspectors, 9 *safai* (sanitation) havildars, 235

sweepers and 3 vaccinators. The board has no hospital of its own but gives aid to the order of Rs 2,000 per year to the male hospital managed by the State Government. A maternity and child welfare centre (with 2 beds) is run by the board which employs a midwife. The board spent Rs 1,17,963 on these services during 1964-65.

Drainage—A pakka nullah, 3·2 km. in langth, which was built in 1951, is being maintained by the board. The refuse of the town is utilised in making compost.

Education—Compulsory education for boys has been in force in Amroha since 1948, and the supervisory staff comprised a superintendent, a woman superintendent and assistant attendance officers (men and women). The board runs 36 junior Basic schools (22 for boys and 14 for girls) which had 3,829 boys and 1,501 girls on roll during 1964-65. The board also manages 2 senior Basic schools (one for boys and one for girls) with 318 boys and 108 girls on roll. It employed 122 men and 56 women teachers in all these institutions, the amount spent being Rs 1,80,853 on boys' education and Rs 1,10.179 on girls' education during 1964-65.

Other Activities—The board maintains the Mukat public library.

Sambhal

The municipal board of Sambhal was constituted in 1869, the main sources of income being an octroi duty and a tax on sugar—refiners. In 1883 the municipal committee of Sambhal consisted of 9 members, 6 being elected and 3 *ex officio*. Its main responsibilities were repairs of roads and drains, maintenance of a police force and conservancy, the source of income still being an octroi duty. In 1928 the number of members, excluding the non-official chairman, rose to 12, the main source of income being a tax on circumstance and property. In 1934 the board's strength became 15, including the non-official chairman and a nominated woman member. The municipal board now consists of 23 elected members and a president is elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote (by secret ballot) for a term of 4 years. The area of the municipality is 6·22 square km. It has a population of 68,940 in 1961 and is divided into 11 wards.

Street Lighting—There are 382 electric lamp-posts and 285 kerosene oil lamps in the town. During 1963-64 the expenditure on street lighting was Rs25,853.

Drainage—Nearly 56 km. of pakka drains is maintained by the board and 52·8 km. is flushed daily.

Education--Compulsory education for boys has been in force in Sambhal since January, 1949, the supervisory staff comprising a superintendent and 2 assistant attendance officers. In 1964-65 the Board ran 18 junior Basic schools for boys with 4,684 on roll and 14 for girls with 1,865 on roll. A senior Basic school for boys (with 344 on roll) and one for girls (with 54 in roll) were also run by it. In all 97 men and 30 women teachers were employed by the board in the junior Basic schools and 13 men and 2 women teachers in the senior Basic schools. The number of teachers in the aided junior schools being 19. The expenditure incurred during 1964-65 was Rs 1,67,941.

Other Activities—The board contributes Rs740 every year towards 3 libraries which are situated within the municipal limits.

Chandausi

Chandausi was constituted into a municipality in 1863, was later reverted to the status of an Act XX town but was again made a municipality and in 1911 the strength of the board was 11 members, 9 being elected. The chief sources of income were octroi duty, tax on sugar-refiners, proceeds of cattle pounds and income from municipal property. In 1934, the number of members went up by 3 (including the non-official chairman and a nominated woman member). The municipality has an area of 4·92 sq. km. and a population of 48,557 (according to the 1961 census) and is divided into 9 wards which elected 20 members.

Waterworks—The board constructed its own waterworks in 1957 and installed 2 tube-wells. The overhead storage tank has a capacity of 454·544 kl. and a terminal pressure of 20 feet. A waterworks engineer assisted by a staff of 3 technical and 10 non-technical persons looks after the water-supply. There are 42 public posts and 735 metered connections, the length of the pipeline being 20·8 km. A total of 3,06,700 kl. of water was supplied during 1964-65 and Rs 37,150 was expended on this account.

Street Lighting--Prior to its electrification, the town was lit by kerosene oil lamps under contract but since then the board itself does the work, there being 361 kerosene oil lamps in the town. There are 119 efflorescent tube lights and 425 lamp-posts. Rs 63,722 was spent by the board during 1964-65 on this head.

Public Heatlh and Medical Services—The municipal medical officer of health looks after the public health activities in the municipal area with the assistance of 2 sanitary inspectors, 2 vaccinators and a team of conservancy jamadars and sweepers.

Drainage—The board maintains 24 km. of open drains.

Education—During 1964-65 the municipal board, Chandausi, managed 16 boys' and 8 girls' junior Basic schools which had 3,341 boys and 898 girls on roll. There was one senior Basic school for boys and one for girls during that year with 261 boys on roll. The board employed 76 men and 26 women teachers in the junior Basic schools and 8 men and 15 women in the senior Basic schools. The expenditure amounted Rs 2,47,693 during 1964-65, that on boys' education being Rs 1,20,287.

Other Activities—The board maintains 2 parks (situated within the municipal limits).

Hasanpur

In 1883 Hasanpur was administered as an Act XX town and some time later became a town area and still later was raised to the status of a notified area. It was constituted into a II B class municipality on August 1, 1949, under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, and was upgraded to a third class municipality in 1954. The board consists of 16 elected members and a president. The area of the municipality, which is divided into 6 wards, is 9·71 square km. and its population numbers 17,731.

Street Lighting—Prior to 1931 the streets of the town were lit by kerosene oil lamps, but since then electric lights have been installed in most areas. The Martin Burn and Company, Ltd., supplied electricity to the town till 1961, when the U. P. State electricity board took over from it. There were 300 electric bulbs, 16 efflorescent tubes and 81 kerosene oil lamps in the city in March, 1965. The expenditure on street lighting was Rs 15,773·64 during 1963-64.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health sub-committee of the municipal board looks after the sanitation of the municipal area. The board has no hospital of its own but gives aid to the female and veterinary hospitals. Rs 48,747 was spent by the board on these services during 1964-65.

Drainage—The total length of the pakka surface drains in the town is 7·8 km. which is flushed daily. The refuse of the town is utilized for making compost.

Educaion—Under the provisions of the U. P. Primary Education Act, 1919, compulsory primary education for both boys and girls was enforced in this municipality in December, 1955 In the beginning there

were 5 junior Basic schools for the supervision of which there was a superintendent of education. A senior Basic school was started in July, 1962, there being 83 boys on roll in 1964-65. In 1964-65 the board managed 8 boys' and 2 girls' junior Basic schools with 1,133 and 300 pupils on roll respectively. There are 79 pupils in the Junior high school which has 5 teachers. The numbers of teachers in the junior Basic schools for boys and girls are 34 (men) and 7 (women) respectively. The expenditure on boys' education amounted to Rs 60,719 during 1964-65.

Notified Area

Dhanaura is the only notified area in the district. It was administered as an Act XX town from 1859 to 1870, when it was upgraded to a municipality but the imposition of a tax on trades and professions appears to have had an adverse effects as it reverted to its old status of an Act XX town in 1884. Under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, it was declared a notified area on August 1, 1960. The notified area committee consists of a president and 10 members. The streets are lit by electricity. A drainage scheme costing Rs1,71,200, is under implementation. The committee sanctioned a grant of Rs 4,000 for a 12 bed hospital run under the rural health insurance scheme during 1964-65. The income of the notified area during 1962-63 was Rs 46,691·20 and the expenditure Rs 47,540·35.

Railway Settlement Notified Area Committee—The railway settlement notified area committee, Moradabad, was established in 1944 and consists of 12 *ex officio* nominated members including the divisional engineer I, Northern Railway, Moradabad, who is the president. It has an area of 4·69 square km. and a population of 6,331 (according to 1961 census).

Town Areas

There were 11 towns in the district in 1859 which were administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856. In 1883 their number decreased to 9. The U. P. Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was also in force in most of these towns. With the introduction of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, the nomenclature of these towns was changed from 'Act XX towns' to 'town areas' there being 10 town areas in the district in 1934. Since then some of them have undergone a change of status and now there are 8 town areas in the district, each being administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and members (all directly elected) ranging from 9 to 15 according to the population of the place, seats being reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The members are elected for a

term of 4 years but the State Government can extend this period in exceptional circumstances. The town area committee levy taxes on houses, on circumstance and property and on agricultural lands within their jurisdiction. Rent from *nazul* lands, where these exist, are also a source of income. Providing sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc. are among their important functions. Pertinent details regarding the town areas in the district will be found in the following statement:

Town area	No. of wards	No. of members including Chairman / Seats for Scheduled Castes	Area in hectares	Population (according to 1961 Census)	1963-64	
					Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bachhraon ..	5	13 / 1	947 774	10,771	13,476	20,832·11
Bahjoi ..	4	12 / 1	045·27	6,083	99,737	98,279·66
Bilari ..	3	12 / 1	1[illegible]3·89	8,530	1,16,057	1,25,647·57
Kanth ..	4	13 / 1	194·25	10,315	32,822	22,933·42
Kundarkhi ..	3	10 / 1	14·973	7,195	63,113	52,291·24
Naugawan Sadat	4	11 / 1	561·704	6,777	15,255	9,634·55
Sirsi ..	4	12 / Nil	1,584·345	9,866	64,326	28,812·12
Thakurdwara	4	12 / 1	802·90	8,417	80,132	98,162

Panchayats

Today village panchayats form the basis of Indian democracy. With the introduction of the U. P. Kshettra Samiti Tatha Zila Parishad

Adhiniyam, 1961, a three-tier system of local-self-governing bodies for the rural areas came into being, the *gaon* panchayats being at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishads at the apex, all the three being interrelated.

GAON SABHAS

The United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was enforced in the district in August, 1949. Till 1954-55 there were 830 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats in the district. After the second general election (in 1957) the number of the former rose to 1,810, the position remaining unchanged even after the third general election.

A *gaon sabha*, consisting of all the adults of the village, is formed for a village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons. The members of the *gaon sabha* elect from among themselves an executive committee called the *gaon* panchayat. The chief functions of the *gaon* panchayats are control and management of all village activities relating to the implementation of the targets of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, education, health and sanitation and welfare and the prevention of illegal occupation of the land of those living under the jurisdiction of the *gaon* panchayats. The money realised from taxation and government grants is used by the panchayats to finance their activities. In addition to its *pradhan* and *up-pradhan*, the number of the elected members of a *gaon* panchayat is regulated in proportion to the population of the area comprised in the *gaon sabha* concerned and ranges from 15 to 30. The *pradhan* is elected by the members of the *gaon sabha* for a period of 5 years and the *up-pradhan* by the *gaon* panchayat for a year.

Details regarding the achievements of the *gaon sabhas* of the district are given in the statement that follows:

Work done	During Plan periods I and II	During Plan, period III (from April 1961 to March 1966)
1	2	4
Wells repaired (kutcha and pakka)	955	134
Roads built (kutcha)		1,217 km. 400 m.

[*Continued*:

Work done	During plan periods I and II	During plan period III (from April 1961 to March 1965)
1	2	3
Roads repaired (kutcha and pakka)	..	841 km. 800 m.
Panchayat *ghars* built	87	76
Gandhi platforms built	6	..
Culverts built	55	..
Kerosene oil lamp-posts erected	848	64
Wells sunk (kutcha and pakka)	243	204
Panchayat-*ghar*-cum-school buildings built	113	53
Children's play centres started	20	..
Radio sets purchased	252	542
Libraries opened	54	..
Tube-wells sunk	2	..
Public gardens laid out	17	..
Public latrines built	18	455
Medical chests distributed	409	90

A statement pertaining to the tax assessed and collected by the *gaon* panchayats of the district from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given below:

Year	Tax assessed (in rupees)	Tax collected (in rupees)
1	2	3
1961-62	4,50,820·26	1,44,810·89
1962-63	3,76,152·57	3,08,038·86
1963-64	3,88,477·03	7,57,801·55
1964-65	3,74,568·19	6,30,788·67

An account of the revision applications against the decisions of the *nyaya* panchayats in civil and criminal suits, filed in the courts of *munsifs* and subdivisional magistrates respectively in 1964, is given below:

Name of courts	Pending balance on January 1, 1964	Institution during 1964	Total of columns 2 and 3	Disposals				Balance at end of year
				Allowed	Dismissed	Remanded to *nyaya* Panchayats	Tried by court of revision itself or transferred to other courts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Subdivisional magistrate, Moradabad ..	3	16	19	5	5	6	1	2
Subdivisional magistrate, Hasanpur ..	4	6	10	5	2	2	1	..
Subdivisional magistrate, Bilari ..	5	3	8	..	..	..	4	4
Subdivisional magistrate, Sambhal ..	..	8	8	2	5	1	..	..
Subdivisional magistrate, Thakurdwara	3	11	14	2	5	1	4	2
Subdivisional magistrate, Amroha ..	2	2	4	1	3	..	..	..
Munsif Moradabad	41	52	93	58	12	2	..	21
Munsif, Amroha	13	53	66	9	31	1	16	9
Munsif, Sambhal	16	44	60	24	18	10	1	7
Munsif, Chandausi	22	65	87	13	23	11	15	25

KSHETTRA SAMITIS

There are 19 Kshettra Samitis in the district, one each for every development block. The functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committee devolved upon them under the provisions of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis Tatha Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961. A Kshettra Samiti is constituted of all the *pradhans* of constituent *gaon sabhas*, the chairmen and presidents of the town areas, and notified area committees respectively, members of the Parliament and the State legislative elected from the block area, representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block and 5 women and 8 Scheduled Caste members. The *pramukh* (chairman) of the *samiti* is elected by its members from among those whose names are registered as electors in the rolls of the Legislative Assembly from any area included in the *khand* (block), and two *up-pramukhs*, one *jyestha* (senior) and the other *kanistha* (junior) are elected by members of the Kshettra samiti from among themselves. The term of office of the Kshettra Samitis is 5 years, extendable by a year by the State Government. The Kshettra Samitis are responsible for preparing and executing plans of development in the areas under their jurisdiction, their main functions being the development of agriculture, construction of minor irrigation works, establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals, primary health centres, maternity and children's clinics, improvement of fodder crops, promotion and development of cottage and village industries, prevention and control of epidemics, providing primary education, promotion of Harijan welfare, etc.

ZILA PARISHAD*

Prior to 1871 the administration of the proceeds of various cesses in the rural areas of the district was the concern of different committees formed for the purpose but in that year by the amalgamation of the road and ferry fund and the school and other committees, a single district committee was constituted but in 1884 it was replaced by the district board under the provisions of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883. Before 1922 the district board consisted of 23 elected and 8 *ex officio* members but in that year the number was reduced to 30, one *ex officio* member being reduced. The chairman was a non-official. In 1934 the number of members was raised to 40 of which 37 were elected and the rest nominated (including a woman member). The system of separate electorates for Muslims and non-Muslims had been in existence all along.

* Table VIII of the Appendix (at the end of this book) gives the figures pertaining to the Income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad

The U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, which brought into existence the Antarim Zila Parishad, was enforced in the district on May 1, 1958. It envisaged certain important changes in the constitution and responsibilities of the board and provided for the merger of the district planning committee and the Antarim Zila Parishad. The U. P. Kshettra Samiti Tatha Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961. which provided for the establishment of Zila Parishads, was enforced in the district on June 30, 1963 The Zila Parishad was constituted with a membership of 80, of which 3 were nominated, 38 elected, 11 were members of the Legislative Assembly, 3 of the Lok Sabha and 4 of the Legislative Council, 7 were members of the Scheduled Castes, 5 were women, 5 were presidents of the municipal boards and 4 were representatives of the co-operative institutions of the district. The *adhyaksha* (presiding officer) is elected indirectly by the members of the Zila Parishad for a period of 5 years but the period can be extended by the State Government in special circumstances. The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee. There are 6 important *samitis* (committees) which the Zila Parishad has constituted statutorily to deal with specific matters: the Karya, Vitta, Shiksha, Sarvajanik Nirman, Jan Swasthya and Niyojana.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Parishad maintains 15 allopathic dispensaries and 7 veterinary hospitals and spent Rs 1,80,119 on public health activities during 1964-65.

Public Works—The Parishad is responsible for the maintenance of nearly 12 km. of metalled and 532 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. It also constructed 2 bridges in tahsil Amroha, one over the Karula and the other over the Gangan in 1961-65. It spent Rs 1,92.428 on public works in 1964-65.

Education—The Parishad maintains 1,200 junior Basic schools for boys, 192 for girls, 46 senior Basic schools for boys, 12 for girls and 14 aided *maktabs* for boys which its Shiksha Samiti looks after. The scheme of compulsory education for boys was introduced in the district in 1928. There are 1,260 schools (of all types) for boys and 204 for girls with an enrolment of 1,21,387 boys and 50,489 girls. The number of teachers employed was 3,123 men and 425 women in 1965. The expenditure incurred on education in 1964-65 amounted to Rs 31,50,224. A grant of Rs 32,11,821 for this purpose was received from the State Government in 1964-65.

NAZUL

Nazul land in the district is government property but the right of its management and utilization has been transferred either to a government department or to a local body in the district, the administering agency having to render to government one-fourth of the revenue accruing from such land or property.

Pertinent details regarding *nazul* land in the district will be found in the following statement:

Authority	Place	Area in hectares	1964-65	
			Income in rupees	Expenditure in rupees
1	2	3	4	5
District Officer ..	Moradabad City ..	10·026	..	1,535
		0·205 0·011		10,201·87
	Tahsil Sambhal ..	251·919	200	..
	Tahsil Bilari	0·472	..	..
	Tahsil Thakurdwara ..	201·601	..	..
Municipal Board, Moradabad	Tahsil Moradabad ..	68·797	8 553	2,198
Municipal Board, Chandausi	Mohalla Darsian .	0·004	..	..
Municipal Board, Sambhal	Sambhal ..	281·933	..	..
Town Area Committee, Sirsi	Sirsi ..	..	25	..

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In ancient days the area covered by the present district of Moradabad lay in North Panchala which came within the bounds of Brahmarshidesha or that portion of Aryavarta in Madhyadesha which had been for long a stronghold of Vedic religion and culture.[1] Sambhal—traditionally believed to be primeval[2]—has been a place of Hindu pilgrimage (as evidenced by the *Sambhala-Mahatmaya*[3]—a part of the *Skanda Purana*) since very early times and as such has been a cultural centre and a seat of Sanskrit learning. It is believed that the Vedic texts assumed their final form in the Kuru-Panchala region of which the district then formed a part. Education in those days began in the home and was continued in *ashramas* (hermitages) and *gurukulas* where pupils lived with resident gurus. Regular studentship began with the initiation ceremony called the *upnayana*. The pupil was allowed to pursue the studies of his choice, accompanied by special teaching in the *Vedas* and the traditional branches of learning such as Itihasa-Purana (legends and ancient lore), *vyakarana* (grammar), philology *chhandashastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *jyotish* (astronomy and astrology), *anvikshiki* (philosophy). *dharmashastra* (law), *shastravidya* (statecraft and military science) and Ayurveda (the science of medicine).[4]

In those days here (as elsewhere in the country) education was for the sake of education and not for earning a livelihood and was imparted with the best of care, was free of cost and was not controlled by the State. The individual was the chief concern and centre of this system and the development of character and the acquisition of learning (with piety) and of the sacred lore and its application in practice its chief aim.

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[1] Rapson, E. J. (Ed): *The Cambridge History of India*. Vol. I, pp. 45—49; Macdonell, A. A, and Keith, A. B.: *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. II, pp. 125-126; Majumdar and Pusalkar (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 292; Majumdar, R. C., Raychandhri, H C., and Datta, K.: *An Advanced History of India* (London, 1948), p. 42

[2] Carlleyle, A. C. L.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XII, p. 24

[3] Fisher, F. H.: *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IX, Part II—Moradabad, (Allahabad, 1883), p. 80

[4] Majumdar, R. C., Raychaudhri, H. C., and Datta, K.: *An advanced History of India*, (London, 1948), p. 71; Altekar, A. S.: *Education In Ancient India*, (Varanasi, 1957), p. 264

The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by his pupils (or their parents) at the end of their education, which ensured that the poorest in society received the benefits of education. The student was also required to help the teacher in his household and farm work—one of the chief features being the intimate relationship between the teacher and the pupil which was expected to inculcate in the latter the attitudes of obedience, service, austerity and purity of conduct.[1] The period of such tutelage was 15 to 20 years but varied according to the need and liking of the pupil.

In course of time this system of education became traditional. During the mediaeval period these institutions degenerated into private *pathshalas* (schools) the majority being attached to temples in which in addition to the subjects taught ordinarily (Sanskrit and grammar, the regional language, astrology, mathematics. etc.) preparation for the priesthood became an important feature for those desirous of taking up that profession.[2]

Soon after the establishment of Muslim rule at Delhi (about the close of the 12th century), a Muslim garrison each was set up at Sambhal and Amroha, the Muslim officer in charge of each (who also controlled the neighbouring territories) building mosques to which *maktabs* were usually attached for the education of Muslim children. The Muslim kings Sikandar Lodi (1479-1517) and Humayun (before he became emperor in 1530) both lived at Sambhal for some time and many influential Muslim families and ulema settled down in the district which gradually became a stronghold of Islamic culture and learning. There also came into being some elementary schools of a secular nature in which reading, writing and a little arithmetic was taught. Persian and Urdu were taught in the *maktabs* (Muslim schools) and Hindi and often a little Sanskrit in the *pathshalas* (Hindu schools). These institutions were mostly of a very ordinary and often of an ephemeral character, were privately owned and run and received no financial aid from the Government.

The returns show that in 1846-47 there were 329 schools (with 2,887 pupils) in the district, 70 being in the city of Moradabad, 50 in Amroha and the rest in 108 towns and villages. The British introduced in the district in 1855 the Halqabandi or primary vernacular school system according to which the number of children of school-going age,

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[1] Altekar, A. S.: *Education In Ancient India,* (Varanasi, 1957), pp. 261-65

[2] Rice, L.: *Appendix to the Report of Indian Education Commission of* 1882, p. 73

the revenue and the expenses that could be borne were ascertained in respect of a pargana; some 4 or 5 villages were marked out and the most central fixed upon as the site of the school. Simultaneously Tahsili schools were opened at Moradabad, Amroha, Chandausi and Sambhal, others being started at Hasanpur and Thakurdwara a year later but the uprising connected with the struggle for freedom in 1857 caused dislocation in the educational field and, though the Tahsili schools were re established in 1859, the village schools were not re-opened for sometime. A start was made in tahsil Bilari in 1860; in Moradabad and Hasanpur 2 years later; in Sambhal in 1863; in Amroha in 1865; and in Thakurdwara 3 years later. Meanwhile in 1860 the American Mission opened a school at Moradabad and an anglo-vernacular school, guaranteed by some landholders of the district, was established at Surjannagar. The Moradabad High School was founded in 1863, the school building being erected in 1868. Government anglo-vernacular schools came into existence in 1865 at Chandausi and Amroha, that at the latter place becoming a high school some time later. A school for girls was started each at Moradabad, Sambhal and Chandausi in 1863, free municipal schools also being established in the large towns a few years later. A large number of private institutions maintained by private subscribers and aided by government now gradually came into being. Generally education did not progress much between 1875 and 1885 owing to the paucity of funds but the Tahsili and vernacular schools did as they were supported by the district board. The number of pupils was 6,253 in 1898-99 which 10 years later had gone up to 13,795. All the schools in existence, exclusive of private or unaided institutions of a purely indigenous type and the Amroha Arabic School, the Islamia Madrasa at Moradabad and the schools maintained at various places by the Arya Samaj, were mainly small and unimportant. The Bishop Parker Memorial School at Moradabad (supported by the American Mission) was run on the lines of the government schools at Moradabad and Amroha, the Mission also maintaining at Moradabad a big boarding school for girls and an anglo-vernacular middle school for boys and girls and other schools in different places in the district. Another high school was started at Chandausi by the widow of a wealthy merchant (Shyam Sunder) of that town. The secondary schools managed by the district board comprised the middle vernacular institutions at Moradabad, Chandausi, Thakurdwara, Sambhal, Amroha, Kanth and Hasanpur, a boarding house being attached to each. The same authority also maintained 52 upper and 79 lower primary schools for boys and 20 girls' schools and gave grants-in-aid to 52 indigenous schools. The various municipal boards maintained 5 girls' schools and gave grants-in-aid to 22 primary schools, including one for girls at

Sambhal (which was run by the Arya Samaj). There were also 2 small schools which were supported at the cost of the Court of Wards.

In subsequent years there continued to exist a number of unaided indigenous schools in which the *Quran* was taught to Muslims and the rudiments of Sanskrit to Hindus.

Growth Of Literacy

The earliest known figure pertaining to literacy in the district goes back to the year 1872 when the number of people who could read and write was 21,155 (or 3·54 per cent of the entire male population), one being a female. The figure for males seems to be over stated as by 1881 the proportion of literate males as compared with the whole population was reported to be 3·3 per cent, the percentage of female literacy being 0·09. Successive census enumerations show that in 1891 the proportion of male literates in relation to the total population was 3·6 per cent and that of female literates 0·16 per cent, the corresponding figures at the census of 1901 being 3·73 and 0·28 respectively. At the census of 1911 the percentage of the former was 4·4 and that of the later 0·60, the corresponding figures being 5·3 and 0·90 per cent respectively at the census of 1921. The increase in literacy continued in the district and in 1931 the male and female literacy percentages went up to 6·1 and 1·4 respectively. No figures for the next decade are available. According to the census of 1951 the male literates formed a percentage of 12·7 and the female literates of 4 6. At the census of 1961 the literate and educated male population stood at 19·7 per cent and the corresponding female population at 6·6 per cent.

Given below is a statement indicating the number of literate and educated persons (having various educational standards) as revealed by the census of 1961 as well as the number of those who were illiterate:

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Urban—			
Total population	4,47,697	2,32,773	2,04,[illegible]24
Illiterate	3,05,219	1,41,964	1,63,255
Literate (without educational level)	64,998	44,536	20,4[illegible]2

[Continued

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General Education--			
Primary or junior Basic ..	43,240	27,603	15,637
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	19,247	14,678	4,569
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	137	109	28
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	248	231	17
University Degree or post-graduate degree other than technical Degree	4,258	3,378	880
Technical/Professional--			
Engineering	37	34	3
Medicine	77	63	14
Agriculture ..	7		..
Veterinary and dairying ..	2	2	..
Technology ..	..	..	..
Teaching	181	145	36
Others	46	23	23
Total literate and educated	1,32,478	90,809	41,669
Rural—			
Total population ..	15,35,833	8,25,621	7,10,212
Illiterate	13,97,832	7,07,184	6,90,648
Literate (without educational level)	80,591	65,976	14,615
Primary or junior Basic ..	49,535	44,933	4,602
Matriculation and above ..	7,875	7,528	347
Total literate and educated ..	1,38,001	1,18,437	19,564

This statement also takes into account the semi literate and gives an indication of the type of education the people of the district are able to receive.

General Education

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery to the university stage. In 1964-65 the number of pre-junior Basic or nursery schools in the district was 5, that of junior Basic schools 1,631 (those for boys being 1,365 and those for girls 266) and that of senior Basic schools 73 (of which 21 were for girls). There were 41 higher secondary schools for boys and 16 for girls of which 23 for boys and 7 for girls were intermediate colleges, the rest being high schools. Of these, 2 for boys, one each at Moradabad and Amroha, and one for girls at Amroha are maintained by the State Government and the rest by private bodies, none being managed by the municipal boards or the Zila Parishad. In 1964-65 there were 5 degree colleges, 2 of which were for girls and the rest co-educational. The statement below gives the enrolment for each type of institution as in February, 1965:

School	No. of schools	No. of students
1	2	3
For Boys—		
Pre-junior Basic or Nursery ..	5	345
Junior Basic	1,365	1,40,168 (including 1,180 girls)
Senior Basic (or junior High School)	52	10,454
Higher Secondary (up to class X) ..	18	23,440
Higher Secondary (up to class XII) ..	23	
Degree Colleges .	3	2,117 (including 224 girls)
For Girls—		
Junior Basic	266	60,885 (including 1,138 boys)
Senior Basic .. .	21	2,709
Higher Secondary (up to class X) .	9	9,054
Higher Secondary (up to class XII)	7	
Degree Colleges ..	2	742

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education is imparted to children up to 6 years of age in the district (as elsewhere in the State). There are 5 recognised nursery schools in the district—S. S. Montessori School and P. D. K. Montessori School at Moradabad, Municipal Montessori Bal Mandir at Chandausi, Bal Mandir Montessori School at Amroha and Manikarnika Saraswati Shishu Mandir at Sambhal. They were established after 1947 and all but those at Chandausi and Amroha (which are run by the municipal boards concerned) are managed by private bodies. The enrolment in the first two as on February, 1965, was 187 and 48 respectively; that in the third and fourth 114 and 91 and that in the last 105.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

The Wardha scheme of education—which was adopted by the State Government with certain modifications including the introduction of an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage from class I to class V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to class VIII—was extended to the district in 1942.

This scheme owes its origin to Mahatma Gandhi according to whom education meant 'an all round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit'. The fundamentals of this form of education as enunciated by him are that free and compulsory education for 8 years be provided by the State, the mother-tongue be the medium of instruction; the process of education centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment his training is begun; and that every school be self-supporting. It replaced the vernacular middle stage of education under which education was imparted up to class VII and a uniform examination (known as the Vernacular Middle Examination) was held for the whole State but the passing of which did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a high school unless an extra year for pursuing English studies had been put in. The disparity between the vernacular and anglo-vernacular systems was abolished as a result of this reorganisation. The highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII. the examination at the end of this stage being equated with that at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary school.

In their own jurisdictions, under both the junior and senior Basic stages, education is the responsibility of the local bodies. During 1963-64 the sum spent on education from their own revenues was Rs 13,44,235 by the municipal boards of Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Chandausi and

Hasanpur, that by the Zila Parishad during 1964-65 being Rs 31,50,224. In all 1,020 men and women teachers were employed during 1963-64 by the 5 municipal boards in the junior and senior Basic schools and 3,548 during 1964-65 by the Zila Parishad.

Education at the primary stage in the district (as elsewhere in the State) is primarily in the hands of the Zila Parishad and the municipal boards, the number of privately managed institutions at the primary stage being negligible. Education within the limits of the municipality of Moradabad is organised by the education department of the municipal board. Boys' education is supervised by a superintendent of education with the assistance of assistant attendance officers. Girls' education is organised by a woman education superintendent. Basic education was started by the board in 1942 when all the schools were converted into Basic schools, the pattern of education being reorganised by the government in 1948. Compulsory education has been in force in the schools of the Moradabad municipal board for both boys and girls in the age group 6 to 11 years since 1923. In 1964-65 there were 3 unrecognised junior Basic boys' schools (with 227 on roll) within its jurisdiction. It managed 42 boys' and 21 girls' junior Basic schools with 7,682 pupils (including 609 girls) and 3,145 girls on roll respectively and aided 20 junior Basic boys' schools with 4,988 pupils (including 515 girls) and 11 junior Basic girls' schools with 2,346 girls and 1,107 boys on roll. It also recognised 9 junior Basic boys' schools with 576 pupils (including 56 girls) on roll. There were 2 senior Basic boys' schools managed by it with 433 pupils and 4 senior Basic schools for girls with 448 on roll. The board spent Rs 3,60,887 on boys' education and Rs 2.19,404 on that of girls. In all 363 men and 198 women teachers were employed in the junior Basic schools and 23 men and 24 women teachers in the senior Basic schools.

The municipal Board, Amroha, maintains its own supervisory staff which consists of a superintendent, a woman superintendent and men and women assistant attendance officers. Compulsory education in respect of boys in the age group 6 to 11 years has been in force since 1948. It runs 36 junior Basic schools—22 for boys and 14 for girls—which had 3,829 boys and 1,501 girls on roll respectively during 1964-65 when it also added 5 boys' junior Basic schools (with 473 on roll). It also managed 2 senior Basic schools, one of which was for girls, with 318 boys and 108 girls on roll respectively, and aided 2 senior Basic schools for girls with 321 girls on roll It employed 122 men and 56 women teachers in all these institutions, the amount expended by it on boys' education during 1964-65 being Rs 1,80,853 and that on girls' Rs 1,10,179. There is also a State-managed junior Basic school with 180 girls on roll within its municipal limits.

The municipal board, Sambhal, also maintains its own supervisory staff comprising a superintendent and 2 assistant attendance officers. Compulsory education for boys has been in force in Sambhal since January, 1949. In 1964-65 the board ran 18 junior Basic schools for boys with 4,684 boys on roll and 14 for girls with 1,865 girls on roll and aided 6 junior Basic schools with 528 pupils on roll. One senior Basic school for boys (with 344 on roll) and one for girls (with 54 on roll) were also run by it. In all 97 men and 30 women teachers were employed by the board in the junior Basic schools and 13 men and 2 women teachers in the senior Basic schools, the number of teachers in the aided junior Basic schools being 17. The expenditure incurred during 1964-65 was Rs 1,67,941.

In 1964-65 the municipal board, Chandausi, managed 16 boys' junior Basic schools and 8 girls' junior Basic schools (having in all 3,341 boys and 898 girls on roll) and aided 6 junior Basic schools—3 each for boys and girls—with a total of 635 students on roll. The number of senior Basic schools for boys managed by the board during that period was one with 261 boys and one for girls with 532 girls. It employed 76 men and 26 women teachers in the junior Basic schools and 8 men and 15 women teachers in the senior Basic schools. The expenditure amounted to Rs 2,47,693 (during 1964-65), that on boys' education being Rs 1,20,287.

The municipal board of Hasanpur also maintains a supervisory staff under a superintendent of education. Compulsory education has been in force here in both the girls' and boys' schools since December, 1955. In 1964-65 it managed 8 boys' junior Basic schools with 1,133 pupils on roll and 2 girls' junior Basic schools with 269 girls and 31 boys on roll. It also ran a senior Basic school for boys with 83 boys on roll. The number of teachers in the junior Basic schools for boys and girls was 34 men and 7 women, that in the senior Basic school for boys being 5 (men). The board spent Rs 60,719 on boys' education (during 1964-65).

The Zila Parishad is responsible for education in the rural areas of the district, the deputy inspector of schools being the officer in charge of boys' education and the deputy inspectress of schools for that of girls. Education according to the Basic system has been imparted since 1942 (in which year all the schools were converted into Basic schools). In 1964-65 the Zila Parishad maintained 1,200 junior Basic schools for boys (with 1,11,931 pupils on roll) and 192 such schools for girls (with 49,243 on roll) and aided 13 boys' junior Basic schools with 441 on roll. It managed 46 senior Basic schools for boys with 9,015 pupils and 12 for girls with 1,246 pupils. The number of teachers in all the junior and senior Basic schools for boys was 3,123 and that in the girls', 425. In 1964 65 the Parishad spent Rs 31,50,224 on education.

Re-orientation Scheme

The aims of this scheme are to train students in agriculture, to create in them a feeling for the dignity of labour and to improve the finances of the institution. It was introduced in the district about 1955 and it is in force in 67 senior Basic schools of the Zila Parishad, agriculture being taught as a compulsory subject. The land attached to these institutions extends to 145·25 hectares. Spinning, weaving and wood craft are taught in 3 other schools. The teachers appointed in these schools are specially trained in agriculture, rural economics, extension and veterinary science and receive their pay from the funds of the State Government. Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India, as a step towards the attainment of free and ultimately compulsory education by all boys and girls up to a certain age, no tuition fee is levied in any class up to class VI for boys and class X for girls. No difficulty arises in government schools but in the case of non-governmental institutions the schools are compensated for the loss in fees by a government grant based on the standard rate of fees prescribed by the government.

Secondary Education

Secondary education, as it obtains in the district, leads up from the junior Basic (or primary) stage to the collegiate. At first secondary education was imparted in the Zila schools (which were maintained by the government) and prepared pupils for the School Leaving Certificate Examination but it has undergone a number of changes during the last 40 years. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P. in 1921, the High School examination began to be held at the class X stage and the Intermediate examination at the end of class XII. Formerly a high school started with class III but with the reorganisation of education in 1948 classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools and the high schools—starting with class VI—were redesignated higher secondary schools. Thus secondary education now covers education after the junior Basic school to the end of class XII.

The district has 41 higher secondary schools for boys with 23,440 pupils on roll, 23 providing education up to the intermediate standard and the rest up to class X. The number of girls' institutions is 16 with 9,654 girls, 7 being intermediate colleges. These institutions (except 3 managed by the government—2 being for boys at Moradabad and Amroha and one for girls—also at Amroha) are managed by private agencies which receive financial aid from the State Government. To encourage girls' education, the State Government has made education for girls free up to the high school stage since January 1, 1965.

The statement below gives relevant particulars about a few of those institutions regarding which information is forthcoming:

Institution and location	Year of establishment	Founder	Status and year of upgrading	No. of pupils (1964-65)	No. of teachers (1964-65)	Income (excluding grants and fees) in rupees (1964-65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Intermediate College, Moradabad	1863	Not known	Started as elementary English school ; Zila school (1867); taken over by district board in 1889; by Government in 1910; Intermediate standard in 1922	509	Not known	Government funds
Imamul Madaris Intermediate College, Amroha	1902	Syed Maqbool Ahmad, S. Mohammad Baqar and Syed Mustafa	Started as Madarsa: Middle School in 1916; High School in 1934 ; Intermediate College in 1954	600	30	Not known
Hewett Muslim Intermediate College, Moradabad	1905	Abrar Hasan	Started as maktab ; recognised as Middle School in 1909; High School in 1914 ;Intermediate College in scientfic group in 1946, and in literary group in 1953	715	31	Not known
Pratap Singh Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad	1905	E. F. Winter	Started as *pathshala* vernacular Middle School ; High School ; Intermediate College in 1964	838	20	685
Gokaldas Gujrati Hindu Intermediate College, Moradabad	1911	Hindu Educational Society, Moradabad	Started as Middle School ; High School in 1916 ; Intermediate College in 1938	226	47	5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Intermediate College, Amroha	1917	State Government	Started as High School ; Intermediate College in Scientific group in 1959; with biology in 1961	400	Not known	Government funds
Sanatan Dharma Hindu Intermediate College, Thakurdwara	1923	Brij Pal Saran and Raghunandan Saran	Started as Junior High School ; High School in 1946 ; Intermediate College in 1954 (literary group)	481	Do	Not known
S. S. K. Intermediate College, Moradabad	1927	S.S.K. Trust, Moradabad	Started as Middle School ; High School in 1944 ; Intermediate College in constructive and literary groups in 1950	525	Do	2,000
Intermediate College, Babjoi	1935	I.D. Varshnei ..	Started as *pathshala* ; Junior High School in 1937 ; High School in 1947 ; Intermediate college in Literary and Commerce groups in 1953	389	Do	6,576
Abdussalam Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad	1942	Abdus Salam ..	Started as High School ; recognised as such in 1944 ; as Intermediate College in 1960-61	583	17	Not known
Shree Gandhi Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Mandi, Dhanaura	1943	Founding managing committee of 20 persons	Started as Junior High School; recognised as such in 1947 ; High School in 1948 ; Intermediate College in 1952	706	27	Not known
Jhunni Lal Ram Charan Das Agarwal Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad	1943	Ram Charan Das ..	Started as Junior High School High School in 1951; Intermediate College in 1953	1,000	36	Not known
K.G.K. Intermediate College, Moradabad	1944	Not known ..	Started as Junior High School ; High School in 1945 ; Intermediate College in 1946 ; recognised for scientific group in 1959	902	Not known	5,600

[Continued

Institution and location	Year of establishment	Founder	Status and year of upgrading	No of pupils (1964-65)	No. of teachers (1964-65)	Income (excluding grants and fees) in rupees (1964-65)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
R.N. Intermediate College, Moradabad	1944	Raghunandan Prasad	Started as Junior High School; High School in 1948; Science Classes Introduced in 1956	60[illegible]	17	4,500
Barehseni Higher Secondary School, Chandausi	1945	Barehseni Education Society	Started as Junior High School: Higher Secondary School in 1949; added J.T.C. classes in 1962	750	32	25,000
Agarwal Intermediate College, Moradabad	1947	Not known ..	Started as Junior High School; High School in 1948; Intermediate College in 1952	947	24	1,100
P.L. Rastogi Intermediate College, Moradabad	1949	P.L. Rastogi ..	Started as Junior High School; High School in 1953; Intermediate College in 1955	363	13	744
Kundan Model Intermediate College, Moradabad	1962	Kundan Lal ..	Started as Junior High School; recognised in scientific group in 196[illegible]; in Literary group in 1964; intermediate College in scientific group in July, 1965	372	15	Not known

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

Particular attention was first directed to the education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in 1937-38 and now greater incentives are being provided for the spread of education among the members of these groups. The number of pupils receiving education in schools managed and aided by Zila Parishad in 1963-64 was as follows:

School	Scheduled Castes and Other Backward classes		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4
Junior Basic	12,365	2,230	14,595
Senior Basic	884	34	918

Boys of these communities are exempted from payment of fees up to class VI and girls up to class X, the wards of those whose monthly income is below Rs 200 also being exempt from payment of fees at the higher stages of education. The facilities made available are the relaxation of the time and upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions, free tution, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery and the providing of free hostel facilities.

Higher Education

There are in the district 5 degree colleges—3 co-educational and 2 for girls—that offer facilities for higher education, a brief account of each being given below:

The S. M. College, Chandausi—which owes its existence to the philanthropy of 2 women Sahun Tulsa Devi and Rani Ram Kali Devi—began as a high school in 1908, became an intermediate college in 1923 and a degree college in 1946 with affiliation to the Agra University, post-graduate classes being added in 1951. The management of the college vests in a board of trustees working through an elected managing committee of 5. The strength of students during 1964-65 was 505 (including 59 girls) in the degree and post-graduate classes.

The Hindu College, Moradabad, began as a middle school in 1911, became a high school in 1916, an intermediate college in 1937, a degree college in 1949 and a post-graduate college in 1950 with affiliation to the Agra University; and also added B. T. classes in 1950. The college is co-educational and is run by the Hindu Educational Society. The buildings recently constructed include an auditorium (with a seating capacity of over 1,000) and a central library with over 15,000 volumes and a hundred journals.

The number of students in 1964-65 was 665 (including 86 girls) in the degree and post-graduate classes and that of teachers 47. The income of the college during 1963-64 amounted to Rs 2,05,944 and the sum expended was Rs 2,44,228.

The Gokul Das Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad, started as an intermediate college for girls in 1934 in a building donated by Gokul Das Gujrati. It became a degree college in 1952 and a post-graduate college in 1964 with affiliation to the Agra University, B. T. classes being started in 1964. There were 638 students on roll during 1963-64, the teachers numbering 25 (including 2 part-time men teachers)

The K. G. K. College, Moradabad (an off-shoot of an intermediate college of the same name), became a degree college in 1948 and a post-graduate college in 1949. It prepares students for the B. A., B. Sc., M. A., M. Sc., and LL. B. degrees of the Agra University. In 1964-65 it had 947 students on roll (including 79 girls), the expenditure incurred amounting to Rs 3,07,729.

The Dayanand Arya Kanya Degree College (originally named the Baldev Arya Kanya Vidyalaya), Moradabad, was founded in 1952 with classes up to V; became a junior middle school in 1953; a high school in 1955; an intermediate college in 1957; and a degree college in 1960 (with affiliation to the Agra University). Recognition was given to it for starting B. T. classes for women in 1961. The college has been receiving a yearly recurring government grant of Rs 25,308 since 1964-65. The number of students in 1964-65 was 104 and that of teachers 16 (including 3 men teachers).

Professional And Technical Education

The Police Training College was established at Allahabad in 1893 as a school for junior gazetted officers and other officers of the police force and was moved to Moradabad in 1901 and was converted into a college in 1935. It trains investigating officers in legal knowledge and

procedure and runs courses for directly recruited gazetted officers, sub-inspectors, the civil police and assistant public prosecutors. It also runs promotion courses for various ranks of the civil police of the State. It is in the charge of a principal (whose status since 1959 has been that of a deputy inspector general of police) who is assisted by a number of gazetted officers (as teachers) and indoor and outdoor instructors.

The buildings include a model police station, a court-room which was organised in 1949-50 for the instruction of prosecuting officers and a police museum (set up in 1961).

A police training college publication section was established in July, 1962, for the revision, drafting and preparation of useful and important text books, pamphlets and manuals under the guidance and direction of the deputy inspector general (training).

The number of trainees during 1961 was 756 and that in 1962 was 902.

The Industrial Training Institute, Moradabad, was founded in 1964 and functions under the directorate of training and employment, department of labour, U. P. It imparts training in engineering and non-engineering trades, the duration of the training being a year and a half followed by apprenticeship training for 6 months in a factory or a private concern. The strength of the staff and trainees as on December 31, 1965, was 52 and 237 respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs 1,46,165 in 1964-65.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit

It is almost certain that in early times education in Sanskrit in the district was imparted in *pathshalas* (schools), *gurukulas* and temples. With the settling of the Muslims in the district about the 13th century, it could be taught only in such of these institutions as survived. By the beginning of the present century many of them had ceased to exist as the government gradually diverted the monies meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* to running high schools and intermediate colleges in which the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. During 1964-65, there were 9 Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district which were affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi, and imparted education in Sanskrit and certain other subjects.

The statement below gives relevant particulars about a few (regarding which information is forthcoming), all four being recognised by the State Government and receiving grants from it :

Name and location	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of teachers (1964-65)	No. of students (1964-65)	Examinations
Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chandausi.	1848	Not known	3	26	Prathma to Acharya.
Rishikul. Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Katghar, (Moradabad)	1924	Gopal Tirth.	10	121	Ditto.
Shree Raghunath Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chandausi.	1931	Hanuman. Prasad	8	184	Ditto.
Shree Baijnath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Moradabad.	1953	Baijnath trust.	9	134	Ditto.

Arabic and Persian

Moradabad has been a centre of Arabic and Persian education since the time the Muslims settled down in this region in the 13th century but with the advent of British rule it lost much of its importance in this respect. During 1963-64, there were 9 Arabic madrasas in the district—5 at Moradabad, 3 at Amroha and one at Sambhal. They also run elementary classes as provided in the special curriculum followed by the madrasas in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Arabic and Persian Examination, Uttar Pradesh.

The following statement gives relevant particulars about some regarding which information is forthcoming:

Name and location	Year of establishment	Founder	Courses of studies	Examining body	No. of teachers (1963-64)	No. of students (1963-64)	Income (government grant) in rupees (1963-64)
Madarsa Islamia Arbia Imdadia, Moradabad.	1881	Syed Imdad Ali	Arabic, Persian and religious education	Department of Education, U. P.	10	300	Not known
Darul-ulum Sayedul Madaris, Amroha	1892	(Hakim) Amjad Ali Khan.	Arabic, Persian for Kamil, Fazil, Alim Maulvi and Munshi examinations.	Ditto ..	11	127	2,484
Madarsa Sirajul Uloom, Sambhal	1902	Khalil Ahmad Israeili.	As above and Darse Nazami	Ditto ..	5	174	948
Madarsa Zia-ul-uloom Sarai Tarin.	1911	Sheikh Salamat-ullah	As above excluding Darse Nizami	Ditto ..	8	156	1,308
Madarsa Babul Ilm, Naugawan Sadat Amroha.	1914	Syed Sibtain Nabi	Ditto ..	Allahabad University.	9	240	2,928

Madrasas Sirajul Uloom, Sambhal, Babul Ilm, Amroha, and Zia-ul-uloom, Sarai Tarin, also have a library each, the number of books in the first 2 being 1,502 and 1,500 respectively and in the third, 800.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult schools are run by the development blocks under the supervision of block development officers, the duration of the course being 6 months, the instruction being imparted by part-time teachers and adult leaders and the examinations being conducted by the inspecting staff of the government Adult centres for women are run by women village-level workers (called Gram Lakshmis), training being given in local crafts, house craft, nursing and community living. The number of men and women receiving such education as on February, 1965, was 329 and 196 respectively. The municipal board, Moradabad, also runs 9 adult schools and aids 5 Balmiki adult schools, there being 199 men in the former and 134 men and 67 women in the latter during 1964-65 when it also employed 14 teachers, one at each centre. The amount expended by it on adult education during 1964-65 was Rs 2,727.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Panchayati Raj Training Centre, run under the auspices of the district Harijan Sewak Sangh near Gangan Bridge, Moradabad, is the only institution in the district that imparts social education. It trains members of the Kshettra Samitis, *pradhans* and *up-pradhans* of the Gaon Sabhas and members of the Nyaya Panchayats, the subjects taught being agriculture, Panchayati Raj and family planning. The number of non-officials trained during 1963-64 and 1964-65 through institutional courses was 168 and 227 respectively and that through peripatetic camps 3,230 and 8,343 respectively, those trained in the two courses during 1965-66 (up to June 25, 1965) being 45 and 3,884 respectively. The staff comprises a principal, a senior instructor and a junior instructor. The expenses are borne by the State Government (planning department).

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

The Deaf and Dumb School, Moradabad, is teaching such handi capped children how to communicate with others as well as some school subjects. The enrolment in the institution as on February, 1965, was 21 boys and 3 girls.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given to boys and girls in almost all types of educational institutions, the types of training arranged for being military training for boys and girls of intermediate classes, physical education

for boys and girls of classes VI to XII and special education (started in 1961) in accordance with the national defence scheme. The scheme of compulsory military training under the Pradeshik Shikshak Dal section of the education department was started in the district in 1948. Rifle training under the National Cadet Corps Rifles, made compulsory for all able bodied degree and intermediate college students after the Chinese aggression of October, 1962, is given in certain institution for an hour and a half twice a week. Training under the auspices of the National Cadet Corps, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association, is given in almost all types of institutions. Guidance in physical education is afforded through inspection and personal supervision in rural and urban areas, the culmination being the regional meet where mass physical training exercises and displays are the main features. Students are also trained in social and cultural activities at the time of the annual rallies when competitive games and sports meets are also held.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Art and Architecture

The ruins of the fort include what is said to have been originally the celebrated temple of Hari Mandir (later said to be converted into a mosque). Architecturally its special feature is its fine brick dome, unique of its kind which is a clear hollow shell from the keystone down. In shape its interior is very much like the inside of a huge thimble. It is circular and stands upon an octagon based upon a square. The walls were apparently built of large bricks cased with stone. There is a clear distinction between the old Hindu work and the converted portion.

One of the ways in which art finds an expression among the common people of the district is in the distinctive decoration of artistic brassware, the engraved patterns in earlier times usually depicting Mughal nobility, fakirs and dervishes, darbar and harem scenes, scenes of ladies at their toilet or drinking or serving wine or listening to music, hunting scenes by day or night, landscapes, birds and animals, games sports and pastimes women with pitchers on their heads, etc., all remarkable for their precision of line and suavity of colour, the form of workmanship being an admixture of the Rajasthani and Moghul schools of painting. Such was the vogue till about 1930 when different types of surface decoration (such as *chikan, meena, bidar, siah qalam*, etc.) of metal art ware began to enjoy at great reputation. Another older form of ornamentation, the *charakwan* (where the pattern in black or coloured lac is chased on brass), is giving place to the Japanese style of engraving.

The pottery of Amroha (made of tenacious black clay called *gwal-chana*)—the characteristic feature of which was its ornamentation of decorative figures also used for decorating utensils of every day use as well as the walls and doors of dwellings, etc.)—has now declined.

Music and Folk Songs

Aalah and Dhollah are the main types of folk songs that are sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments in the rural areas of the district, some other well-known types of such songs being sung on the occasion of certain festivals such as Dipavali and Holi (Phaguwa being the type peculiar to the latter), Kajari—sung during the rainy season—and Birha—sung at any time in the year. On ceremonial occasions such as marriages, births, etc., traditional songs—many based on folk songs—are also sung.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

There are 27 government and 6 rural libraries and 95 reading-rooms in the district, all the first mentioned being run by the education expansion department.

MEN OF LETTERS

Sanskrit and Hindi

The number of Hindi and Sanskrit authors who flourished in the district is limited. Jwala Prasad Misra (1862-1916), who gave discourses on Vedic literature and philosophy, wrote a number of commentaries in Hindi among which are those on Tulsidasa's *Ramacharita Manasa* (known as *Piyashadhari Tika*); *Bihari Satsai*; Balmiki's *Ramayana*; *Srimad Bhagwata*, *Manusmriti*; *Kalidasa's Raghuvansha*; and *Laghu Siddhanta Kaumudi*. He also rendered a translation of Kalidasa's *Abhigyan Shakuntalam* (a play) from Sanskrit into Hindi. Baldeva Prasad Misra (1869-1905), his brother, a great Sanskrit scholar of Tantrik literature, brought out a weekly magazine, *Tantra Prabhakar*, and wrote *Mesmerism-ki-Jagati Kala*. *Mritak Milap* and *Mahavidya*. He was not only a great commentator but also a dramatist, novelist and essayist and among his works in Hindi are *Mahamanamohini* (an anthology); *Shivaji Vijay*; *Prem Parinam*, *Nepal ka-Itihasa*; *Rasa Rahasya*; *Dharma-Diwakara*; *Prithviraja Chauhan*; *Tantiya Bhil*, *Prabhat-Milan*; *Mirabai*; *Nanda Vida*, and *Lalla-Babu*, the last four being plays. He also translated into Hindi Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, from Sanskrit the *Hitopadesha*; *Vrihat-Shamhita*; *Meghdoota*; *Rasendra Chintamani*; *Kalki Purana*; *Mahanirvana*

Tantra; Gayatri Tantra; Nitya Tantra; Kama-ratna Tantra; and *Gauri Kanyalika Tantra;* and from Bengali some including *Panipat; Honahar; Anarkali; Prafulla;* and *Vishvriksha.* Another brother, Jhabbi Lal Misra, wrote stories in verse, the best-known being *Harishchandra Upakhyana* and *Mordhwaja Upakhyana.* Kanahaiya Lal Misra, the youngest of these Misra brothers, translated about 50 books into Hindi. Jwala Datt Sharma (1888-1958) published his own magazine, *Pratibha,* introduced Urdu poets to the Hindi world, was a critic, caricaturist and writer of humourous skits and short stories on social evils and human weaknesses and among his works are *Maulana Hali aur Unka Kavya; Kalidasa aur Bhavabhuti; Galpa Ekadashi; Kankal Lekha;* and some critical works on the Urdu poets Zauq, Ghalib, Dagh and Aatash, his short stories and essays also being published in *Madhuri* and *Saraswati* (two Hindi magazines); he also rendered translations of *Galpa Panchdashi, Roopnekha, Sohan Tatva; Atma-Tatva Prakash* and *Gita men Ishvarvada* into Hindi. Ram Swaroop Sharma, who flourished at the beginning of this century, edited *Sanatana Dharma Patrika*—a religious magazine—and rendered translations of the *Srimad Bhagavata; Amar Kosa; Sama Veda;* and *Yajur Veda* from Sanskrit into Hindi.

Arabic and Persian

Shaikh Aziz Ullah Tulunbi (died 1567), the earliest known writer of the district among those who wrote in Persian (some of whom sometimes wrote in Arabic also) came to Sambhal from Multan during the time of Sultan Sikandar Lodi and was a reputed teacher, a great scholar and the author of a number of works of which *Risala-i-Ainiyah* is the best known; Aman Ullah flourished at Sambhal and wrote his *Sharah-i-Badih ul-Ajaib* in 1701; Mir Hussain Dost also flourished at Sambhal some time during the last quarter of the seventeenth century or the early years of the eighteenth and at nineteen he went to Delhi from where he came to Bareilly in 1760 where he wrote *Tashrih-i-Nadir,* a book on Persian grammar and, in 1789, a prose abstract of Hatifi's *Timurnama,* his best known work being his *tazkira* of Persian poets which contains notices of about 200 poets (completed in 1749); Rafi-ud-din *bin* Farid-ud-din (died 1803) of Moradabad, an erudite scholar and a theologian, was a distinguished pupil of Shah Wali Ullah of Delhi and is the author of a large number of books some of which are *Qasar-ul Aamal ba Zikr-ul-Hal, Salwa-u' Keeb ba Zikr-ul Habeeb, Kitab-ul-Azkar, Tazkirat-ul-Muluk, Sharah i-Ghuniyat-ut-Talibin, Tarikh-i-Afaghenah, Tazkirat-ul Mashaikh* and *Tarjuma-i-Aginul-Ilm;* Shaikh Ghulam Hamadani 'Mushafi' (*circa* 1743-1824), who belonged to Amroha (though he left the district in 1776), is said to have compiled four divans of Persian verses but with the growing popularity

of Urdu he also started composing poetry in that language and compiled eight voluminous divans on which his reputation mainly rests, his prose works in Persian including three important *tazkiras* of poets of which *Iqd-i-Suraiya* (which was written at Delhi in 1784-85) deals with the Persian poets who flourished in India from the time of Muhammad Shah to that of Shah-i-Alam (1759-1806), *Tazkira-i-Hindi* (completed in 1800), which contains notices of about 350 Urdu poets who flourished from the time of Muhammad Shah to that of the author himself and *Riaz-ul-Fosaha* (completed in 1821) which contains notices of 325 poets who were the author's contemporaries; Muhammad Bahadur Khan also flourished at Sambhal and is the author of *Siraj-ul-Aarifin*, a treatise on Sufism, which he wrote in 1841; Indra Man of Moradabad wrote in 1847 a *sharah* of *Divan-i-Ali;* Mufti Muhammad Sad Ullah (1804-1875), who belonged to Moradabad but settled down at Rampur, is the author of a large number of books, some of which are *Mufid-ut-Tullab fi Khuasiyal-ul-Abwab, Mizan-ul-Afkar, Sharah-i-Meyar-ul-Ashaar, Nawadir-ul-Usool fi Sharah-ul-Fusool, Nawadir-ul-Bayan fi Ilm-ul-Quran, al Qaul-ul-Manus fi Sifaat-ul-Qamus, Nur-us-Sabah fi Aghlat-us-Sarah* and *Sharah-i-Zabita-ut-Tahzib;* Alim Ali Moradabadi (*circa* 1818-1878), who belonged to Nagina (in district Bijnor) but settled down in Moradabad, is the author of some theological works of which the best known is *Sharah-i-Tahzib;* Hafiz Muhammad Husain Moradabadi wrote in 1869 *Anwar-ul-Aarifin*, a *tazkira* of the Sufi saints; Saivid Kifayat Ali 'Kafi' wrote *Abwab-ut-Tawarikh* which he dedicated to Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan of Rampur; Muhammad Hasan Jalali is the author of *at Taweel al Mahkam fi Mutashabeh Fusus ul Hakam*, a work on Sufism (published in 1914); Azd-ud-din Shaikh Hamid, the author of a dictionary, *Quwat-ul-Kalam*, also belonged to Amroha.

Of the large number of Persian poets who also flourished in the district (whose names have been mentioned in certain authentic *tazkiras* though the works of most of them are not extant), the following may be mentioned; Mullah 'Mashqi' of Sambhal flourished about 1618 and wrote poetry in both Persian and Hindi; Shaikh Murtuza (died 1636), another poet of the times flourished in Sambhal; Shaikh Ghulam Mustafa 'Insan' (died 1728), a reputed poet, an erudite scholar and a distinguished pupil of Mullah Qutub-ud-din Shahid of Sihali, wrote poetry both in Persian and Urdu; Shaikh Muhammad Anwar 'Yakdil' of Moradabad (died during the reign of Muhammad Shah); Muhammad Ashraf 'Hairat' (a pupil of the famous Persian poet Abdul Qadir 'Bidil' came to Moradabad from Sandila; Shaikh Ata Ullah of Amroha was another pupil of 'Bedil'; Saiyid Ghulam Nabi 'Nasim' belonged to Amroha and was a pupil of Siraj-ud-din Ali Khan 'Arzoo' of Agra; Shaikh Ghulam Hamadani 'Mushafi' (*circa* 1743-1824) compiled four divans of Persian verses only one of

which is extant; Hidayat Ali 'Tamkin' (belonged to Kundarkhi and was a contemporary of Mushafi) wrote poetry both in Persian and Urdu; Abdul Fattah 'Qazi' was also a poet in both these languages; Shaikh Ahsan Ullah 'Betab' belonged to Seohara but migrated to Lucknow; Mir Ali Akbar 'Azmat' also wrote poetry but went away to Lucknow; Mir Arif Ali 'Arif' belonged to Amroha and was a pupil of Bhagvan Das 'Hindi'; Mehdi Ali Moradabadi migrated from Moradabad to Lucknow; Qazi Jamshed Ali 'Jam' completed his divan in 1873; Saiyid Hasan Zia 'Zia' of Amroha wrote a poetic work, *Faryad-i-Zia*, in 1887 which has since been published; Rai Kishan Kumar 'Viqar' wrote *Ikhterah-i-Jadid* (a long poem) in 1876, which was also published.

Urdu

About the middle of the eighteenth century Urdu had taken precedence over Persian, most of the poetry in the district being written in Urdu. The earliest known Urdu poet is Mir Saadat Ali 'Saadat' of Amroha, who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century, wrote many *ghazals* and is the author of a *masnawi*, *Sati Sajnam;* Aaftab Rai 'Ruswa' and Rafi-ud-din Khan 'Rafi' were contemporaries of Nawab Najib-ud-daula of Moradabad (died 1771); Alam Shah 'Mahzoon' belonged to Amroha, was a senior contemporary of 'Mushafi' and was considered to be one of the mentors of Urdu poetry; 'Fidwi' Lahori (who was patronised by Zabeta Khan, Najib-ud-daula's son and successor) settled down at Moradabad towards the end of his life; Shaikh Ghulam Hamadani 'Mushafi' (1743-1824) was one of the greatest Urdu poets of his day; Mir Murad Ali 'Hairat' was a contemporary of 'Mushafi'; Shaikh Qayam-ud-din Ali 'Qaim' of Chandpur (who was *qazi* of Amroha) was among the foremost poets of the day; Saiyid Muhammad Zaman 'Zaman' (died some time before 1805) also belonged to Amroha and was a poet of no mean order; Hakim Kabir Ali Ansari of Sambhal was in the service of Nawab Muhammad Yar Khan 'Amir' of Tanda and was a contemporary of 'Mushafi'; Saghir Ali 'Murawwat' (his son and a pupil of Mirza Rafi 'Sauda'), who migrated to Lucknow, was also a renowned poet and is the author of *Guldasta-i-Ajaib Rang* (a prose work of fiction) and also of a *masnawi* which he wrote in imitation of Mir Hasan's *Sahr-ul-Bayan;* Parwana Ali Shah 'Parwana' and Newal Rai 'Wafa' both belonged to Moradabad and were pupils of 'Qaim' of Chandpur; Girdhari Lal 'Tarz', another pupil of 'Qaim', belonged to Amroha; 'Ishqi' of Moradabad was a junior contemporary of 'Mushafi': Kunwar Sen 'Muztar' was a pupil of Mushafi'; Bakhtawar Singh 'Ghafil' belonged to a Kayasth family of Moradabad; Karim-ud-din 'Sanat' (died 1849) is the author of a *masnawi* which he wrote in 1822 and also of a divan; Munna Lal 'Safa' flourished in the

middle of the nineteenth century and wrote an ethical poem, *Mufid-ud-Dahr*, and is also the author of some books; Kifayat Ali Moradabadi wrote a *masnawi* on the birth of the prophet Muhammad in 1857; Mehdi Ali Khan 'Zaki' Moradabadi (died 1866) was born and brought up at Moradabad but went away to Lucknow where he became the poet laureate of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Avadh, and where his *kulliyat* (collection of all poetic works) was published, his other works being *Yadgir* (1849), a prose pamphlet on rhetorics and four books on fiction entitled *Tilism-i-Saeed*, *Tilism-i-Hakim Qustat*, *Tilism-i-Sabi-i-Saba*, *Tilism i-Hairatkada-i-Asifi* (1842) and *Bala Bakhtar* (1866).

Among the poets who flourished in the later 19th and the early 20th centuries were Muhammad Sher Ali Khan 'Tanha' (died at about eighty at the beginning of the present century), a pupil of 'Zaki' Moradabadi, who compiled a divan; Muhammad Husain 'Tamanna' who published his divan in 1897; Saiyid Muhammad Saim 'Hubab'; Muhammad Basharat Ullah 'Betab' of Moradabad who was a pupil of 'Amir' Minai of Lucknow; Mian Khan 'Tafakkur' who belonged to Sambhal and was a pupil of 'Dagh' of Delhi; Muhammad Husain 'Tamkin' who belonged to Bachhraon and was a pupil of Najm-ud-din 'Barq' of Moradabad; Mirza Ahmad Beg 'Jauhar'; Abdul Halim Shah 'Halim' who belonged to Amroha and compiled a voluminous divan which was published; Muhammad Daud (1863-1900) who belonged to Amroha and is the author of a *masnawi*, *Shikwa-i-Yar*, and some other works; Nawab Muhammad Rizwan Ali Khan 'Rizwa' (died 1911) is the author of a divan, *Taswir-i-Khubi*, which was published in 1907; Aughat Shah Warsi 'Aughat' (a Sufi saint of the Chishti-Warsi order) who belonged to Bachhraon composed poetry both in Urdu and Hindi and is the author of a prose work, *Faiz-i-Waris*· Mir Athar Ali Maududi (who belonged to Sahswan) was a pupil of 'Amir' Minai; and Hakim Hadi Husain Khan 'Jauhar' who wrote a *masnawi*, *Tib-i-Manzoom*.

Sikandar Ali 'Jigar' (1890-1960), the most renowned poet of Moradabad (who flourished in the present century), belonged to Moradabad but migrated to Gonda about 1919 and is considered to be one of the greatest Urdu poets of India, his best known poetic works being *Dagh-e-Jigar*, *Shola-i-Tur* and *Aatish-e-Gul*.

Among the Urdu prose writers Hari Har Prasad of Sambhal is the author of *Badae-ul-Funun* (written in 1733); Nawab Muhammad Mardan Ali Khan 'Nizam' (died 1879) was a prolific writer in Urdu and Persian, some of his books being *Jafar-i-Jame* and *Jafar-i-Kabir*, a voluminous book on numerology written in 1864, which he dedicated to the Shah of Iran, *Tarikh-ul-Balad* (1860) and *Tarikh-i-Marwar* (1869),

Naghma-i-Sanam and *Ghuncha-i-Rag* (both on music), *Tilism-i-Nizam*, a pioneer work in Urdu on mesmerism, an Urdu translation of Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, *wasokhts* (poems) published under the title *Shola-i-Jawwala*, *qasidas* entitled *Qasaid-i-Madhaia-i-Nizam* and a *kulliyat* of Urdu and Persian poems, published under the title of *Kulliyat-i-Nizam*; Ganga Prasad of Moradabad wrote some time before 1874, *Nabtat-i-Hind*, a work on botany; Saiyid Ahmad Khan, the reformer and educationist of the nineteenth century, is also associated with this district where he stayed for some time and wrote some books among which are *Tarikh-i-Sarkashi-i-Bijnor*, *Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind* (published 1858) and *Tahqiq i-Lafz-i-Nasara*. At Moradabad he also started writing a commentary on the *Bible* and also edited the *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* of Zia-ud-din Barani; Muhammad Ali (1817-1887), one of his contemporaries and his great antagonist, belonged to Bachhraon and his writings were compiled in many volumes under the title *al Burhan*; Shaikh Mushtaq Husain (1849-1917) belonged to Amroha and contributed to Saiyid Ahmad Khan's *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* and made an Urdu translation of the *French Revolution and Napolean* under the title *Sarguzasht-i-Napolean Bonaparte* (1871) which was published at Lucknow; Muhammad Husain of Amroha (another prose writer of the same period) is the author of *Aaftab-i-Aalamtab* (published in 1875) and *Talhees-ut-Tawarikh* also known as *Mufarrah-i-Dilkusha* (published in 1896). Among the other writers of the district are Ahmad-ud-din, the author of *Hamla-i-Nadiri* (published in 1894); Muhammad Shafi Khan who wrote *Zikr-i-Habib* (a history of Afghanistan) in 1902 (published some years later) and Muhammad Ahmad Hashmi who wrote a history of Amroha entitled *Tarikh-i-Amroha* in 1920.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities In Early Times

Though no direct reference is available which can throw light on the medical facilities available in the district in very yearly times, it may reasonably be presumed that the people of the district, as those elsewhere in the country, attributed diseases to evil spirits and demoniac forces. In order to neutralise these evil effects friendly spirits were conjured up. the goddess Shitla being invoked in the case of smallpox. The method of treatment consisted in chanting verses, performing sacrificial rites or advocating the wearing of amulets, charms, etc.

The medicinal system obtaining in the district in the early times was Ayurveda which involved the use of herbal medicines for curing physical ailments, the practitioners—known as *vaids*—possessing some surgical knowledge as well. Generally they charged nothing from those who consulted them regarding medical matters, treatment, etc. and practised the art of healing as a pious duty, people of charitable disposition extending monetary help to them and supplying them with the necessaries of life. People in those days were conscious of what personal hygiene implied, as Hinduism enjoins on its followers the observance of personal cleanliness, daily baths, washing of hands and feet before eating food, etc. Dwellings afflicted with infectious diseases were fumigated, dried leaves of certain medicinal trees—such as the neem (*Azadirachta indica*)—being burnt indoors. The Unani system of medicine—the practitioners of which were called hakims—was introduced into the district with the advent of Muslim rule. In mediaeval times a rough and ready type of surgery was practised by Jarrahs (many of whom were more or less quacks) who were generally barbers. When the British came into power in the nineteenth century, they introduced the allopathic or western system of medicine which gradually gained popularity. Prior to 1857 there was only one hospital in the district (at Moradabad) but in 1866 branch dispensaries were opened at Chandausi and Bilari, followed by those at Sambhal and Amroha in 1873 and at Hasanpur and Thakurdwara in 1886. when 2 dispensaries under the charge of hakims, 3 small private dispensaries and some others were also in existence in Moradabad city. A dispensary was started at Katghar (in Moradabad city) in 1920 by Jagannath Singh Bahadur (a retired deputy collector) and another at Bahjoi and within

the next year, 2 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani dispensaries had also started functioning in the district. But a number of these were shortlived and had closed down by 1932 because of financial stringency.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics of the district for the decades ending with 1900, 1910 and 1920 reveal that the death-rate was generally lower than the birth-rate, the former exceeding the latter in 1896 and 1897 when cholera, smallpox and fever claimed a heavy toll of life, the death-rate being 44·79 and 43·19 per thousand respectively as against the birth-rate of 40·70 and 34.73 per thousand respectively. The decade ending with 1910 saw a decrease in the death-rate, that of 1904 being the lowest with 31·47 per thousand as against the birth rate of 56·86 per thousand. In 1908 and 1909, the death-rate rose to 70·02 and 40·83 per thousand respectively as against the birth-rate of 44·54 and 29·55 per thousand respectively. The cause of the increase was the high incidence of deaths from plague, cholera, smallpox and fever during these years. During the decade ending with 1920, the death-rate remained lower than the birth rate except in 1914 and 1918 when it was 51·67 and 98·99 per thousand respectively as against the birth-rate of 47·39 and 43·86 per thousand respectively, the cause being attributable to plague, cholera, smallpox and fever, the last claiming a toll of 1.17,851 lives in 1918.

The mean decennial registered birth and death-rates of the 4 decades ending with 1960 for the district as a whole and for its rural and urban areas separately are given below :

Period	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921—30 ..	47·2	36·3	37·2	29·4	45·0	34·8
1931—40 ..	46·4	30·5	44·1	28·00	45·9	29·9
1941—50 ..	33·3	19·4	41·2	25·3	35·2	20·8
1951—60 ..	17·4	11·4	41·5	22·00	22·8	18·8

As many births and deaths are not registered usually, the foregoing data can only be indicative of certain trends.

DISEASES

Common Diseases

Fever, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, plague and smallpox are among the diseases which account for a large number of deaths in the district.

Fever—Fever is responsible for a majority of deaths. The term 'fever' covers a number of such diseases as malaria and typhoid as well as many unidentified and undiagnosed ailments usually accompanied by fever. At the end of the rains of 1871, an unusually severe malaria epidemic broke out in the part of Sambhal that adjoins the river Sot and took a toll of 5,000 lives. Again, after the 1878 famine, malaria assumed an epidemic character in the district and 40,000 deaths were attributed to it. It raged in the district from 1884 to 1886 causing 62,590 deaths and again carried away 51,389 and 70,523 people in 1894 and 1908 respectively. In 1914 and 1918 the numbers that succumbed to it were 54,910 and 1 17,851 respectively. But during the 25 years ending with 1955, the number of deaths on account of malaria decreased considerably, 1956 recording the figure of 9,983. The sharp decline in the death-rate from this disease in recent years is attributable to the implementation of the national malaria eradication programme which was introduced in the district in 1958-59.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—Bowel complaints, usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea, generally account for a large number of deaths in the district. From 1891 to 1901 the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was above a thousand every year but in 1902 it came down to 964. The lowest figure, that of 417, was registered in 1922. In 1926 the figure again rose to 2 197 but in the next 8 years the average number of deaths was 1,356. In 1934 it again decreased to 475. In the next 25 years the average number of deaths was 1,398 but in 1960 it went up to 3,208. In the 3 years ending with 1963 it again decreased to 1,348.

Respiratory Diseases—Such diseases, though not the immediate cause of death, sometimes lead to temporary or permanent infirmities and at times accelerate death, the worst affected years in the district being 1959 and 1960 when 2,528 and 3,505 deaths occurred respectively.

Other Diseases—A number of other diseases such as leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, bronchitis, etc., are responsible for a large number of deaths in the district.

The average yearly mortality from various causes in the district during the 5 years ending with 1960 was as follows:

Cause	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cholera	1	2	153	..	..
Smallpox	15	18	42	2	6
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	1,110	1,040	1,794	1,449	3,208
Fever	9,983	8,305	7,623	17,828	23,591
Respiratory diseases ..	2,242	2,730	3,783	8,446	6,853
Injuries	289	308	451	564	603
Other causes ..	4,311	5,624	8,110	12,164	14,319

Epidemics

It is the statutory duty of the local self-governing bodies to take necessary steps to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemics in the areas under their jurisdiction and also to render medical aid to those who become the victims of epidemics. The *pradhan* (president) of the *gaon sabha* (village assembly) concerned has to report to the district medical officer of health any outbreak of an epidemic in the village. The district magistrate is authorised (under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897) to remove patients to hospitals, segregate them, disinfect infected dwellings, evacuate infected houses and localities, close educational institutions, etc. in order to check the spread of the diseases and for the treatment of the victims.

Cholera—Cholera is one of those formidable diseases which takes a few lives every year and occasionally assumes the character of an epidemic, especially during the hot season. In 1896, it took a serious turn and 3,388 persons died of it In 1897 and 1900 the number of deaths was 1,030 and 2,526 respectively but it decreased considerably in the years that followed and only 9 occurred in 1904. In the next 16 years the death-roll continued to be below a thousand every year except in 1906, 1909, 1914 and 1916 when the numbers exceeded a thousand each year and in 1908 when 2,196 deaths occurred. There was a severe epidemic in 1921 when the number of deaths was 8,277—a figure surpassing all previous records. During the 3 decades ending with 1931, 1941 and 1951 there was no serious outbreak of the disease except in 1934 when more than a thousand persons died of it. The average number of deaths during the period 1951 to 1962 was 773 per year.

Plague—This disease perhaps appeared in the district for the first time in 1903 when 2 deaths were attributed to it. The years 1905, 1906 and 1907 were the most hard hit when 13,629 deaths occurred in 1907

alone. It again assumed alarming proportions in 1911 and took a toll of 8,921 lives but abated considerably in the next 16 years, the average number of deaths per year being 746. In 1928 it again appeared in a severe form and claimed 7,412 lives. The average death-rate per year for the next 8 years was 1,375, the worst year being 1931 when 4,076 deaths occurred. The district has been completely free from it since 1937 but for 1944 when one death was reported.

Smallpox—In early days this disease accounted for a large number of deaths in Rohilkhand every year. Severe epidemics occurred in 1896 and 1900 which together took a toll of 6,000 lives in the district. There was no severe outbreak in the next 2 decades, the average death-rate per year being 668 in that ending with 1910 and 625 in that ending with 1920. In 1921 occurred the worst known epidemic which swept away 8,277 lives but the next 7 years witnessed the low average mortality of 273 lives per year. The disease subsided considerably in the next 3 decades except that in 1929 and 1935 the number of deaths was 1,004 and 1,276 respectively. In the 5 years ending with 1963 the average number of deaths was 5 only.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

Organisational Set-up

The civil surgeon is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district and is in over-all charge of the State hospitals and dispensaries and also of the dispensaries run by the Zila Parishad and that functioning under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. He is also the medico-legal head of the district. The Ayurvedic, Unani and homoeopathic dispensaries are under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health.

Hospitals

Certain pertinent details regarding the hospitals functioning in the district are given in the following statement:

Location and type/name	Year of establishment	Number of beds	Staff employed		Expenditure during 1963 (in rupees)
			Doctor	Compounder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For men—					
Chandausi ..	1916 ..	20	1	3	5,435
Amroha ..	Not available	14	1	1	5,746
Hasanpur ..	Ditto ..	11	1	1	2,785

Location and type/name	Year of establishment	Number of beds	Staff employed		Expenditure during 1963 (in rupees)
			Doctor	Compounder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sambhal	Not available	6	1	2	2,417
Thakurdwara	Ditto	4	1	1	1,162
Bilari	Ditto	4	1	1	3,029
Kanth	1916	6	1	1	1,113
Bahjoi	Not available	4	1	1	3,503
For Women—					
Raja-ka-Sahaspur	1928	14	1	1	934
Chandausi	1913	14	1	1	2.169
Amroha	1960	8	1	2	3,682
Others —					
Chandausi (Vaish charitable)	1911	20	2	2	24,011
Ummedpur (St. Luke's)	1928	56	2	1	80,107
Moradabad (Police)	Not available	42	1	3	17,474
Moradabad (Victoria Zanana)	1948	48	2	4	22,049
Moradabad (district)	1948	110	8	9	Not available
Moradabad (district eye).	1946	35	1	1	60,172

Leprosy Asylum Trust, Moradabad—The leper asylum trust was founded in 1889-90 (by former collector of the district) and was registered on July 2, 1895. It is housed in a pakka building located on the Moradabad-Sambhal road It initially depended on the contributions made by the municipal boards and Rs 500 donated annually by the Edinburgh Mission but now it depends on government grants and contributions given by the municipal boards and the Zila Parishad. It was made a compulsory asylum for impecunious lepers found within the municipal limits of Moradabad and Amroha under the provisions of the Leper Act, 1898. The institution has 50 beds and runs 3 outdoor treatment centres—one

each at Moradabad, Chandausi and Amroha, Rs 15,064 and Rs 15,078 having been expended on it during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. It is staffed by an honorary superintendent and a medical officer, a leprosy organiser, a compounder and some others. The patients are set to spinning and weaving to keep them engaged in some useful trade.

Dispensaries

The following statement gives certain figures regarding the dispensaries functioning in the district (year of establishment, staff employed, etc.).

Location of dispensary and type	Year of establishment	Number of beds	Staff employed		Expenditure during 1963 (in rupees)
			Doctor/ Vaid/ Hakim	Compounder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For men —					
Sultanpur Dost	1952	4	1	1	3,748
Bhojpur	1948	4	1	1	2,647
Matlabpur	1955	4	1	1	1,792
For women —					
Bahjoi	1957	6	1	2	2,097
Sambhal	1950	6	1	2	1,895
Hasanpur	1952	4	1	1	2,500
Civil —					
Bachhraon	1928	3	1	1	1,638
Salempur	1901	0	1	1	2,121
Gangesri	1940	2	1	1	964
Katghar	1917	..	1	1	745
Subsidised —					
Mundha Pande	1932	..	1	1	3,169
Joya	1957	4	1	1	Not available
Dilari	1957	4	1	1	Ditto
Tajpur	1962	4	1	1	Ditto
Makhdumpur	1965	4	1	1	Ditto

Location of dispensary and type	Year of establishment	Number of beds	Staff employed		Expenditure during 1968 (in rupees)
			Doctor/ Vaid/ Hakim	Compounder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ayurvedic—					
Sondhan	1964	4	1	1	Not available
Berni	1965	4	1	1	Ditto
Kothi Khidmatpur	1965	4	1	1	Ditto
Kundarkhi	1939	..	1	1	43,280 (for the last eight dispensaries)
Akrauli	1930	..	1	1	
Seondara	1939	..	1	1	
Pawansa	1939	..	1	1	
Tigri	1930	..	1	1	
Unani—					
Sirsi	1939	..	1	1	
Sahaspur	1939	..	1	1	
Ujhari	1942	..	1	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Organisational Set-up

Before the introduction of the district health scheme in the district in 1925 when a district medical officer of health was placed in charge, the public health work was the responsibility of the civil surgeon. The scheme initially aimed at controlling epidemics, collecting vital statistics, performing vaccinations in rural areas, looking after sanitation in fairs, etc. but with the changing concept of health services, provision of integrated medical care—curative and preventive—became the objective and

it is this that is being attempted in the district through 10 primary health centres under the over-all charge of the district medical officer of health who is assisted by medical officers, an assistant superintendent of vaccination, sanitary inspectors, health visitors, compounders, midwives and some other staff. He is also in over-all charge of all the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district, is the *ex officio* medical officer of health for the Hasanpur municipality, the chief executive officer in matters of health and sanitation, the school health officer for rural areas and the factory inspecting officer. He is also the district registrar for vital statistics, the superintendent of vaccination (under the Vaccination Act of 1880) and the licensing authority (under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Indian Drugs Act, 1940). He also attends to the implementation of various development schemes pertaining to the health activities of the district.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Kamla Maternity Centre, founded in 1934 (by Chhotey Lall, to commemorate the death of his daughter after whom the centre has been named), remained under the management of the district Red Cross Society till January 20, 1949, when the municipal board, Moradabad, took it over. The centre has 11 beds and runs one subcentre at Ganj Gurhatti and one at Mughalpura, each under the charge of a midwife The work of the main centre is supervised by an honorary part-time woman doctor (who is paid an honorarium of Rs 150 per month by the district Red Cross Society) assisted by a midwife and a health visitor. The staff of these centres paid 10,516 domiciliary visits during 1963 and conducted 641 labour cases. 95 per cent of which were successful.

After the implementation of the Five-year Plans, this work devolved on the primary health centres—to which maternity centres are attached—functioning under different development blocks. There are 46 maternity centres in the district, 3 or 4 being attached to each of the 12 primary health centres located at Amroha, Dilari, Joya, Macharya, Tajpur, Sambhal, Mundha Pande, Hasanpur, Bilari, Dhingarpur, Thakurdwara and Bahjoi. The Victoria Zanana hospital, Moradabad, women's hospitals at Amroha and Chandausi and women's dispensaries at Bahjoi, Sambhal and Hasanpur also maintain maternity beds.

Milk Scheme

The scheme of free distribution of skimmed milk to expectant and nursing mothers is being carried out in the district through maternity centres, labour welfare centres, etc., the milk being supplied by the direc-

tor of medical and health services under a scheme sponsored by UNICEF as set out below.

Year	Quantity distributed (in litre)	No. of recipients
1	2	3
1960	982.027	239
1961	3,244.09	1,200
1962	6,744.40	1,030

Vaccination

It was only after 1865 that vaccination began to be performed on a large scale and in an organised manner before which it was administered only to those coming to government dispensaries for the purpose. People gradually became conscious of its advantages as a preventive measure and now it is resorted to readily. The staff working in the rural areas comprises 19 vaccinators—one each for a development block—and 2 paid apprentices whose work is supervised by an assistant superintendent of vaccination, the district medical officer of health being in over-all charge of the scheme. The village level workers, health visitors and sanitary inspectors help in the work when there is an epidemic. Vaccination is not compulsory in the rural areas. The Vaccination Act, 1880, was extended to the Moradabad and Hasanpur municipalities shortly after its enactment, to that of Amroha in 1916 and to those of Sambhal and Chandausi in 1918. Of the 8,66,387 primary vaccinations and 10,16,003 revaccinations performed during the 15 years ending with 1963, those that were successful were 8,56,912 of the former and 8,34,046 of the latter.

Malaria Eradication Programme

Under the national malaria eradication programme a hyperendemic unit was established in 1958-59 in south Moradabad and a hypoendemic unit in 1959-60 in north Moradabad (the less malarious area). In 1961 both active and passive surveillance operations were launched, the former being carried out by the anti-malaria units and the latter with the assistance of hospitals and dispensaries. D.D.T. spraying was carried out

from the time of the establishment of these units till 1963, except in Sambhal where it continued till 1964. The number of cases of fever detected in 1964 was 1,99,156 of which 1,78,636 received anti-malarial treatment. Blood films of 1,92,753 persons were taken and only 5 showed positive results. In 1965, the district (except the tahsils of Sambhal and Hasanpur) entered into the maintenance phase and vigilance activities will continue till the area is certified by the competent international agencies to be free from the disease.

T. B. Seal Campaign

The T. B seal campaign was started in the district in 1950 by the Tuberculosis Association of India to raise funds to fight tuberculosis by selling T. B. seals, the amount collected during 1963 and 1964 being Rs 880 and Rs 950 respectively.

School Health Service

This service has been instituted to give health guidance to school going children. The work is looked after by a school health officer who works under the municipal medical officer of health, Moradabad. The number of pupils attended to in the school dispensary was 20,348 in 1963-64.

District Red Cross Society

The district Red Cross Society (which is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Red Cross Society) was established at Moradabad in 1927, the district magistrate being the *ex officio* president. The receipts (which are obtained from the membership fee, donations from the public and funds raised from the sale of Red Cross flags) are utilized for relief and help during epidemics and natural calamities such as fires and floods. The management of the Kamla Red Cross Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was under the district Red Cross Society till January, 1949, when it was transferred to the Moradabad municipal board.

Family Planning

Family planning work started in the district with the opening of 3 family planning centres during 1956 57—one each at Mundha Pande, Joya and Dilari, some more being started during the Third Five-year Plan period. These centres are managed by 19 social workers (8 of whom are women) and 17 attendants. Contraceptives of the value of Rs 4,602 and Rs 15,603 respectively were distributed in the district during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Eye Relief Society

The District Eye Relief Society, Moradabad, which is a constituent body of the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh, was founded in 1946 by a doctor (Kailash Narain Mehrotra), the district magistrate being the *ex officio* president. A clinic was established in 1950 which functioned fortnightly till 1955 and after that daily. The society organised rural eye relief camps at Thakurdwara, Dilari, Asmoli, Bilari, Bahjoi, Joya, Amroha, Gajraula, Dhanaura, Hasanpur, Sambhal and Pawansa during 1962-64; at Demgarpur, Kanth and Bainyakhera during 1962-63; and at Kundarkhi and Chandausi during 1963-64. The total number of operations performed was 1,203 of which 676 were for cataract.

Nutrition

The diet of the common people mostly contains carbohydrates and starch but the consumption of animal protein is low. The consumption of protein is adequate in the development blocks of Sahaspur, Amroha and Hasanpur. On the whole the food consumed by the people is inadequate in iron, calcium and vitamins A, B^2 and C except in Sahaspur and Amroha where the diet is deficient in Vitamin B^2.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

For the administration of labour laws and the implementation of labour welfare measures, the district of Moradabad falls in the Bareilly region. An inspector was posted at Moradabad in 1948 to look after the enforcement of the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, and another in 1953 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In 1955 the offices of the shop inspector and the wage inspector were replaced by that of a labour inspector. There are 2 labour inspectors in the district (one with headquarters at Moradabad and the other at Chandausi) who are responsible for the administration of labour laws in the district. The staff of the regional office at Bareilly, under which they work, consists of a regional assistant labour commissioner, a regional conciliation officer (both posted at Bareilly), another regional conciliation officer (stationed at Rampur), an assistant labour welfare officer, 6 labour inspectors and a welfare inspector. This personnel deals with industrial relations, the machinery for arbitration of disputes between industrial workers and employers, trade-unions, social security and welfare measures for employees.

A brief account of the labour laws (relating to various aspects of labour welfare) in force in the district is given below.

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947—This was enforced within the municipality and the railway settlement notified area of Moradabad in 1947 and was extended to Chandausi in 1955. It was repealed and replaced in December, 1962, by the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhisthan Adhiniyam, 1962. The number of prosecutions launched during 1961-65 was 193 and the fines levied amounted to Rs 5,036, the yearwise break-up being as under:

Year	No. of prosecutions	Fine (in rupees)
1	2	3
1961	21	450
1962	29	595
1963	17	335
1964	55	1,606
1965	71	2,050

The Employment of Children Act, 1938—This Act prohibits the employing of children below 15 years of age in transport and small-scale industries such as *biri* making, tanning, etc.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936—This deals with the payment of wages to persons who earn below Rs 400 a month and are employed in factories and other industrial establishments and fixes a time limit for the payment of wages from which no unauthorised deductions can be made.

The U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961—Under the provisions of this Act, Republic Day (January 26), Mahatma Gandhi's birthday (October 2) and Independence Day (August 15) have been declared national holidays on full wages for the workers of the factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948—According to the provisions of this Act the minimum industrial wages for different types of employment are Rs 26 per month or a rupee a day for an adult and 62 paise a day or Rs 16.25 per month for a child, the working hours being laid down in respect of rice, atta, dal and oil mills; tobacco, *biri*, lac and leather factories; building and road construction companies; public motor transport service; restaurants and hotels; iron foundaries; agricultural farms (50 acres or more in extent); and in respect of local bodies. The labour inspectors bring suitable action against employers who contravene the Act in respect of wages to be paid.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—This applies to industrial establishments employing a hundred workers or more and to those having voluntarily opted to be governed by the Act. The standing orders require that employers define the conditions of employment which are then certified by the labour commissioner. In the event of any dispute between the workers and the employers, the assistant labour commissioner tries to settle the differences through mediation, failing which the regional conciliation board decides the case or sends a report to the government (under the provisions of the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and its amendments). The labour inspector is responsible for seeing that the provisions of the Act are implemented but should there be a contravention, the employer concerned is liable to be prosecuted.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—This Act provides for the settlement of industrial disputes and other incidental matters and for equipping government with the power to prevent strikes and lock-outs. First the labour inspector and the conciliation officer attempt to bring about

a settlement of industrial disputes, but if persuasion and mediation fail, a report is submitted to the State Government (under the same Act) who may refer the dispute for adjudication to an industrial tribunal or a labour court, the award of which it is obligatory on government to enforce. The statement below gives certain particulars for the 5 years ending with 1965 in respect of the industrial disputes that came up before the conciliation officers in the district:

Year		No. of disputes	No. settled	No. settled by agreement	No. sent to government	No. withdrawn	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	..	7	4	4	1	2	..
1962	..	9	4	4	5	..	..
1963	..	24	16	16	5	2	1 filed
1964	..	13	8	8	4	1	.
1965	..	23	14	13	5	4	1 filed

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926—The Act provides for the registration of trade-unions and empowers the trade-union registrar (whose headquarters is at Kanpur) to check the working of trade-unions, to call for returns and to consider applications for registration or cancellation of the unions. The assistant trade-union inspector posted in the office of the regional assistant labour commissioner, Bareilly, keeps in touch with the unions and advises then when necessary. There are in the district 27 trade unions (with an approximate membership of 5,111), each of which is affiliated to one of the following: the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the All-India Trade Union Congress Federation. These trade unions are corporate bodies which work in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between the employer and the employee and at improving the moral, social, economic and living conditions of the labourers.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952—This is applicable to factories and establishments employing 20 persons or more, to those which have been in existence for at least 3 years and employ 50 workers or more and to those in existence for at least 5 years and employ less than 50 persons. A worker whose monthly emoluments do not exceed Rs 1,000 becomes eligible for the benefits of provident fund on completing in a factory or establishment a year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work within a period of 12 months. It is obligatory on the part of the management to deduct contributions at 6¼ per cent of the employees' total wages (including dearness allowance). Advances are also made to members for defraying medical expenses for serious illness, for financing life insurance policies and for purchasing a house.

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948—This was applied to the district in March 26, 1961, and is meant to provide social security for industrial workers in the form of insurance (cash benefits) against risks of sickness, injuries or disablement sustained during employment and also in the form of medical care in all contingencies.

Employees drawing a monthly remuneration not exceeding Rs 400 are required to be insured, an individual's share of contribution being approximately 2¼ per cent of the total wage bill. In non-implemented areas, only the employer has to pay the employer's special contribution at 3/4 per cent of the total wage bill.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961—This Act has been in force in the district since October 1962. It applies to motor transport concerns or undertakings employing 5 or more workers, which have to be registered and must make provision for canteens rest rooms, liveries, medical aid, daily and weekly rest periods, leave and holidays, etc. for their workers. Suitable adolescents are employed only after having obtained a medical fitness certificate from a medical authority. The labour inspectors in the district look after the enforcement of the Act.

Labour Welfare Centres

Government established an 'A' class Labour Welfare Centre at Faizganj in 1947. It runs an allopathic dispensary with a doctor, compounder, midwife and *dai* who attend to the women and children coming to the centre for medical aid and advice. Maternity service is also rendered and milk is distributed free to children, expectant and nursing mothers and patients. It also organises welfare, recreational and cultural activities; runs sewing and tailoring and adult classes; and organises indoor

and outdoor games. It has a radio, a gymnasium, wrestling pits, a playground, a library and a reading-room.

A labour welfare centre located at the Ayodhya Sugar Mills in Raja-ka-Sahaspur, functions only during the cane-crushing season and organises welfare and recreational activities. The employers of the mill maintain a library and a dispensary. An organiser, working under the control of the regional assistant labour commissioner, Bareilly, looks after this centre.

There is a district labour welfare advisory committee, set up by the State Government, which has among others, 3 representatives of the employees and 2 of the employers as members.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The old-age pension scheme, which was introduced in the district in December, 1957, provides for a pension of Rs 20 per month to destitute persons of 60 years of age or more, who have no means of subsistence or support. It is administered by the labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur. The number of persons receiving such pension on December 1, 1965, was 373 of which 205 were women, the break-up according to tahsils being as follows:

Tahsil	No of pensioners		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Amroha	16	16	32
Bilari	38	45	83
Hasanpur	18	22	40
Moradabad	73	94	167
Sambhal	15	16	31
Thakurdwara	8	12	20
	168	205	373

Prohibition

To discourage the use of liquor and other intoxicants, the government adopted certain measures including the establishing of a district temperance society in July, 1957, consisting of 8 officials and 7 non-official social workers of the district. A regional prohibition and social uplift officer is posted at Moradabad who, with the assistance of a chief organiser, supervises the work of temperance in the district. Temperance publicity camps are set up in large public gatherings and religious fairs when the message of temperance is propagated through film shows, public meetings, posters, cinema slides, pamphlets, *etc.*

Liquor shops have fixed opening and closing hours. There is no sale of intoxicants on Tuesdays, other 'dry' days being observed on Holi, Dipavali, Independence Day, October 2 (the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi) and January 30 (the day of his assassination). The use of charas has been prohibited since 1943-44 and the sale of ganja since April 1, 1956.

Advancement Of The Scheduled Castes And Other Backward Classes

The work of the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was taken in the district with the establishment of the State Harijan Sahayak department in 1955. A district Harijan Welfare Officer was appointed in 1957 who was designated Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961. He is assisted by a senior assistant, 2 junior assistants, 4 Harijan welfare supervisors and 2 social workers.

A district Harijan Sahayak Committee advises the Zila Parishad (whose chairman is its president) and other local bodies on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukti Jatis (Denotified Tribes) and the Other Backward Classes. It organises Harijan *sammelans* (gatherings), community dinners, etc., and educates the public regarding the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

The non official organisations engaged in the uplift of these groups and the eradication of the evil of untouchability are the Zila Dalit Varg Sangh, Zila Balmiki Utthan Sabha, Zila Harijan Sewak Sangh and Zila Vimukti Jati Sudhar Sabha. The junior Basic schools that offer free education to a number of neglected boys and girls of these groups are located at Gal Shaid, Katghar, Kisraul and Kanjri Sarai (all in tahsil Moradabad) and Peerzada in tahsil Amroha. The Gandhi hostel in tahsil Amroha provides free accommodation for such students.

The facilities made available by the government to the members of these groups in the district are the relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to certain educational institutions, free tuition, free hostel accommodation, stipends and scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery. The State and the Central governments grant stipends and scholarships to the students of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Momin Ansars and Vimukti Jatis. During 1964-65 stipends and scholarships were given to 1,939 pre-matriculation and 414 post-matriculation students, the amount spent being Rs 1,53,897 and Rs 1,69,591 respectively.

The community development blocks help these people to purchase live-stock, fertilisers and agricultural implements and to obtain loans from seed stores (recoveries being made at the time of the harvest, on the basis of one and a quarter times the quantity borrowed). During the Second Five-year Plan period, Rs 40,840 and Rs 1,500 were spent for such agricultural development by the State and the Central governments respectively and Rs 30,974 (by the former) and Rs 17,047 (by the latter) in the Third Plan period (up to 1963-64) for the amelioration of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Vimukti Jatis respectively.

The people of these groups are being encouraged to augment their earnings by taking to such cottage industries as sewing, goat-rearing and running poultry farm and piggeries. During the Second Five-year Plan period Rs 27,888 was distributed by the State Government for starting small-scale industries to the members of these groups and Rs 3,211 and Rs 7,420 in the Third Plan period (up to 1963-64) by the State and the Central governments respectively for the same purpose.

To improve their living conditions, the construction and repair of houses was taken in hand, Rs 88,623 and Rs 29,250 being spent during the Second Plan period by the State and the Central governments respectively and Rs 51,581 during the Third Plan period (up to 1963-64) by the State Government for the same purpose. During the Second Five-year Plan period, Rs39,088 was spent on the construction and repair of 86 new wells and 98 hand pumps by the State Government and Rs 39,395 on 110 wells by the Central Government and Rs 66,223 in the Third Plan period on the construction of 30 hand pumps by the State Government.

Charitable Endowments

There are a number of trusts in the district which are endowed for religious, charitable or educational purposes.

Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known are given below:

Trust	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6
Religious					
Temple Lakshmi Narain Trust, Seondara	March 12, 1863 ..	Nihal Singh ..	12,000	963	Providing lodging and boarding for hermits and saints
Thakurjee Trust, Bara Mahadeo, Chandausi	February 25, 1881	Sanu Ram Bux ..	9,000	352	Ditto
Mandir Shri Ramchandra jee Maharaj, Bahjoi	February 10, 1884	Narain Das, Govind Ram and Hem Raj	2,750	275	Maintenance of temple
Ram Chandra jee Temple Trust, Seondara	February 8, 1897 ..	Parvati ..	8,000	210	Providing lodging and boarding for hermits and saints
Mandir Shri Ram Chandra jee Maharaj Tirth, Sambhal	August 20, 1897 ..	Shital Prasad, Sepahi Singh, Ajudhya Prasad, Sukhanand and Shri Ram	23,036	2,304	Maintenance of temples, repair of a dharmshala providing food for the poor
Temple Krishna jee Maharaj, Muhammad Nagar Kasba	September 17, 1903	Parvati, w/o Nand Kishore	50,000	2,224	Propagation of religion
Mandir Shiva jee Maharaj, Chandwar	February 4, 1920	Lakshman Singh ..	1,577	158	Maintenance of temple
Shankar jee Maharaj Trust, Chandausi	June 27, 1934 ..	Laxami Narain ..	19,560	1,360	Propagation of religion
Mandir Shri Ram Chandra jee and Shankar jee Maharaj	October 18, 1939	Dal Chand ..	1,016	101	Maintenance of temple
Mandir Thakur jee and Krishna jee Maharaj, mohalla Chowk, Amroha	Not known ..	Ganeshi Lal ..	30,000	1,759	Religious purposes

[Continued

Trust	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income in (rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6
Non-religious					
S. M. Degree College Trust, Chandausi	March 14, 1910 ..	Rani Ram Kali ..	1,00,000	7,000	Promotion of education
Chakatiya, Jalalpur, Sambhal	December 17, 1915	Shiva Charandas	301	30	Maintenance of building inside cremation grounds
Barah Saini Sadabrat Kshetra, Chandausi	About 50 years ago	Not known ..	5,000	Not known	Providing food for helpless and poor people
Vaish Charitable Hospital, Chandausi	About 40 years ago	Ditto ..	8,000	Ditto	Providing free medical aid
Sunder Arya Kanya Pathshala, Sambhal	July 6, 1937 ..	Brij Ratan	3,520	352	Maintenance of Sunder Arya Kanya Pathshala
Agrawal Sadabrat Kshetra, Chandausi	About 1½ years ago	Not known ..	2,000	Not known	Providing food for helpless and poor people
Barah Saini Nari Shishu Niketan, Chandausi	1964 ..	Ditto ..	15,000	Ditto	Providing free medical aid
Bansidhar Trust, Amroha ..	Not known ..	Bansidhar ..	2,00,000	4,788	Providing help for hermits, saints and poor people
Dhyan Singh Memorial High School, Kanth	Ditto ..	Dhyan Singh ..	1,50,000	8,063	Providing education for poor boys
Sri Ram Chandra Singh Khatri Kanya Pathshala, Amroha	Ditto ..	Ram Chandra Singh	000	418	Providing education for poor girls
Dharamsala, Kot, Amroha ..	Ditto ..	Sahu Deoki Nandan	25,000	682	Providing facilities for travellers

Sunni Waqfs

There are 647 charitable and religious *waqfs* in the district which are registered with the U. P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow. Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known are given below:

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5
Hafiz Waheed Uddin	November 3, 1835	Hafiz Waheed Uddin	1,500	Providing food for the poor
Saiyed Daha Muhammad Buniyad Ali Khan	January 9, 1865	Muhammad Buniyad Ali Khan	15,678	Running an orphanage and providing shelter for travellers
Ghulam Qadir Khan	February 21, 1876	Ghulam Qadir Khan (Qadir)	2,310	Running an educational institution and maintaining mosques and tombs
Ishratunnisa	August, 1895	Muhammad Abbas Ali	11,556	Maintenance of mosques and tombs, other charitable purposes
Muhammad Mustaquim Khan	December 4, 1897	Muhammad Mustaquim Khan	1,557	Maintenance of mosques and tombs
Durrey Najaf Begum	October 18, 1902	Durrey Najaf Begum	4,923	Running an orphanage giving shelter to widows
Hafiz Muhammad Mustaquim	September 24, 1902	Hafiz Muhammad Mustaquim	2,390	Maintenance of mosques and tombs, meeting expenses of religious ceremonies
Sheikh Nazir Ahmad	December 7, 1903	Sheikh Nazir Ahmad	2,706	Meeting expenses of religious congregation ; maintaining mosques and tombs
Islamia Musafirkhana	May 5, 1906	Muhammad Hussain, Haji	12,073	Providing free food and shelter for travellers
Haji Muhammad Ahmad Ullah Khan	August 12, 1915	Haji Muhammad Ahmad Ullah Khan	2,608	Providing food, clothes and shelter for the poor
Haji Muhammad Akbar	January 26, 1927	Haji Muhammad Akbar	3,600	Maintnance of mosques and tombs etc.

[Continued

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5
Muhammad Mazhar Ali Khan ..	September 10, 1928	Muhammad Mazhar Ali Khan	5,640	Maintenance of mosques and tombs, etc
Inayat Ullah	December 21, 1952	Inayat Ullah ..	3,123	Running an educational institution, and maintenance of mosques
Hakim Tasadduq Hussain ..	September 3, 1956	Hakim Tasadduq Hussain	2,460	Running an educational institusion, maintenance of mosques and tombs

Shia Waqfs

There are 179 religious and charitable Shia *waqfs* in the district which are registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow. Relevant particulars regarding some of the better known as given below:

Waqf	Date of foundation	Founder	Amount invested (in rupees)	Annual income (in rupees)	Objectives
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saiyid Ghulam Hussain ..	June 21, 1873 .	Ghulam Hussain ..	993	1,115	Meeting expenses of religious congregations during Muharram
Noorul Hasan	November 27, 1882	Noorul Hasan ..	4,957	5,894	Maintenance of a house for orphans and widows
Saiyid Muhammad Baqar ..	April 27, 1885 ..	Muhammad Baqar	1,287	1,369	Maintenance of Masjid and Imambara; meeting expenses of religious congregations during Muharram

Saiyid Ghulam Abbas ..	May 11, 1887 ..	Ghulam Abbas ..	2,722	4,700	Running an educational institution for Shias; maintenance of mosques and tombs
Sabihunnisa	April 22, 1896 ..	Sabihunnisa ..	680	800	Meeting expenses of majlises during Muharram; maintenance of mosques and tombs
Saiyid Mahammed Ali Khan ..	August 4, 1893 ..	Muhammad Ali Khan	714	1,337	Meeting expenses of religious congregations during Muharram
Saiyid Khurshed Hussain ..	April 22, 1896 ..	Khurshed Hussain	690	820	Providing for religious instructions maintaining mosques and tombs
Saiyid Abdal Muhammed ..	June 11, 1907 ..	Abdal Muhammad	649	754	Maintenance of mosques and tombs; providing for religious instructions
Saiyid Alamdar Ali ..	July 17, 1922 ..	Alamdar Ali ..	630	4,000	Defraying expenses for Hajj; religious instruction; majlises during Moharram
Mirza Amir Uddin Ahmad ..	January 1, 1924	Mirza Amir Uddin Ahmad	592	1,406	Maintenance of mosques and tombs; providing shelter for widows
Nawab Saiyad Abrahim Hussain Khan	January 11, 1941	Nawab Saiyad Abrahim Hussain Khan	2,530	9,871	Meeting expenses of lighting in mosque and Imambara and of majlises during Muharram; construction and repairs of mosques and Imambaras

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952 the district was divided into 9 constituencies, those of Thakurdwara, Amroha (East), Amroha (West), Hasanpur (North), Hasanpur (South)-cum-Sambhal (West), Sambhal (East), Moradabad (South), Moradabad (North) and Bilari, 7 being single-member and 2 (Sambhal-East and Bilari) double-member constituencies (one of the seats being reserved in each for a member of the Scheduled Castes). There were 69 contestants in all.

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956—again into 9 constituencies—those of Hasanpur, Bilari, Bahjoi, Sambhal, Amroha, Kanth, Thakurdwara, Moradabad (City) and Moradabad (Rural), the number of seats remaining unchanged, the first two becoming double-member constituencies with one seat in each reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number of candidates standing for election was 39.

For the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were delimited in 1961 and the district was divided into 11 single-member constituencies—those of Kanth, Amroha, Hasanpur (North), Hasanpur (South), Sambhal, Bahjoi, Chandausi, Bilari, Moradabad (City), Moradabad (Rural) and Thakurdwara—to return as many candidates, the seats in the Hasanpur (South) and in the Bilari constituencies being reserved for the Scheduled Castes. 75 candidates contested the elections.

The number of electors in the district in 1952 was 8,14,400. Calculated on the basis of a vote per elector in a single-member constituency and two votes per elector in a double-member constituency, the votes numbered 11,07,800, the votes actually cast being 4,61,176 and the valid votes polled 4,49,736. In the general elections of 1957 and 1962, the electors numbered 8,82,247 and 9,10,062, the number of votes (calculated as in 1952) was 11,98,594 and 9,10,062, the votes actually cast were 5,35,670 and 5,27,155 and the number of valid votes 5,14,242 and 4,87,255 respectively. Given below is a statement indicating the number of seats contested and won by the different political parties and the number and

percentage of valid votes polled in favour of the candidates put up by each in the 3 general elections for the Assembly constituencies.

Party/ Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contes-tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Per-centage	Contes-tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Per-centage	Contes-tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Communist ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	791	0·15	4	1	24,201	4·97
Congress ..	11	11	2,16,724	48·19	11	6	1,90,292	37·01	11	4	1,23,094	25·26
Hindu Maha Sabha	4	..	18,855	4·19	..	.	..	..	4	..	6,660	1·37
Independents	33	.	96,681	21·45	12	4	1,61,576	31·42	14	1	53,823	11·05
Jan Sangh .	5	..	21,727	4·83	6	..	54,465	10·59	11	.	1,00,344	20·09
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	5	..	29,486	6·56	.	..	..	..		..	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	..	..	..	8	1	97,968	19·05	11	3	60,818	12·48
Ram Rajya Parishad	..	..	..	..	1	..	9,150	1·78	2	..	2,222	9·46
Republican	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	6	2	51,644	10·60
Socialist ..	11	.	66,363	14·75	..	.	.	..	6	..	25,053	5·14
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	6	..	39,396	8·08
Total ..	69	11	4,49,736	100·00	39	11	5,14,242	100·00	75	11	4,87,255	100·00

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Parishad, the district is included in the U. P. (North-East) Local Authorities, Pilibhit-cum-Shahjahanpur Local Authorities, U. P. (East) Graduates and Legislative Assembly constituencies for which biennial elections are held. A candidate of the district was elected to the Vidhan Parishad from the U. P. (North-East) Local Authorities constituency in 1952 and another from the same constituency in 1956, the former being re-elected in 1956 and the latter (whose term will expire in 1968) in 1962. Two other residents of the district were elected by the members of the Vidhan Sabha in 1958, their terms having expired in 1964. A fifth resident of the district was elected to the Vidhan Parishad from the U. P. (East) Graduates constituency in 1960, the term expiring in 1966. Of the two other sitting members, one is a State governor's nominee and another represents the Vidhan Sabha. Their terms will expire in 1970.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1952, the district was constituted into the 2 constituencies of Moradabad District (West) and Moradabad District (Central) for the return of one member from each constituency. There were 7 contestants.

The position remained the same for the general elections of 1957 and 1962, the names of the constituencies being changed to Amroha and Moradabad. The number of contestants was 8 in 1957 and 15 in 1962

The number of votes cast in the elections of 1952 was 3,22,649, that of the valid votes polled being 3,19,956. The number of votes cast in the elections of 1957 and 1962 was 3,97,348 and 4,86,227 and that of the valid votes polled 3,96,697 and 4,54,940 respectively.

The statement below shows the number and seats contested and won by the different political parties and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each in the district in the 3 general elections to the Lok Sabha.

Party/ Independents	1952				1957				1962			
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid vot poll	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Congress ..	2	2	1,72,507	53·91	2	2	1,50,212	37·87	2	1	1,19,896	26·35
Independents	..	..	..	..	2	..	91,310	23·01	5	..	64,580	14·20
Jan Sangh ..	2	..	72,978	22·81	2	..	85,575	21·57	2	..	1,03,968	22·85
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	1	..	18,587	5·81	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	..	..	..	2	..	69,600	17·55	2	..	36,226	7·96
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	93,171	20·48
Socialist ..	2	..	55,884	17·47	..	..	..	..	1	..	14,409	3·17
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22,690	4·99
Total ..	7	2	3,19,956	100 00	8	2	3,96,697	100·00	15	2	4,54,940	100·00

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

None of the sitting members of the Rajya Sabha from the State belongs to the Moradabad district.

Political Parties

The political parties of the district function on an all-India level, none being of purely local standing. The numerical strength of the membership of these parties varies from time to time. The Indian National Congress and the Bhartiya Jan Sangh were the only 2 parties which contested all the 3 general elections in the district; the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Socialist Party contested those of 1952 and 1962; and the Communist Party of India, the Praja Socialist Party and the Ram Rajya Parishad those of 1957 and 1962. The parties which contested only one of these elections were the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in 1952 and the Republican and the Swatantra in 1962.

Each party has its own district committee and regional subcommittees and other primary units in the district. Except the district committee, which has its office at the district headquarters, the others function in the tahsils and villages, with separate offices and office-bearers under the aegis of the district body.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

There were no less than 10 printing-presses in the district in 1881. the number of newspapers in Indian languages being 10 of which 9 were published in Moradabad city and one at Amroha. *Naiyar-i-Azam*, started in 1876, and *Najm-ul-Hind* (which was almost as old and was incorporated with *Rahbar*—an Urdu weekly) are the oldest known Urdu weeklies of the district. The *Sitara i-Hind*, another weekly newspaper, ceased publication in 1909. *Ain-ul-Akhabar, Aina i-Sikandari, Nur-ul Akhbar, Akhbar-i-Lauh-Mahfuz, Rohilkhand Akhbar* and *Jam-i-Jamshed* (or *Rohilkhand Panch*) were the other periodicals published in the city about 1883. *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* being published at Amroha. *Mukhbire-e-Alam*, which appeared in 1903, had a circulation of 6,110 copies per month in 1963 and is still being published. *Nazm-i-Bazigh* and *Nizam-ul-Mulk* were 2 other weeklies published (with a limited circulation) about 1909 but they ceased publication in course of time. *Rafiq-Punch* was a comic illustrated publication with a somewhat irregular issue. There was also a small advertising fortnightly called the *Anjan Akhbar*. The monthlies published in the district in 1909 were *Barnwal Sahayak*, dealing with educational, religious and social matters; *Sanatan Dharam Patrika*, which

supported the Dharam Sabha in opposition to the Arya Samaj; and *Zia-ul-Islam*, a theological journal. In 1919 the number of periodicals in the district was 13 of which 6 were weeklies (all in Urdu) and 7 monthlies (6 being in Hindi and one in Urdu), some of which were *Almashir*, *Itihad* (both Urdu weeklies), *Arya Sewak*, *Bharat Udey*, *Garhwal Samachar*, *Satt Prakash* and *Vaidya* (all Hindi monthlies).

By 1933 the number of presses in the district had increased to 19 of which 15 were at Moradabad, 2 at Sambhal and one each at Amroha and Chandausi, the number of periodicals then being 27. *The Daily Market Report*, started publication at Chandausi about 1933 but was short-lived. The *Mussooree Herald*, *Rahnuma*, *Tijarat*, *Ul-Mehdi*, *Panch Bahadur* and *Public* (all weeklies), *Hiteshi* and *Kshattriya Veer* (both fortnightlies), and *Al Qamar*, *Aswadul Azam*, *Bal Vinod*, *Daulat-i-Hind*, *Jauhar*, *Moghal*, *The Railway Gazette* and *Veda* (all monthlies) which gradually ceased publication for lack of subscribers.

There has been a marked increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in different languages after 1947. A list of such periodicals follows giving the year of commencement against each and the figures of circulation (as available) which are for 1965 except otherwise stated:

Name of organ	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation
1	2	3	4
In Hindi			
Jai Jagat ..	.. Daily ..	1960	600
Moradabad Times	. Do ..	1961	600
Arun ..	.. Weekly ..	1933	500
Abhyudaya ..	.. Do ..	1952	Ceased publication
Sandesh ..	.. Do ..	1946	200
Desh Wani ..	.. Do .	1957	Ceased publication—1963
Dharambeer ..	. Do ..	1935	500
Pradesh Patrika ..	.. Do ..	1961	500
Vimal Samachar ..	. Do ..	1962	500

[*Continued*

Name of organ	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation
1	2	3	4
Jagriti ..	.. Weekly ..	1949	1,100
Satranj ..	.. Do ..	1963	Ceased publication—1965
Swatantra Doot ..	.. Do ..	1960	500
Vibhishan ..	.. Do ..	1963	500
Himalaya ..	.. Do ..	1964	500
Amroha Samachar	.. Do ..	1965	400
Vasudeo ..	.. Do ..	1965	500
Arun ..	.. Monthly ..	1933	.
Shiksha Sudha ..	.. Do ..	1937	700
Yojna ..	.. Do ..	1951	2,000
Bal Bandhu ..	.. Do ..	1958	Ceased publication
Veer Sandesh ..	.. Do ..	1958	Ditto
Sathi ..	.. Do ..	1949	15,000
Vishwakarma Bandhu	.. Do ..	1961	Ceased publication.—1963
Darshan International	.. Do ..	1961	800
Hotel Times ..	.. Do ..	1965	860
In Urdu			
Jiddat ..	.. Daily ..	1933	500
Mukhbir-e-Alam ..	.. Weekly ..	1903	500
Nayyi Nansar ..	.. Do ..	1953	500
Ansari Duniya ..	.. Do ..	1957	500
Ansar ..	.. Do ..	1959	300
Qaum ..	.. Do ..	1960	Ceased publication—1964
Idrak ..	.. Do ..	1961	Ditto-1961
Chalti Duniya ..	.. Do ..	1961	Ditto-1964
Mulzhat ..	.. Do ..	1962	Ditto-1962

[*Continued*

Name of organ	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation
1	2	3	4
Sada-e-Haq	Weekly ..	1961	Ceased publication--1965
Nawa-e-Hind	Fort nightly ..	1949	250
Ansar Gazette	Do ..	1963	Ceased publication—1963
Mushie-Re-Adal	Do ..	1963	Ditto.
Haramain	Monthly ..	1957	..
Dil Bahar	Do ..	1959	Ceased publication—1964
Islah	Do ..	1963	Ditto-1963
Muraqqa-e-Adab	Do ..	1963	1,000
Saz-e-Dil	Do ..	1963	200
Sahegan	Do ..	1963	Ceased publication—1963
Jigar	Do ..	1962	Ditto-1962
In Hindi—Urdu			
Hakumat	Weekly ..	1930	500
Aftab	Do ..	1960	250
Elaj	Do ..	1962	500
Insan Jag Utha ..	Do ..	1962	400
Vyapar Patrika	Monthly ..	1965	..
In English			
Information International ..	Fortnightly ..	1962	Ceased publication—1963
Hindustan Industries ..	Monthly ..	1963	Ditto

Other Periodicals

The dailies that are published outside the district but are read by the English-knowing people of the district are *The Hindustan Times, The Statesman, The Times of India, The National Herald* and *The Pioneer*. Among the Hindi dailies which are generally read here are *Hindustan* and *Nav Bharat Times*. The Urdu dailies and periodicals

Paigam, Siyasat, Shama and *Biswin Sadi* are also popular. Among the English periodicals, *The Illustrated Weekly of India, Link, Filmfare, Blitz* and *Reader's Digest* are read by English-knowing persons and *Dharamyug, Navneet, Saptahik Hindustan* and *Madhuri* by the Hindi knowing.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

In the past voluntary social service organisations in the district depended almost entirely on the philanthropy and missionary zeal of the people. Two governmental posts—those of assistant social welfare officer and Harijan welfare officer (the latter having come into being in 1957) were merged in July, 1961, and only one officer, designated district Harijan and social welfare officer, was placed in charge of the work dealing with the welfare of the people of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes. He supervises the working of the institutions run by the State and implements the various social welfare schemes initiated by Government among which may be mentioned those organised by the Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Moradabad, under the aegis of which 13 Muhalla Samaj Kalyan Samitis have been functioning since 1963. The State social and Harijan welfare department also gives guidance as well as financial assistance to non-official welfare agencies.

There are a number of voluntary social service organisations in the district which look after certain social and economic needs of the people in general and the special needs of the socially neglected in particular, the more important being mentioned below.

Orphanages

The only orphanage in the district is the Madarsa Saeediya at Mandi Bans in Moradabad city. It is meant only for Muslim orphans and imparts to them the teachings of the *Quran*. There were 40 inmates in it in April, 1965. It depends on donations from the public and the rent from the shops housed in its building.

Institutions for Community Welfare

The Janta Śewak Samaj (established in July, 1957) and the Sewa Samiti (established in 1919) render help to the public during exhibitions, fairs and natural calamities and provide medical and other type of relief for the needy and the distressed. They endeavour to create in the people an awareness of the importance of child welfare co-ordinate child welfare activities and help in tracing lost persons (particularly children and

women). The Sewa Samiti runs an Ayurvedic dispensary (Tilak Dharmarth Aushdhalaya) in Moradabad city and arranges for the cremation of the poor and the uncared for. The Janta Sewak Samaj propagates religious tolerance and also organises adult education free of charge at various centres.

Institutions for Women's Welfare

Established in 1957, the Mahila Kalyan Samaj is the only important organisation meant exclusively for improving the social and economic condition of women in Moradabad city, where it runs a school in *muhalla* Nawabpura to train girls and women in knitting, tailoring, embroidery, etc. It has a library for children and adults and arranges cultural programmes and recreational activities and runs a Bal Kalyan Kendra (established in February, 1964).

Other Social Welfare Organisations

The organisations that work for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the district are the Zila Dalit Varg Sang, the Zila Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Uttar Pradeshiya Balmiki Sabha, their main objective being the removal of untouchability and other social evils existing among the masses. The first propagates literacy by persuading people to join night classes and also encourages them to adopt sanitary habits and the second looks after the welfare of the Harijans in the district, both depending on the grants received from the State Government's social and Harijan welfare department. The last (established at Sambhal in 1959-60) works for the welfare and uplift of the Balmiki Samaj and depends on donations from the public.

There is also a Zila Safai Mazdoor Sangh (established about 1953) which works for the social, moral and economic uplift of the labourers of the district.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Amroha (pargana and tahsil Amroha)

Amroha, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28°54′ N. and Long. 78°28′ E., about 30 km. west of Moradabad on the Lucknow-Delhi section of the Northern Railway. A provincial highway connects it with Bijnor to the north and the Delhi-Bareilly national highway to the south at Joya.

The place is said to derive its name from *aam* (mango) and the rohu fish, (*Labeo rohita*). The legend goes that one Sharf-ud-din, a general, came and stayed at Amroha and was offered mangoes and this particular fish by the local people. Being pleased he gave the place the name Amrohu, which subsequently became Amroha. Tradition has it that the place was founded by Amar Jodh, ruler of Hastinapur, about 3,000 years ago but subsequently fell into ruins and was rebuilt by Amba Devi, the sister of Prithviraja (the famous king of Delhi) after which it became the seat of the Surajdhwaj dynasty, a temple (which was later converted into a mosque known as the Saddu mosque), Bah-ka-kuan and the bridge on the Bagad lake being ascribed to this dynasty. The place then fell into the hands of the Tagas who held it till the arrival of the Muslims who made it the seat of an *iqta*, a status it retained throughout the Sultanate and Mughal periods. Although it was occupied by the sultans of Delhi, the Katehriyas continued the struggle against them and suffered great atrocities at their hands. The mongols, under Ali Beg and Tartak, invaded the place during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316) but were defeated and captured in the battle fought near Amroha. Khizr Khan (Ala-ud-din Khalji's son), lived here as an exile. After this Amroha sank into insignificance and Sambhal became the seat of the Muslim rulers. The arrival of the celebrated saint, Sharf-ud-din (commonly known as Shah Wilayat), about the close of the 13th century was resented by another saint, Nasir-ud-din. The harmless scorpions found near the tomb of the former and the stray donkeys at the tomb of the latter are believed to be results of the curses uttered by the saints against each other. In 1780 Nathe Khan, the governor of Sambhal, attacked Amroha and ravaged it

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* Population figures in this chapter are based on census of 1961; those relating to area and land revenue pertain to 1964-65

Bab-ka-Kuan, pre-Muslim stepped and chambered well, Amroha

on account of his quarrel with his father-in-law—a resident of Amroha, but the intervention of Asaf-ud-daula brought about peace. Amir Khan, the Pindari leader, passed through the city in 1805 without harming it. The freedom struggle of 1857 engulfed it and, after murdering the *thanadar*, Saiyid Gulzar Ali declared himself governor of the place but he fled on the approach of the British army (under Wilson). The place was then given to Gur Sahai, a Jat, who restored order.

Amroha has 109 mosques, 2 *karbalas* (places where *tazias* are buried), 47 temples and 9 *dargahs* (graves or tombs of Muslim saints where religious celebrations are held). The most important antiquities are Bah-ka-kuan (a stepped well) and a large tank known as Basdeo Talao said to have been built by Raja Kirpanath of the Surajdhwaj dynasty. In the former, with the exception of the arches and vaults, which are of brick, the structure is of black *kankar*. Adjoining it (to the north) is a reservoir which is flanked on each side by corridors and has an apse at one end. The corridors open into chambers from which flights of steps lead down to similar chambers in the storey below. All these chambers also open on to the well proper, which is of considerable dimensions.[1] Next in importance is the tomb of Shah Wilayat which was constructed about 1381 and close by is the tomb of his daughter, Mussammat Bakhni, which is visited by women 40 days after childbirth in order to make offerings of food.

The temple that is said to have been converted by one Sadr-ud-din about 1290 into what is known as the Jami or Saddu mosque, was built either by Amba Devi (the sister of Prithviraja) or by the Surajdhwaj rajas. According to an inscription in the mosque, it was repaired by Adil Khan during the time of the Rohilla occupation. People come here from long distances to offer oblations in the belief that a visit to the tomb is beneficial—especially in the case of mental ailments. The credulous believe that Shaikh Saddu, the muezzin, had two demons in his service who ministered to his lusts but who eventually destroyed him by dashing his head against the roof. His tomb is pointed out as being under the central arch, his mother's under the northern and the demon Zeu Khan's under the southern. The ceremonies observed consist in offering oblations to all three and in touching the chain (which is said to belong to the old temple). Other antiquities of note are the mosque of Malik Sulaiman, the Moradabad and the Chhanga gates of the fort and the mosque of the Shias (called the Ashraf-ul-masajid).

1. Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 84

The Pathans of the district claim descent from the Suri dynasty; the Kambohs are generally supposed to be descendants of Hindu converts and claim that they migrated from Afghanistan; the Shaikhs and the Saiyids claim priority of arrival, the former claiming descent from the last caliph—Mustasim Billah and the latter from Ali and his wife Fatima (the daughter of the prophet Muhammad).

The town has a population of 68,965 and an area of 6.32 sq. km. and for purposes of civic administration is run as a municipality. It has a waterworks (maintained by the municipal board) and is electrified (power being supplied by the local hydroelectric substation).

Amroha is the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name which started functioning on October 2, 1955 has a popula tion of 87,330 and an area of 79,691 acres and includes 116 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The town has a family planning centre, a maternity centre, an allopathic hospital for women and another for men, a T. B. clinic, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and a police-station. The educational institutions include a degree college, 3 intermediate colleges for boys and one for girls. It has two inspection houses one of the public works department and the other of the tube-well department.

Handloom woollen pile fabrics are manufactured here (and are supplied to the defence department). The place has a sugar mill and a reputation for the printing done on handloom cloth and for its wood lacquering industry. Formerly it was famous for the printing of *jazams* or woollen carpets but this has yielded place to the making of durries. Among the products of the wood industry are the *dholak* (drum) and *kathoti* (wooden cup). At one time the chariot parts made here were famous but the industry did not survive. A market is held every Wednesday.

Bachhraon (pargana and tahsil Hasanpur)

Bachhraon lies in Lat. 28°55′ N., and Long. 78°14′ E., about 66 km. west of Moradabad and about 22 km. north of Hasanpur, 1.6 km. west of the unmetalled road running from Dhanaura to Gajraula. It derives its name from one Bachhraj, a Taga and is said to have been founded in the days of Prithviraja, the king of Delhi. Muslims appear to have settled here very early, as a mosque which still stands in the town, was built in 1288 (during the reign of Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad). In the days of Akbar it was given with 156 villages to a Taga who had become a convert to Islam. It used to be the headquarters of a pargana which was merged in the tahsil of Hasanpur in 1844. It was a town in 1951 but was reclassified as a

rural area in 1961. It is assessed at an annual revenue of Rs 10,745, has a population of 10,771 and an area of 2,342 acres of which 1,531 acres are under cultivation—wheat, gram, paddy, barley and jowar being the main food crops and sugar-cane, ground-nut and cotton the cash crops.

It falls in the development block of Dhanaura. It has a junior high school each for boys and girls, a veterinary hospital, a hospital, an allopathic dispensary, a subpost-office, and a police-station. Government Roadways buses plying between Moradabad and Dhanaura pass through it and it is an important centre of trade in cloth and hides. Wednesday is the chief market day. An *urs* is held here each year after Holi and the Chhariyan fair on the seventh day of the bright half of Sravana which attracts a gathering of about 1,000 persons. The place is being administered as a town area since 1859.

Bahjoi (pargana and tahsil Sambhal)

Bahjoi lies in Lat. 28°23′ N. and Long. 78°19′ E., about 19 km. south of Sambhal and about 59 km. south of Moradabad on the Moradabad-Sambhal-Bahjoi provincial highway, the railway station of Bahjoi lying to the north-east of the town on the Bareilly-Aligarh section of the Northern Railway. Formerly it was the headquarters of a pargana (formed out of the older parganas of Majhaula and Jadwar) which was merged in the tahsil of Sambhal in 1844. It is being administered as a town area since 1892 and comprises parts of 5 villages, the largest being Bahjoiya, after which it is named. The town has a population of 8,083 and an area of 6.55 sq. km. the population and area of Bahjoi Dehat being 353 and 1,620 acres respectively.

At the beginning of this century, when it was the only railway station in tahsil Sambhal, it developed into a big market with a large export trade in grain, sugar, ghee and other commodities. It is now a big market for ground-nuts and *ban* (string made of *moonj*) which is manufactured on a large scale and exported. It has a big glass works (started in 1918) which produces glass sheets and jars in large quantities.

The place is the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name which started functioning on October 2, 1955, has a population of 61,994, an area of 65,625 acres and includes 78 *gaon sabhas* and 6 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has an intermediate college, a junior high school (one each for boys and girls), a school for technical education, a post-office, a cattle pound, an electric power house, a government hospital, 2 inspection houses (one each belonging to the public works and tube-well departments) and a family planning centre. Sundays and Wednesdays are the chief market days and a Ramlila fair is held here on the

occasion of Dasahra, the approximate attendance being about 10,000. Private buses ply to the town from Sambhal and Chandausi.

Bhagatpur Tanda (pargana and tahsil Moradabad)

The place lies in Lat. 29°1′ N. and Long. 78°54′ E., about 29 km. from Moradabad to the north-east. It is about 4 km. south of the Roshanpur railway station on the North Eastern Railway. It is said that the place was founded by a man called Sardar Bhagat Singh during the Mughal period.

The village has a population of 1,115 and an area of 745 acres of which 713 acres are under food-grains and 89 acres under commercial crops. The lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs 1,831. The main crops are wheat, gram, barley, maize, paddy and sugar-cane.

This village is the headquarters of a stage I development block (Bhagatpur) which began functioning on April 1, 1963, and consists of 7` *gaon sabhas*, 6 *nyaya* panchayat circles with a population of 69,026 and an area of 57,360 acres. The village has a veterinary hospital, a police-station and a subpost-office.

Bilari (pargana and tahsil Bilari)

Bilari, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28°37′ N. and Long. 78°48′ E., east of the metalled road running from Moradabad to Chandausi, 24 km. south of Moradabad. A branch metalled road runs west for about 2.4 km. to the Bilari railway station and then goes on to Sirsi. It is connected by rail with Moradabad, Chandausi and Sambhal. The headquarters of the tahsil was originally at Chandausi but was moved to Bilari in 1846 on account of the latter's more central situation.

The town has a population of 8,530 and an area of 0.44 sq. km. The commodities of trade are cattle, vegetables, spices and grains. The market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name, which began functioning on July 1, 1957. consists of 104 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayat circles and has a population of 92,297 and an area of 65,343 acres. It has an allopathic dispensary (maintained by the Zila Parishad), a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, 2 junior high schools (one being for girls), 2 inspection houses, one each of the public works and irrigation departments.

The place is electrified and is administered as a town area. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 40,000 persons. There are many mosques and Hindu temples in the town. It also has a distillery and a sugar mill.

Chandausi (pargana and tahsil Bilari)

The town of Chandausi is situated in Lat. 28°27′ N. and Long. 78°47′ E., about 43 km. south of Moradabad and 19 km. of Bilari. The railway line from Bareilly to Aligarh passes to its north and a railway station connects a branch line to Moradabad. The place is linked by metalled roads to Moradabad in the north, Sambhal in the north-west, Anupshahr in the west, Islamnagar in the south-west, Bisauli in the south east, Shahabad in Rampur in the east and Seondara in the north-east.

It became important with the rise of Bareilly about the close of the 16th century. Its old name was Chandsi which became changed to Chandausi in the course of time. About the middle of the 18th century during (Rohilla times) it was a good market, though suffering at the hands of the Marathas. It regained its position as one of the principal markets of Rohilkhand due to Daulat Shah, the treasurer of Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief. The town was raided by Amir Khan Pindari in 1805. The main markets were Mohibullahganj and Nakkhasa, the latter being at one time a cattle market. The place has always been a trade centre and the principal grain market of western Rohilkhand.

It has a population of 48,557 and an area of 4.92 sq. km. A market is held every Thursday. It has 11,647 houses which are assessed to taxation, an allopathic dispensary (maintained by the Zila Parishad), a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, 2 degree colleges, and 7 higher secondary schools (4 for boys and 3 for girls). It also has a co-operative seed store, an inspection house of the irrigation department, 6 dharmsalas and a cinema house. It has a few industries which manufacture articles connected with agriculture. The town is electrified, power being supplied from the Chandausi power-station and is administered as a municipality. A big fair is held here every year on the occasion of Dasahra which attracts about 30,000 persons.

Dhanaura (pargana and tahsil Hasanpur)

Dhanaura, a small town in Lat. 28°58′ N. and Long. 78°15′ E., on the Dhanaura-Gajraula road about 70 km. west of Moradabad and 26 km. north of Hasanpur. A metalled road connects it with Gajraula on

the south and the Dhanaura railway station on the north and it is also connected with Amroha on the east and Sherpur on the west by unmetalled roads. It is said to owe its origin to one Nathe Khan, an official of the Avadh government, who founded it in 1783. It has a population of 6,331 and an area of 4·69 sq. km. The place is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which started functioning on April 1, 1961, has a population of 59,346, an area of 95,517 acres and includes 88 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It is an important centre of the grain, hides and jaggery trade. A wide metalled road runs through the main market of the town and is flanked with shops on either side, Tuesday being the chief market-day. It has been administered as a notified area since 1960 and possesses a junior high school each for boys and girls, a cattle pound, a stockman centre, a hospital, a maternity and child health centre and subpost-office. The Ramlila fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra and the Bare Baba fair on the second day of the bright half of Bhadra.

Dilari (pargana and tahsil Thakurdwara)

Dilari lies in Lat. 29°2′ N. and Long. 78°45′ E., 21 km. south-west of Thakurdwara and 32 km. north of Moradabad on the unmetalled road running from Moradabad to Thakurdwara which is met by another unmetalled road going to Gajraula Said in the south-east (which meets the metalled road going from Moradabad to Thakurdwara) and another which leads to Karanpur in the north. As the unmetalled roads remain unserviceable for the greater part of the year, bus service is available only during summer.

Dilari, an electrified village, has a population of 2,719 and covers an area of 1,297 acres of which 1,151 acres are under the plough and yield a revenue of Rs 5,860. Markets of local importance are held on Thursdays and Sundays.

The village is the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name which started functioning on October 2, 1954, and has a population of 80,203, an area of 76,484 acres and includes 87 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a primary health centre, a family planning centre, an allopathic hospital, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound and police-station. The educational institutions include a junior Basic school for boys and another for girls and a junior high school.

Gajraula (pargana and tahsil Hasanpur)

The village of Gajraula lies in Lat. 28°50′ N. and Long. 78°15′ E., on the Moradabad-Meerut provincial highway about 13 km. north of

Hasanpur and 53 km. from Moradabad and is connected with the former by a metalled road also leading to the Gajraula railway station (which is about a kilometre south of the village). Owing to its favourable situation it has grown in importance as a local market and attracts much of the trade of Hasanpur, Amroha and Dhanaura. In the days of Akbar it was the headquarters of a pargana and remained as such till 1844 when it was merged in tahsil Hasanpur. The village, assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 3,125, has a population of 2,288 and an area of 1,104 acres of which 891 acres are under cultivation, wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy being the main food crops and sugar-cane, ground-nuts and cotton the commercial crops.

The place is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which started functioning on October 1, 1961, has population of 60,965, an area of 76,078 acres and includes 91 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a higher secondary school, a junior high school each for boys and girls, a cattle pound, a stockman centre, an inspection house and a rest-house (both of the public works department), a subpost-office, a police-station, a primary health centre and an allopathic dispensary. The village is electrified and is an important trade centre dealing in hides and grains, the market being held on Fridays. The fair of Lalita Devi takes place on the eighth day of the second half of Chaitra, the attendance being about 3,000.

Gangesri (paragana and tahsil Hasanpur)

Gangesri lies in Lat. 28°33′ N. and Long. 78°17′ E., on the left bank of the Bagad about 77 km. south-west of Moradabad and 21 km. south of Hasanpur. An unmetalled road runs northwards to Hasanpur. The village is assessed to an annual revenue of Rs 6,805 has a population of 1,994 and an area of 1,995 acres of which 1,579 acres are under cultivation, wheat, gram, *bajra* and paddy being the main crops and sugar-cane the commercial crop. The main market is held every Sunday.

The place is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name which started functioning on April 1,1962 has a population of 74,756, an area of 1,06,472 acres and includes 83 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has an intermediate college, a junior high school each for boys and girls, a junior Basic school for girls, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital, an allopathic dispensary, a government hospital, a family planning centre and a branch post-office.

Hasanpur (pargana and tahsil Hasanpur)

Situated on an elevated site close to the Ganga, Hasanpur is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name and lies in Lat. 28°43′ N.

and Long. 78°17′ E., about 67 km. south-west of Moradabad and about 14 km. south of the Gajraula railway station with which it is connected by a metalled road, other metalled roads leading to Sambhal on the south and Puth (in district Meerut) on the west. It derives its name from one Hasan Khan (also known as Mubarak Khan) who occupied it in 1634 after driving out the Gosains, its owners. It was the headquarters of a pargana till 1844 when it became the headquarters of the tahsil. Hasanpur is also a municipality comprising the village of Mubarakpur Kalan and part of the revenue village of Hasanpur. The town, which has been administered as a municipality since 1949, has a population of 17,731 and an area of 9.71 sq. km. The areas of Hasanpur and Mubarakpur Kalan (both lying outside the municipality) are 1,837 and 1,002 respectively, 946 acres (assessed at Rs 1,897) of the former and 721 acres (assessed at Rs 2,064) of the latter being under cultivation.

The place is an important trading centre dealing in jaggery and food-grains and is well known for its industry of *ban* (string made of *moonj*), the other main industries being tanning, shoe-making, oil crushing and making of handloom cloth. The chief market day is Thursday and 2 important fairs are held here, one on the occasion of Dasahra with an approximate gathering of 5,000 and the other at the tomb of the Muslim saint, Pir Majid. Government Roadways buses ply between Moradabad and Hasanpur by way of Joya and Gajraula.

The town is also the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name which started functioning on October 2, 1956, has a population of 65,365 and an area of 82,964 acres and includes 89 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has an intermediate college, a junior high school each for boys and girls, a junior Basic school for girls, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a primary health centre, a maternity and child health centre, a hospital for men, a dispensary for women, a family planning centre, a subpost-office, a police-station, an inspection house of the tube-well department, a co-operative seed store and an agricultural seed store. Electricity is supplied from the power-station at Gajraula.

Joya (pargana and tahsil Amroha)

The village of Joya lies in Lat. 28°49′ N. and Long. 78°28′ E., 32 km. west of Moradabad and 8 km. south of Amroha on the Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow national highway. Another metalled road leads to Amroha. According to a tradition it owes its name to the memory of a venerable saint who lived here.

The population of the village is 2,395 and its area 1,269 acres of which 1,071 acres are under the plough, the main produce of the land being wheat, gram, potato, sugar-cane and pea. The land revenue is assessed at Rs 8,804. The village is electrified and a market is held every Sunday.

It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which began functioning on January 21, 1954 has a population of 1,00,695 and covers an area of 85,102 acres and includes 127 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a training-cum-production centre where carpentry, the work of fitter-cum-mechanic and leather work are taught. A rural industrial estate is located here which has 5 sheds with a capacity to locate 10 industrial units.

Joya is the centre of the local co-operative weaving industry and has a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a post-office and a cattle pound.

Kaithal (pargana and tahsil Bilari)

This is an old village which lies in Lat. 28°26′ N. and Long. 78°47′ E., about 3 km. south of Chandausi and 21 km. from Bilari, east of the road leading from Chandausi to Islamnagar (in Budaun district). It is said that it was founded during the reign of the legendary Raja Bhoj. The villages of Gumthal and Samthal are situated on 2 hillocks near which excavations have revealed some statues, skeletons and coins. The place was originally a Rajput settlement but was harassed by the punitive expeditions of the Tughluq sultans, a large part of it being destroyed by Firuz Shah.

It has a population of 4,399 and an area of 2,762 acres of which 1,557 acres are under the cultivation of food-grains and 228 acres under commercial crops, the commodities of trade being ground-nut and jaggery. The market days are Sundays and Thursdays. It has a junior Basic school.

Kanth (pargana and tahsil Amroha)

Kanth (which is also called Mannagar), which gives its name to a railway station, lies in Lat. 29°3′ N. and Long. 78°38′ E.. 27 km. north-east of Amroha and about 28 km. north of Moradabad on the Moradabad-Nagina provincial highway overlooking the valley of the Ramganga. In the west another metalled road connects it with the railway station.

It is administered as a town area and is electrified. It has a population of 10,315 and covers an area of 1.94 sq. km. Markets are held on Mondays, the main articles of trade being cloth, leather and grain.

It has a hospital for men, a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital, a junior high school for girls, an intermediate college, a degree college, a junior teachers' training college, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, an inspection house (maintained by the public works department) and a cattle pound. At one time it exported food-grains and cotton in large quantities and also carried on a considerable trade in salt, sugar and locally made cloth. Its handloom industry is still famous, the chief article of production and export being bandages.

Kundarkhi (pargana and tahsil Bilari)

The place lies in Lat. 28°41′ N. and Long. 78°47′ E., on the west side of the road running from Moradabad to Chandausi and is located about 18 km. south of Moradabad and 6.4 km. north of Bilari. The name is said to be a changed form of Kundangarh and to have been derived from its founder, a Gosain named Kundan Gir. It had a police-station which was shifted to Bilari in 1908. Formerly a town, it has been a village since 1961 and is administered as a town area. It has a population of 7,195 and an area of 37 acres. The chief commodities of trade are cattle, vegetables, spices and grains. Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Kundarkhi which electrified, is the headquarters of the Dhingarpur development block (stage I) which began functioning on April 1, 1959, has a population of 1,02,102 and an area of 68,753 acres and comprises 114 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has an Ayurvedic dispensary, a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital, a post-office, a co-operative seed store and a cattle pound. It also has 2 junior high schools (one being for girls).

Moradabad (pargana and tahsil Moradabad)

The city of Moradabad (which gives its name to the district) lies in Lat. 28°51′ N. and Long. 78°46′ E., on the right bank of the Ramganga, 328 km. north-west of Lucknow (the headquarters of the State Government) and 160 km. east of Delhi on the Lucknow-Delhi section of the Northern Railway which skirts the south-east, south-west and south of the city. Other broad gauge railway lines connect the place with Dehra Dun and Saharanpur in the north and Chandausi in the south and a meter-gauge line connects it with Kashipur (district Naini Tal). Radiating from the city are 6 metalled roads one of which goes west to Delhi, one east to Bareilly, one north to Nagina and Thakurdwara, one south to Chandausi and one south-west to Sambhal.

The original name of the place was Chaupala. It was a strong hold of the Katehriyas and was held by Ramsukh, the Katehriya chief

during the time of Shah Jahan who ordered Rustam Khan (the governor of Sambhal) to punish the raja as he had encroached into Kumaon. Rustam Khan seized the fort of Chaupala by fraud, killed the Katehriya chief and built a mosque, a new fort and a city, which he named Rustamnagar. When required by Shah Jahan to explain why he had exceeded his authority and had given his own name to the city, he appeased the monarch by saying that he had named it Moradabad in honour of the young prince, Murad, and it almost at once replaced Sambhal as the headquarters of the region. About the middle of the 18th century it was occupied by Ali Muhammad, the Rohilla chief, was plundered by the Marathas in 1772 and fell into the hands of the nawab of Avadh in 1774.

During the freedom struggle of 1857, Moradabad became independent of British rule for a short time, Majju Khan being proclaimed governor. He was deposed shortly after and it fell into the hands of the nawab of Rampur from whom the British again got possession of it.

Of the antiquities in Moradabad mention may be made of a few sati pillars of some Katehriya women and the old fort of the Katehriyas on the ruins of which another was built by Rustam Khan—a portion of the wall facing the river being still in existence. According to a tradition, the foundation of the fort was laid by Rustam Khan after a double human sacrifice was offered to the Ramganga as it had appeared to him in a dream demanding the sacrifice of a boy and a girl. Another tradition has it that he buried alive the women of his family before proceeding on an expedition. On the Jami Masjid built by him is an inscription which records 1632 A.D. as the year of construction and mentions that it was by then wholly inhabited by Hindus. Other buildings in Moradabad include the tomb of Nawab Azmat-ullah, the houses of Dunde Khan (the Rohilla General) and his minister, the tombs of Asalat Khan and Shah Bulaqi (a celebrated fakir), the house of Chaudhri Mahtab Singh (a governor of Moradabad) and the house, market and garden of Khushhal Rai, a zamindar of Rohilla times.

Moradabad is famous for the manufacture of metalware (especially of brassware) which has given it a place on the industrial map of India. Brassware from here is exported abroad, particularly to the Arab countries.

The city includes the municipality and the Railway Settlement notified area which have a population of 1,80,100 and 11,728 respectively and cover an area of 9.84 and 1.81 sq. km. respectively. The water supply to both is made available from the waterworks which was constructed in 1937, electric lamp-posts being installed in the streets in 1930.

The city has 4 degree colleges, an industrial training institute, a police training college, 11 intermediate colleges for boys and 10 for girls 4 higher secondary schools for boys and 1 for girls, 7 hospitals, an eye hospital, 4 dispensaries, a child welfare and maternity centre and a veterinary hospital.

For administrative purposes the municipality is divided into 14 wards and is bounded on the west by the rural area of tahsil Moradabad on the north-west by the Railway Settlement notified area, on the north by the rural area of tahsil Moradabad on the south and south-east by the Meerut road and on the east by the river Ramganga. It is also the headquarters of a stage II development block which began functioning on October 2, 1956, has a population of 89,387 and an area of 61,116 acres and includes 73 *gaon sabhas* and 6 *nyaya* panchayat circles.

Mughalpur Aghwanpur (pargana and tahsil Moradabad)

The place is situated on the right bank of the Ramganga in Lat. 28°55′ N. and Long. 78°43′ E., about 11 km. from Moradabad. A road passes through the village leading on to Hardwar, one branch crossing the river and going on through Dilari to Thakurdwara and the other leading to the Mughalpur railway station. An old Hindu settlement, it was occupied by the Afghans who named it Afghanpur, which in course of time became Aghwanpur, by which name it is still known locally. It passed into the hands of the Mughals who changed the name to Mughalpur and a pargana during the reign of Akbar was also known by the same name. It has a number of old mosques and the ruins of an old fort outside the village.

The village has a population of 5,254 and an area of 2,365 acres of which 1,942 acres are under food-grains and 93 acres under commercial crops. The lands yield a revenue of Rs 10.281. The main crops are wheat, gram, barley, maize, paddy and sugar-cane. Markets are held every Monday and Saturday.

It falls in the Moradabad development block. It has a maternity and child welfare centre, 2 junior high schools (one being for girls), a stockman centre, a subpost-office, a police-station and a cattle pound.

Mundha Pande (pargana and tahsil Moradabad)

The village of Mundha Pandey lies in Lat. 28°48′ N. and Long. 78°56′ E., north of the metalled road running from Moradabad to Bareilly and about 18 km. from the former.

It has a population of 1,316 and an area of 1,104 acres of which 812 acres are under food-grains and 146 acres under commercial crops. The lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs 4,599. The main crops are wheat, gram, barley, maize, paddy and sugar-cane. Markets are held every Monday and Friday.

It is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which began functioning on October 1, 1962, has a population of 79,702, an area of 70,123 acres and consists of 87 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has an allopathic hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a police-station, a subpost office and a junior high school for boys.

Naugawan Sadat (pargana and tahsil Amroha)

Situated on the metalled road running from Amroha to Bijnor, Naugawan Sadat lies in Lat. 29°0′ N. and Long. 78°25′ E., about 13 km. north of Amroha and 43 km. north-west of Moradabad. It is said that it was founded by a colony of Saiyids from Amroha.

For civic administration it is administered as a town area, 1,201 of its houses being assessed to taxation. It is electrified, the population being 6.777 It covers an area of 1,388 acres of which 1,143 acres are under the plough. yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,112, the main crops being wheat, gram, paddy, sugar-cane and ground nut Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The place is a centre of the *biri* industry and some weaving of cloth is also done here A cattle fair takes place on Tuesdays. It possesses a junior high school. a cattle pound and a post-office.

Pawasa (pargana and tahsil Sambhal)

This village, one of the oldest settlements in the district, lies in Lat. 28°29′ N. and Long. 78°35′ E., on the Moradabad-Sambhal-Bahjoi provincial highway about 11 km. south of Sambhal and 48 km. south of Moradabad. The village is assessed at an annual revenue of Rs 4,199, has a population of 2,428 and an area of 984 acres of which 847 acres are under cultivation, wheat, jowar and gram being the main food crops and sugar-cane the commercial crop. Wells and tube-wells form the chief source of irrigation.

The place is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which started functioning on October 1, 1960, has a population of 83,927 and an area of 80,293 acres and includes 103 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a junior high school, a junior Basic school for girls and an Ayurvedic dispensary. A market is held every

Thursday, cattle and hides being the main items of trade. There are some ruins of old buildings in the village. It is said that once on receiving the news of the defeat of the Thakurs of the place at the hands of the Rohillas, the Thakur women committed johar (self-immolation) at the site marked by the kutcha platform still known as Johar and which is considered to be a sacred place and is worshipped at the time of marriages, etc. On the south of the village there is another derelict place known as Kamal Khan-ka-Math. Tradition has it that when Pawasa was captured by the Muslims, a Thakur named Kamal Singh went to the king who converted him to Islam and returned Pawasa to its people; the structive was built in his memory and is also worshipped by Thakurs at the time of marriages, etc.

Sahaspur (pargana and tahsil Bilari)

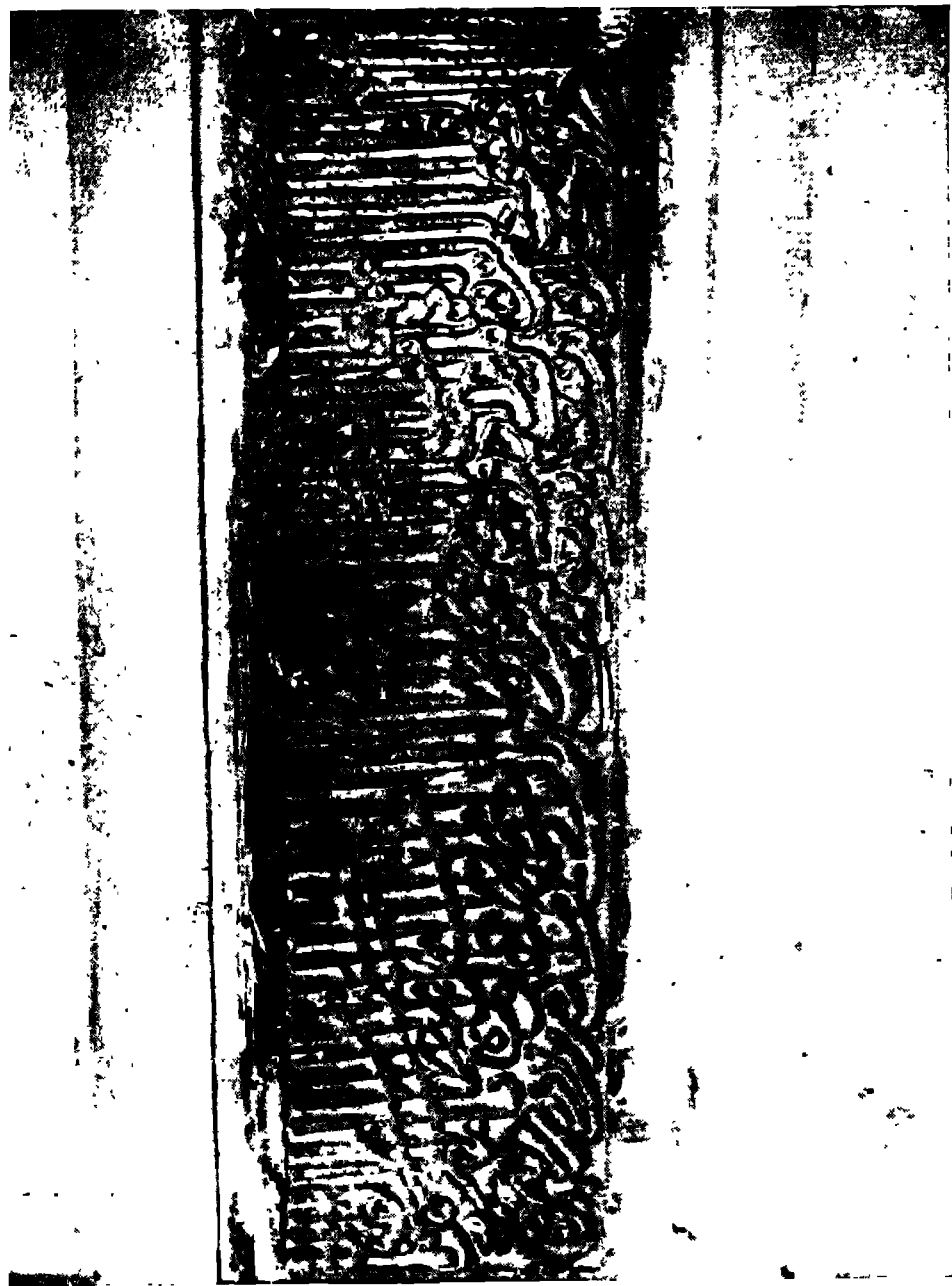
The village of Rustamnagar-Sahaspur—generally known as Sahaspur—lies in Lat. 28°36′ N. and Long. 78°48′ E., about 26 km. south of Moradabad and 1.6 km. south-west of Bilari, west of the road going from Moradabad to Chandausi The village was the headquarters of a pargana in the days of Akbar, the name being changed from Sahaspur to Rustamnagar by Rustam Khan, the builder of Moradabad.

The village has a population of 4,686 and an area of 1,148 acres of which 975 acres are under the cultivation of food-grains and 83 acres under commercial crops. The main crops are wheat, gram, paddy and sugarcane. Market-days are Sundays and Thursdays.

The place falls in the Bilari development block. It has a women's hospital, a Unani dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a junior Basic school and the Ayodhya Sugar Mills. A cattle market is held every Monday. The Ramlila fair of Bilari town is also held in this village.

Sambhal (pargana and tahsil Sambhal)

Sambhal, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28°35′ N. and Long. 78°34′ E., 35 km. south-west of Moradabad on the Moradabad-Sambhal-Bahjoi provincial highway. Other metalled roads lead to Hasanpur in the north-west and Chandausi in the south-east. The town gives its name to a railway station—Sambhal Hatim Sarai (Hatim Sarai being the name of a locality of the town)—of the Northern Railway.

Sambhal covers an extensive mound said to contain the ruins of buildings, etc. of the ancient place, Sambhalpura, the highest spot marking the site of the old fort which gives it the name Kot—meaning fort—of

Inscription in Tighra script, mosque–Sarai Tarin, Sambhal

which a ruined wall still exists on which hangs a *pat* (grind stone) said to have been tossed up by Malkhan (a cousin of Alha and Udal, the famous Banaphar heroes) in proof of his strength. The fort is variously attributed to Prithviraja, Raja Jagat Singh or to one Narasimha (a descendant of Raja Vikram Sen of Baran). The ruins of the fort include what might have been a temple known as Hari Mandir, Hari being one of the names of the God Vishnu. The mention of a celebrated temple of Vishnu at Sambhal occurs in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The structure is built in the form of a Hindu temple but is known as Babur's mosque. It is ascended by a flight of 55 steps and has a central brick dome unique of its kind, with wings, each having 3 arched openings. A Persian inscription inside the mosque, which may or may not be genuine, mentions that it was built by Hindu Beg in 1526 under the orders of Babur (who had occupied Delhi in that year). In the quadrangle there are a large tank and a fountain and outside the gateway a very old well.

The town has been a sacred place for the Hindus for centuries and is said to have had 68 *tiraths* (sacred places of pilgrimage) and 19 bathing places or wells built by Raja Jagat Singh, the founder of the place. According to a tradition, Bela, the daughter of Prithviraja became a sati at Bhaganga (in the south-west corner of the town) after the death of her husband. The mounds of Bholeswar and Biktesvar represent portions of the old city wall and that to the south-east of the town (known as Surathal) is said to be the ruined fort of a raja of that name. In Sarai Tarin, a locality of the town, stands the mosque built in 1559 by Shahzada Arbian, which was formerly the Jama Masjid. Outside there is an old well and close by the tomb of a saint Fateh-ullah Shah (both built of *kankar*) where an annual fair for 5 days is held to marks the anniversary of the saint's death. Another mosque of note, built by Nawab Amin-ud-daula in 1754, is in Mian Sarai, from where the *tazias* are taken out in procession during Muharram, the drums used on the occasion being said to be the largest in India.

Sambhal is believed to have existed in the past 3 *yugas* (Hindu mythological cycles) and to have borne the name Satyabrit in Satyug, Mahadgiri in Treta and Pingal in Dwapar its name in the present cycle (Kaliyuga) being Sambhal; mentioned in the *Bhagvata Purana*, it is here that Kalki—the last incarnation of Vishnu—will make his appearance when the cycle ends. The place was held by the Tomar and Chauhan Rajputs before it became an important Muslim settlement and was annexed to the Delhi sultanate about the beginning of the 13th century and was made the headquarters of an *iqta*. It gradually grew in importance and Sikandar Lodi made it his headquarters for 4 years. It was held

by Humayun in jagir, during which period Babur is said to have visited it. When Humayun was in exile it fell into the hands of the Suri kings but was recovered by him on his return to India in 1556 and was given to Bairam Khan (Akbar's old tutor). The Katehriyas of the region continued their struggle for independence during this period and suffered much cruelty and even massacres at hands of the armies of the rulers of Delhi. With the foundation of Moradabad during the reign of Shahjahan, Sambhal lost its importance (as the former became the hub of the political activities of the region).

Amir Khan, who belonged to Sarai Tarin, became commander of the Maratha army and in 1805 attacked a contingent of 300 men (under Robert Skinner) stationed at Sambhal and besieged it for 2 days after which he went on to Amroha.

Sambhal is electrified and consists of 70 localities. For civic administration it has been a municipality since in 1884 and is divided into 11 wards. From 1859 to 1909 the suburbs of the town known as Solah Sarai (16 serais)—were administered separately under Act XX of 1856. In earlier times the town was a centre of Hindu pilgrimage and a halting place between Delhi and Budaun which accounts for the numerous serais in the town, the number of which according to some, was 52. The town has a population of 68,940 and covers an area of 6.22 sq. km.

Sambhal is the headquarters of a stage II development block of the same name which started functioning on July 1, 1957, has a population of 94,310, covers an area of 80,452 acres and includes 103 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The town has a maternity centre, a hospital for men and another for women, a veterinary hospital, an inspection house maintained by the public works department and another by the tube-well department and a post-office. The educational institutions comprise 26 junior Basic schools for boys and 14 for girls, 2 senior Basic schools (one for boys and the other for girls), 2 higher secondary schools and 3 intermediate colleges.

It is famous for its horn industry, the main articles made being combs, toys, lamp-stands and other decorative objects. In 1956 government established a horn training centre here which imparted training to 20 persons but which was converted into a common facility centre for artisans in 1958. The big Pheri fair is held here during Kartika when the sites of the *tiraths* are visited, beginning with Bansgopal (a tank near the Anupshahr road), the first halt at the end of the day being at Nimsar (on the Chandausi road) and the next on the second day at Manokamna in the Kot locality. Other fairs are held during Holi, Chaitra, Janmastami and the Dasahras of Jyaistha and Asvina.

Sirsi (pargana and tahsil Sambhal)

The village of Sirsi lies in Lat. 28°38′ N. and Long. 78°41′ E., on the Moradabad-Sambhal-Bahjoi provincial highway about 26 km. south-west of Moradabad and 10 km. north-east of Sambhal, the railway station of Sirsi lying to the east of the village on the Bilari-Sambhal branch line of the Northern Railway. The village is said to have been founded by Makhdum Shah, Saiyid saint, whose tomb is still to be found there. Another tradition has it that the place is named after one Phool Singh Sirsi (of whom nothing is known). In the days of Akbar it was headquarters of a pargana but in 1844 it was merged in tahsil Sambhal. It was a town in 1951 but was reclassified as a rural area in 1961. It is assessed at an annual revenue of Rs 23,666, has a population of 9,866 and an area of 3,915 acres of which 3,721 acres are under cultivation, wheat, jowar, barley, paddy and gram being the main food crops and sugar-cane the cash crop.

The place falls in the development block of Sambhal. It has a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a post-office, a Unani dispensary, a Government Roadways bus-station and a cattle pound. A big fair is held here each year on the last Friday of Jamad-us-Sani to commemorate the memory of Makhdum Shah. Ashra is observed on the tenth day of the month of Muharram each year and attracts an approximate gathering of 3,000 persons. The chief market-days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, cloth and cattle being the main items of trade.

Thakurdwara (pargana and tahsil Thakurdwara)

The town of Thakurdwara (which gives its name to the tahsil) lies in Lat. 29°12′ N. and Long. 78°52′ E., 45 km. north of Moradabad with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other metalled roads lead to Surajnagar in the west and Kashipur (in Naini Tal district) in the north.

The foundation of Thakurdwara is traditionally assigned to the reign of Muhammad Shah (1719—1748) when it is said, it was founded by Mahendra Singh, a Katehriya raja. The Katehriyas were driven away by the Rohillas and the place fell into the hands of Dunde Khan (the Rohilla general). Fatehullah Khan (his son) is said to have built Fatehullaganj (the southern section of the place) and the northern portion of Jamnawala (named after a slave girl). In 1805 it was plundered by Amir Khan, the Pindari marauder.

The town is electrified, is administered as a town area, has a population of 8,417 and an area of 8.05 sq. km. Markets of local importance are held on Mondays and Fridays.

Thakurdwara is the headquarters of a stage I development block of the same name which started functioning on April 1, 1958, has a population of 64,706 and an area of 76,954 acres and includes 74 *gaon sabhas* and 6 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a family planning centre, a hospital for men, and veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, an intermediate college, a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school and an inspection house (maintained by the public works department).

A big fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra and another in Vaisakha in honour of Saiyid Salar Masaud, the legendary invader. It has a local reputation for the handloom cloth it produces and for its cloth printing industry.

Tigri (pargana and tahsil Hasanpur)

Situated on high ground near the left bank of the Ganga, Tigri lies in Lat. 28°49′ N. and Long. 78°11′ E., on the Moradabad-Meerut metalled road, about 62 km. west of Moradabad and about 19 km. north-west of Hasanpur. It was the headquarters of a pargana in the days of Akbar which it remained till 1844 when it was merged in tahsil Hasanpur. The village is assessed at an annual revenue of Rs 5,447, has a population of 1,242 and an area of 1,898 acres of which 503 acres are under the plough, wheat, barley and paddy being the main crops and sugar-cane the commercial crop.

It falls in the Gajraula development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a branch post-office and a junior Basic school, the main market being held every Monday. A large bathing fair is held here on the full moon day of Kartika when the attendance is about 2 lakhs.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

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Principal Tables ... Page

TABLE I—Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area			Population						
	1961		1951	1961			1951			1941
	Square miles	Square kilometres	Square miles	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District total ..	2,308.4	5,965.8	2,316	19,73,530	10,58,394	9,15,136	16,60,955	8,90,328	7,70,627	14,73,151
Rural ..	2,280.0	5,905.3	2,281	15,35,833	8,25,621	7,10,212	12,64,595	6,79,106	5,85,489	11,23,369
Urban ..	23.4	60.5	35	4,37,697	2,32,773	2,04,924	3,96,360	2,11,222	1,85,138	3,49,782
Amroha—										
Total ..	383.8	994.0	383	3,47,432	1,83,943	1,63,489	2,93,198	1,55,082	1,38,116	2,62,925
Rural ..	380.6	985.7	377	2,68,152	1,43,365	1,24,787	2,19,862	1,17,537	1,02,325	1,93,148
Urban ..	3.2	8.3	6	79,280	40,578	38,702	73,336	37,545	35,791	69,777
Bilari—										
Total ..	333.0	862.5	333	3,55,445	1,11,924	1,63,521	2,94,951	1,59,927	1,35,024	2,56,781
Rural ..	330.9	857.1	330	2,98,358	1,01,161	1,37,197	2,45,410	1,33,124	1,12,286	2,16,786
Urban ..	2.1	5.4	3	57,087	30,763	26,324	49,541	26,803	22,738	39,995

[Continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hasanpur—											
Total	..	579.5	1,500.9	569	2,84,493	1,52,553	1,31,940	2 38,678	1,27,707	1,10,971	2,08,620
Rural	..	573.9	1,486.5	560	2,60,431	1,39,778	1,20,653	2,09,325	1,12,085	97,240	1,83,055
Urban	..	5.6	14.4	9	24,062	12,775	11,287	29,353	15,622	13,731	25,565
Moradabad—											
Total	..	298.1	772.1	316	4,29,943	2,33,371	1,96,572	3,68,476	1,99,320	1,69,156	3,33,262
Rural	..	293.6	760.5	312	2,38,115	1,29,392	1,08,733	2,06,622	1,11,365	95,257	1,90,850
Urban	..	4.5	11.6	4	1,91,828	1,03,939	87,839	1,61,854	87,955	73,899	1,42,414
Sambhal—											
Total	..	468.8	1,214.2	475	4,02,891	2,14,420	1,88,471	3,41,521	1,81,815	1,59,706	2,95,711
Rural	..	463.9	1,201.4	462	3,25,868	1,74,271	1,51,597	2,65.854	1,42,026	1,23,828	2,29,900
Urban	..	4.9	12.8	13	77,023	40,149	36,874	75,667	39,789	35,878	65,811
Thakurdwara—											
Total	..	240.2	622.1	240	1,53,326	82,183	71,143	1,24,131	66,477	57,654	1,15,850
Rural	..	237.1	614.1	240	1,44,909	77,664	67,245	1,17,522	62,969	54,553	1,09,630
Urban	..	3.1	8.0	[illegible]	8,417	4,519	3,898	6,609	3,508	3,101	6,220

TABLE II—Population according to Languages, 1961

Languages	Persons
1	2
Hindi	13,05,186
Urdu	6,55,268
Punjabi	11,344
Bengali	449
English	368
Nepali	271
Sanskrit	166
Pahari	102
Sindhi	57
Marathi	54
Madrasi	51
Garhwali	50
Persian	41
Gujarati	35
Tamil	30
Kumauni	12
Malayalam	10
Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto-Pasto/Pathani	3
Arabic	2
Telugu	1
Total population	19,73,530

TABLE III—Population according to Religion, 1961

Religion	Population		
	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	12,21,555	10,11,409	2,10,146
Islam	7,35,216	5,13,006	2,22,210
Sikhism	7,460	5,146	2,314
Christianity	8,119	6,013	2,106
Jainism	1,093	248	845
Buddhism	79	10	69
Others	8	1	7
Total ..	19,73,530	15,35,833	4,37,697

TABLE IV(i)—Rainfall (up to 1960)

Station	Years on which data are based	Normal rainfall (in mm)								
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amroha ..	50 a	25.9	31.6	12.5	8.6	15.2	100.6	283.7	297.9	184.9
	b	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	4.6	10.3	10.8	6.2
Bilari ..	50 a	21.6	27.7	12.9	7.9	17.3	93.0	270.3	269.0	151.9
	b	1.9	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	4.3	10.9	11.4	6.2
Hasanpur ..	50 a	22.3	23.1	14.0	6.9	12.7	87.1	236.5	232.4	157.5
	b	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	3.9	10.3	10.1	6.0
Moradabad ..	50 a	23.9	30.7	13.7	7.1	18.8	105.2	290.3	279.4	170.7
	b	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.8	4.5	11.5	11.1	6.3
Sambhal ..	50 a	21.3	22.3	13 7	8.6	13.7	84.8	239.0	234.0	147.8
	b	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	4.2	10.1	10.7	5.7
Thakurdwara ..	50 a	30.7	36.9	15.0	9.7	15.7	142.5	327.1	316.0	190.0
	b	2.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	5.2	12.5	12.0	7.3
Moradabad District	a	24.3	28.6	13.6	8.1	15.6	102.2	274.5	271.6	167.1
	b	2 0	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	4.5	10 9	11 0	6 3

a = Normal rainfall in mm
b = Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

[Continued :

Station	October	November	December	Annual	Extreme rainfall (in mm): Highest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Amount (mm)	Date
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Amroha	25·1	2·3	10·2	998·4	240 (1948)	48 (1905)	363·7	1957 September 15
	0·9	0·3	1·0	41·8				
Bilari	25·1	4·1	8·9	909·7	160 (1948)	47 (1918)	287·0	1873 July 28
	1·0	0·4	0·6	42·6				
Hasanpur	21·1	2·5	7·6	828·7	194 (1933)	34 (1918)	278·9	1933 June 29
	0·8	0·3	0·8	39·2				
Moradabad	27·4	4·3	10·9	982·4	166 (1927)	52 (1905)	315·0	1883 July 18
	1·0	0·4	1·0	44·0				
Sambhal	19·3	2·8	8·9	817·1	170 (1924)	31 (1918)	321·1	1919 August 11
	0·9	0·3	0·8	39·8				
Thakurdwara	36·3	4·1	11·9	1135·3	195 (1917)	53 (1905)	264·2	1888 July 12
	1·1	0·4	0·9	48·0				
Moradabad District	25·7	3·3	9·7	944·3	156 (1948)	57 (1905)	..	..
	0·9	0·3	0·9	42·8				

TABLE LV(ii)—Natural Calamities

Year	Calamity	Areas affected	Amount remitted (in rupees)	Amount suspended (in rupees)	Relief measures
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	Floods ..	Tahsil Moradabad ..	545 revenue ..	..	..
1935-36	Hail and fire ..	Tahsils Thakurdwara and Moradabad	1,133 revenue	..	..
1936-37	Floods and hail ..	Tahsils Moradabad, Sambhal and Bilari	5,691 revenue	..	..
1937-38	Floods ..	Tahsils Amroha and Moradabad	11,225 rent and revenue	..	..
1938-39	Failure of winter rains	Whole district ..	67,588 rent and revenue	..	..
1941-42	Delayed, irregular and insufficient rains	..	11,465 revenue	96,555 revenue	..
1942-43	Floods in Ramganga and Dhela; some damage by hail and fire	*Khadar* areas of Ramganga and Dhela	..	17,934 revenue	..
1944-45	Hail and fire ..	..	..	..	Rs 1,680 *taqavi* granted for village Bhojpur
1945-46	Excessive rains; floods in river Ganga	*Khadar* area of tahsil Hasanpur	About 2,382 rent and revenue	About 2,510 rent and revenue	..
	Hail ..	Tahsils Sambhal and Hasanpur			

[*Continued* :

1	2	3	4	5	6
1946-47	Ganga in spate ..	*Khadar* area of tahsil Hasanpur; tahsils Moradabad and Sambhal	1,74,773 rent and revenue	5,925 rent and revenue	Rs 2,50,000 *taqavi* for seed and bullocks, gratuitous relief of Rs 2,000
1947-48	Floods in rivers Dhela, Kosi and Ganga	Tahsils Hasanpur, Sambhal and Moradabad	About 87,876 rent and revenue	..	..
	Hail ..	Tahsils Bilari, Hasanpur, Sambhal and Moradabad	66,998 rent and revenue	694 revenue	..
1948-49	Floods in rivers Dhela, Kosi, Ganga and Ramganga	*Khadar* areas and low-land	1,74,824 rent and revenue (for both entries)		
	Hail ..	Tahsils Sambhal, Amroha, Bilari, Hasanpur and Moradabad		..	..
1949-50	Floods in river Ganga ..	*Khadar* areas ..	..	..	..
	Hail ..	Tahsils Hasanpur, Amroha, Sambhal and Moradabad	About 58,740 rent and revenue	9,063 *taqavi*	..
1952-53	Floods ..	Tahsils Thakurdwara and Amroha	..	..	Rs 10,000 *taqavi* disbursed
	Hail ..	25 villages in district	..	..	..
1953-54	Floods ..	332 villages in district	..	..	..
	Hail ..	393 villages	..	..	..

1957-58	Excessive rains and floods; 11,815 houses damaged or destroyed; loss estimated at Rs 78,00,000	1,803 Villages with population of 4,86,705 cultivated acreage 4,15,210	..	..	Gratuitous relief Rs60,000; distress *taqavi* Rs 1,70,000; house building subsidy Rs 1,00,000 *taqavi* Rs 3,50,000 for seeds; Rs.10,000 for rescue work, etc.
1958-59	Excessive rains and floods	Whole district ..	..	..	Rs1.500 gratuitous relief; Rs 1,500 for rescue
	Hail ..	56 villages ..	..	..	..
	Drought	— —	..	..	..
1959-60	Floods and waterlogging-loss to crops estimated at Rs 2,30,215	169 villages and Sambhal town	..	..	Rs 11,692 gratuitous relief; house building subsidy Rs 17,500; Rs4,000 spent on other relief measures
	Hail ..	Whole district ..	..	..	—
1960-61	Excessive rains, floods and waterlogging	760 villages acreage of 3,22,773	..	7,53,611 revenue, *taqavi*, and canal dues	Rs 14,610 gratuitous relief; Rs 2,380 house building subsidy; Rs 91,000 *taqavi*
	Hail	Whole district (38 villages in tahsil Thakurdwara severely affected)	12,580 revenue	..	..
1961-62	Floods causing loss estimated at Rs 13,86,510	188 villages ..	..	..	Rs 365 gratuitous relief; Rs 610 house building subsidy
	Hail ..	235 villages of tahsils Hasanpur, Bilari and Sambhal	..	..	Rs 10,000 *taqavi* disbursed in tahsil Bilari

[*Continued* :

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Locusts ..	381 villages ..	..	..	..
	Cold wave in December, 1961	Whole district ..	..	..	Rs 1,350 for various relief measures
1962-63	Floods-loss to crops estimated at Rs 56,77,132	487 villages; 1,703 houses damaged; cultivated area affected 71,665 acres	..	3,67,995 revenue; 71,694 surcharge levy : 1,56,016 *taqavi*	Rs 45.000 distributed as *taqavi*; 15,000 gratuitous relief; 25,000 house building subsidy
1963-64	Cold wave, frost and failure of winter rains	Whole district (cultivated area (4,04,792 acres)	43,367 revenue	..	..

TABLE V(i)—Cultivated Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil and district	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area under different harvests					
		Rabi			Kharif		
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Amroha ..	2,45,560	1,10,124	2,077	1,12,201	90,962	32,876	1,23,838
Bilari ..	2,13,054	93,725	478	94,203	1,05,930	13,687	1,19,617
Hasanpur ..	3,61,784	1,25,479	1,206	1,26,635	95,113	59,728	1,54,841
Moradabad ..	1,90,336	70,889	10,059	80,948	82,037	13,487	95,524
Sambhal ..	3,00,560	1,41,028	1,473	1,42,501	1,30,499	26,470	1,56,969
Thakurdwara ..	1,53,688	57,758	1,798	59,556	73,033	10,853	83,886
District Total ..	14,64,982	5,99,003	17,091	6,16,094	5,77,574	1,57,101	7,34,675

[Continued :

Tahsil and district	Zaid			Gross cultivated area			Net cultivated area	Double cropped area
	Food	Non-food	Total	Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Total		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Amroha ..	511	264	775	2,01,597	34,217	2,35,814	2,09,173	27,641
Bilari ..	809	282	1.091	2,00,464	14,447	2,14,911	1,86,588	28,323
Hasanpur ..	550	511	1,061	2,21,142	61,445	2,82,587	2,43,121	41,882
Moradabad ..	1,282	264	1,546	1,54,208	23,810	1.78,018	44,499	1,45,803
Sambhal ..	814	1,375	2,189	2,72,341	29,318	3,01,659	2,60,922	40,739
Thakurdwara ..	159	102	261	1,20,950	12,753	1.33,703	1,21,480	22,223
District Total ..	4,125	2,798	6,923	11,70,702	1,75,990	13,46,692	10,65,783	3,06,611

TABLE V(ii)—Culturable Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Forests (under forest department)	Pastures and grazing grounds	Land under miscellaneous trees, groves, etc., not included in the area sown					Other culturable waste land	Fallow land (including land prepared for sugar-cane)	Total culturable area (including fallow land)
				Groves and orchards	Jungles under *gaon samaj* and land holders	Land under thatching grasses and bamboo	Bushes and miscellaneous trees	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amroha ..	2,45,560	142	79	972	20	23	87	1,102	3,124	11,414	15,861
Bilari ..	2,13,054	..	131	1,951	..	6	34	1,991	1,228	7,355	10,705
Hasanpur ..	3,61,784	2,068	2,102	3.540	..	2,020	12,024	17,584	34,894	24.462	81,110
Moradabad ..	1,90,336	..	..	1,856	..	..	1	1,857	4,152	7,648	13,657
Sambhal ..	3,00,560	..	735	4,015	..	..	79	4,094	2,838	12,623	20,340
Thakurdwara ..	1,53,688	..	..	584	..	..	35	619	5,304	6.047	11,970
District Total ..	14,64,982	2,210	3,097	12,918	20	2,049	12,260	27,247	51,540	69,549	1,53,643

TABLE V(iii)—Unculturable Area (in Acres), 1371 Fasli (1963-64)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
		Land occupied by *abadis*, roads, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	·	4	5	6	7	8
Amroha ..	2,45,560	10,364	539	10,903	7,307	2,316	20,526
Bilari ..	2,13,054	10,299	575	10,874	3,454	1,247	15,575
Hasanpur ..	3,61,784	10,387	368	10,755	13,622	13,176	37,553
Moradabad ..	1,90,336	10,019	280	10,299	9,091	11,452	30,842
Sambhal ..	3,00,560	12,895	617	13,512	4,124	1,662	19,298
Thakurdwara ..	1,53,688	4,873	200	5,073	9,657	5,508	20,238
District Total	14,64,982	58,837	2,579	61,416	47,255	35,361	1,44,032

TABLE V(iv)—Irrigated area (in Acres), 1371 (1963-64)

Tahsil and district	Area irrigated by							Total (net) area irrigated
	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells			Tanks, *jhils* and ponds (*pokhars*)	Other sources	
			Pakka	Kutcha	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amroha ..	10,814	26,113	26,798	490	27,288	639	455	65,309
Bilari ..	..	50,319	28,859	77	28,936	1,114	175	80,544
Hasanpur ..	..	4,273	34,987	178	35,165	49	148	39,635
Moradabad ..	939	3,911	8,659	1,031	9,690	1,479	761	16,780
Sambhal ..	.	52,106	42,567	246	42,815	1,101	146	96,166
Thakurdwara ..	5,824	1,112	1,393	961	2,354	947	278	10,515
District Total ..	17,577	1,37,834	1,43,265	2,983	1,46,248	5,329	1,963	3,08,951

TABLE VI(i)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Amroha

Fasli year	Kharif (in acres)									Rabi (in acres)			
	Jowar alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Paddy Early	Paddy Late	Maize	Pulses	Cotton	Sugar-cane	*Sawan*	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1361* ..	7,187	19,124	1,131	24,808	1,092	13,305	2,302	32,236	944	65,659	4,071	16,165	8,511
1362 ..	8,450	24,511	433	23,488	1,577	9,950	1,280	27,251	823	63,888	5,521	16,485	15,670
1363 ..	7,846	26,484	21,652	6,579	588	8,318	1,150	32,721	983	64,691	6,288	16,702	13,390
1364 ..	19,807	4,435	22,691	7,426	501	7,664	1,205	33,592	1,027	67,507	7,497	15,054	10,952
1365 ..	7,525	20,789	803	25,630	2,944	7,731	792	32,525	1,230	63,437	7,067	12,590	14,585
1366 ..	5,484	19,205	1,191	29,321	1,992	8,170	974	31,378	1,579	61,856	11,589	13,670	17,167
1367 ..	5,485	19,204	1,214	29,490	2,004	8,163	962	31,409	1,578	59,981	10,900	13,382	15,581
1368 ..	5,434	19,205	1,191	29,321	1,992	8,170	974	31,378	1,579	56,428	11,475	12,726	12,305
1369 ..	5,721	18,957	1,363	26,991	2,078	8,148	926	32,236	1,558	60,473	12,062	12,874	13,006
1370 ..	10,892	16,644	301	27,151	2,138	5,434	531	31,590	1,611	60,787	11,947	12,754	13,219
1371 ..	8,897	16,581	1,249	24,002	2,474	5,512	526	25,375	1,290	61,246	13,968	10,009	13,036
1372 ..	6,844	15,435	3,775	25,714	4,143	5,617	418	37,942	1,035	57,250	10,410	7,335	15,829

* 1361 Fasli = 1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(ii)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Amroha

Fasli year	Kharif (in acres)						Rabi (in acres)			
	Bajra	*Jowar*	Paddy	Maize	*Urd*	Sugar-cane	Wheat	Wheat and gram mixed	Barley	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1366* ..	35,251	14,703	17,077	2,986	312	22,276	52,338	16,224	4,077	11,757
1367 ..	29,737	13,187	16,167	5,062	293	31,985	49,752	18,540	3,570	12,284
1368 ..	25,617	15,355	19,513	3,652	245	39,789	53,950	15,757	4,392	10,561
1369 ..	24,594	9,083	22,679	3,567	238	38,924	58,344	16,869	4,242	12,812
1370 ..	29,965	12,761	24,465	3,939	335	31,723	53,764	17,653	2,082	9,928
1371 ..	27,709	11,596	24,971	4,552	251	30,754	53,986	18,652	1,815	12,126

* 1366 Fasli = 1958-59 A. D.

TABLE VI(iii)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Hasanpur

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)					
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley	Gram	Other crops	*Jowar* pure and mixed	*Bajra* pure and mixed	Paddy	Maize	Sugar cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1361* ..	81,273	23,714	19,159	2,706	11,737	1,733	34,792	14,408	10,629	17,785	13,207
1362 ..	80,977	23,788	19,306	3,775	11,586	1,775	34,764	13,587	9,931	17,467	13,952
1363 ..	79,645	22,312	15,433	3,993	14,285	1,773	36,761	24,527	14,995	17,785	13,207
1364 ..	82,272	18,052	15,433	3,903	10,751	2,077	37,567	19,547	14,050	30,536	5,671
1365 ..	13,938	18,734	11,624	4,022	22,546	2,138	30,474	18,418	4,452	31,559	5,923
1366 ..	73,303	22,861	11,764	4,966	18,286	1,356	28,412	24,645	12,074	32,315	7,865
1367 ..	72,257	22,790	11,830	4,707	17,993	1,278	28,768	24,828	12,284	32,632	7,590
1368 ..	76,557	19,637	9,807	1,809	13,020	1,579	26,403	16,080	9,918	37,134	6,129
1369 ..	80,979	19,114	9,192	2,895	16,819	1,259	22,351	22,277	10,484	31,963	60,680
1370 ..	81,709	18,906	8,272	2,154	15,324	1,279	22,997	23,964	11,230	28,209	65,370
1371 ..	80,495	19,263	8,167	2,169	15,365	1,160	23,332	23,735	13,002	27,890	5,993
1372 ..	79,913	19,319	8,041	2,246	15,676	1,067	23,482	23,150	11,163	29,329	6,136

* 1361 Fasli — 1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(iv)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Moradabad

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Wheat mixed	Other crops	Paddy	*Jowar*	*Bajra*	Maize	*Urd* and *mung*	Sugar-cane	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1361* ..	46,722	3,066	14,773	10,829	6,716	26,271	15,097	10,560	3,753	661	8,208	15,879
1362 ..	44,874	3,104	17,337	13,740	8,429	38,108	16,720	11,204	3,737	612	9,159	15,381
1363 ..	47,935	3,271	13,356	13,525	8,904	33,599	16,256	10,432	4,446	475	13,348	13,749
1364 ..	47,616	3,256	11 785	13,321	9,852	34,734	16,400	9,884	4,736	412	14,847	12,376
1365 ..	44,792	3,610	12,657	14,963	13,566	36,487	16,713	9,350	4,921	330	13,153	12,878
1366 ..	49,972	7,134	15,834	23,076	12,447	39,354	16,036	8,939	4,165	376	11,656	13,240
1367 ..	49,972	7,134	15,834	23,076	12,447	39,354	16,036	8,939	4,165	376	11,656	13,240
1368 ..	42,112	3,798	12,985	16,482	9,556	37,662	15,165	8,426	3,297	276	15,349	12,599
1369 ..	43,404	3,737	11,995	17,339	9,809	40,625	17,390	7,033	2,394	346	17,213	13,081
1370 ..	43,758	2,720	9,485	14,317	8,897	40,443	18,034	7,332	2,731	366	14,121	12,330
1371 ..	44,330	1,108	11,424	14,027	10,059	36,688	19,822	8,067	3,108	336	11,986	13,517
1372 ..	38,310	1,844	15,847	14,236	9,202	41,924	17,592	9,337	2,963	412	15,439	13,761
1373 ..	39,870	1,788	10,813	14,080	9,238	41,215	17,951	9,275	3,118	289	16,698	31,741

*1361 Fasli = 1953-54 A. D.

TABLE VI(v)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Sambhal

Fasli year	Kharif (in acres)						Rabi (in acres)		
	Paddy	*Jowar* pure and mixed	*Bajra* pure and mixed	Maize	*Urd mung* and *moth*	Sugar-cane	Wheat pure and mixed	Barley pure and mixed	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1361* ..	12,744	10,497	69,338	3,360	9,288	23,834	3,04,455	13,011	8,320
1362 ..	13,113	9,690	74,000	4,994	5,046	21,013	1,02,008	12,930	8,938
1363 ..	12,705	10,330	69,723	3,672	8,120	25,512	1,05,413	13,142	7,538
1364 ..	10,725	9,079	75,134	9,260	2,790	28,465	1,06,121	11,674	6,234
1365 to 1369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1370 ..	16,092	8,069	64,909	9,865	1,091	26,912	1,04,458	8,524	7,577
1371 ..	18,437	7,363	64,840	11,458	1,083	26,602	1,04,868	7,135	9,172

* Fasli = 1953-54

TABLE VI(vi)—Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Thakurdwara

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)			Kharif (in acres)		
	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Paddy	*Bajra*	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1361* ..	35,481	13,167	2,029	46,014	2,799	5,954
1362 ..	34,468	16,607	1,479	46,412	3,417	4,614
1363 ..	26,733	29,912	1,028	37,566	2,985	5,839
1364 ..	29,438	10,672	1,548	43,319	2,789	7,468
1365 ..	26,389	12,867	1,345	44,927	2,516	6,454
1366 ..	20,502	14,933	1,530	49,048	1,924	5,128
1367 ..	18,019	13,687	1,464	49,664	1,602	4,428
1368 ..	21,637	13,829	1,446	48,800	1,616	3,979
1369 ..	22,363	8,795	1,500	47,313	1,537	3,806
1370 ..	19,285	7,915	1,196	48,272	1,545	3,362
1371 ..	21,755	1,115	8,859	44,137	2,177	4,076
1372 ..	28,094	13,527	957	50,037	2,247	4,595

*1361 Fasli = 1953-54 A.D.

TABLE VII—Revenue Demand (in Rupees)

Tahsil and district	Year of Settlement					
	1803	1806	1809	1813	1840	1870
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amroha ..	53,571	56,396	52,877	54,314	1,09,103	1,15,827
Bilari ..	1,95,112	2,07,891	2,18,508	2,24,907	2,31,968	3,38,967
Hasanpur ..	75,973	76,569	1,08,256	1,40,656	1,60,933	1,59,062
Moradabad ..	63,260	59,878	59,982	60,168	1,81,480	2,59,738
Sambhal ..	2,09,464	2,12,242	1,92,561	2,34,027	2,67,130	3,51,016
Thakurdwara ..	1,35,323	1,37,901	1,62,681	1,77,707	1,80,800	1,82,075
District total ..	7,34,703	7,50,177	7,95,085	8,91,779	11,51,414	14,30,686

Tahsil and district	1903	1942-43	1950-51	1952-53	1964-65
1	8	9	10	11	12
Amroha ..	1,59,381	..	1,76,883.14	15,09,775.13	14,33,965.72
Bilari ..	4,32,737	4,56,376.25	4,37,015.75	12,88,828.22	13,02,429.77
Hasanpur	2,23,742	..	2,38,081.33	11,82,488.00	11,92,[illegible].97
Moradabad	2,97,538	3,13,612.81	3,10,46[illegible].64	9,37,820.19	9,47,89[illegible].00
Sambhal	4,34,810	4,90,801.25	4,72,740.81	13,59,244.55	13,74,[illegible].65
Thakurdwara	2,04,920	2,14,661.56	2,14,989.11	6,23,801.96	6,60,[illegible].[illegible]
District total	17,54,928	..	18,86,172.78	68,91,958.05	69,11,313.34

TABLE VIII(i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Moradabad

Year	Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55 ..	12,16,467	1,73,627	4,066	36,035	26,608	1,80,640	16,37,653
1955-56 ..	13,25,424	1,50,552	24,772	33,815	26,703	1,76,848	17,38,114
1956-57 ..	14,10,034	1,33,342	2,270	32,610	20,134	1,34,170	17,32,560
1957-58 ..	16,20,693	1,00,718	10,918	25,889	25,593	2,18,833	22,11,644
1958-59 .	19,39,589	93,904	3,864	26,025	36,042	2,38,235	23,37,559
1959-60 ..	20,40,417	1,38,517	20,011	20,056	38,944	1,34,420	23,92,365
1960-61 ..	21,43,689	1,00,992	7,793	13,027	35,588	1,23,781	24,29,870
1961-62 ..	27,49,230	1,05,889	4,179	19,370	33,734	1,23,333	30,35,735
1962-63 ..	29,30,738	1,10,582	374	23,004	41,310	1,23,102	32,29,110
1963-64 ..	33,54,841	1,08,432	6,823	20,847	42,048	1,61,488	36,94,479

TABLE VIII(i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Moradabad

Year	General adminis-tration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibi-tions	Other sources	Total expendi-ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55	89,232	11,80,848	1,45,183	1,32,863	23,569	1,31,333	17,02,523
1955-56	98,326	12,25,267	1,64,212	74,621	26,869	1,12,650	17,01,965
1956-57	93,257	13,06,647	1,69,795	87,686	21,347	1,42,325	18,21,057
1957-58	1,29,778	14,93,622	1,64,325	1,44,175	27,291	1,15,981	20,74,172
1958-59	97,646	16,23,937	1,69,873	98,418	28,197	1,28,458	21,46,524
1959-60	1,06,563	20,77,900	1,78,940	97,354	38,142	1,34,242	26,33,141
1960-61	1,07,620	19,08,118	1,58,886	98,719	51,184	93,318	24,17,845
1961-62	1,40,187	23,93,401	1,65,731	1,37,252	44,901	94,449	29,75,921
1962-63	1,23,945	28,47,501	1,70,405	1,28,901	57,829	84,603	34,13,184
1963-64	1,32,580	29,21,487	1,62,783	64,904	57,915	87,245	34,26,864

TABLE VIII(ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Amroha

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc.	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55	2,80,745	2,958	11,062	12,525	1,19,697	23,936	4,50,923
1955-56	3,05,628	3,607	17,628	8,474	1,44,145	17,946	4,97,428
1956-57	2,73,678	5,002	16,517	6,893	1,25,990	65,163	4,93,248
1957-58	3,11,645	6,375	16,560	7,723	1,05,120	18,514	4,65,937
1958-59	2,86,669	6,200	18,829	14,641	1,21,221	2,49,005	6,96,565
1959-60	3,09,115	5,652	20,582	12,155	1,52,334	3,14,704	8,14,544
1960-61	2,91,854	4,503	19,085	9,015	1,73,273	3,20,546	8,17,776
1961-62	3,63,491	6,246	17,391	10,288	1,84,761	3,20,889	9,03,066
1962-63	3,67,824	5,724	16,603	11,468	2,67,190	13,973	6,82,782
1963-64	4,04,198	5,419	20,949	13,179	2,27,381	1,99,459	8,69,985
1964-65	3,82,573	4,405	34,718	15,142	3,96,325	19,505	8,52,668

TABLE VIII(ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees). Municipal Board, Amroha

Year		General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	68,055	19,042	1,49,823	1,39,210	36,085	4,12,21[illegible]
1955-56	..	71,432	19,940	1,46,693	1,37,705	1,22,796	4,98,566
1956-57	..	73,575	31,890	1,56,762	1,43,069	1,29,093	5,34,[illegible]
1957-58	..	71,930	40,558	1,20,002	1,52,905	79,014	4,64,409
1958-59	..	67,245	35,056	1,65,358	1,70,619	2,59,258	7,17,[illegible]
1959-60	..	87,722	41,878	1,42,314	1,71,841	3,28,203	7,71,958
1960-61	..	83,439	31,062	1,28,643	1,73,921	3,54,014	7,71,079
1961-62	..	1,03,505	33,210	2,14,330	2,02,492	3,29,333	8,82,871
1962-63	..	1,10,497	31,422	2,19,088	2,22,716	38,581	6,22,304
1963-64	..	1,20,783	44,733	3,52,406	2,99,402	2,19,519	10,[illegible]
1964-65	..	1,29,694	38,714	2,21,393	2,86,127	31,911	7,07,[illegible]

TABLE VIII(iii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Chandausi

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc.	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55	2,91,372	6,629	46,921	21,390	1,01,028	20,696	4,88,045
1955-56	2,81,879	7,869	45,501	21,625	92,907	7,27,570	11,77,351
1956-57	2,67,911	7,684	49,570	22,705	1,01,519	1,080	4,50,478
1957-58	3,02,666	8,047	51,326	16,971	97,262	6,226	4,82,498
1958-59	2,72,758	8,047	60,349	12,979	1,03,796	4,005	4,61,934
1959-60	2,99,369	8,774	70,980	6,698	1,40,846	72,760	5,99,427
1960-61	2,97,131	8,894	78,047	8,891	1,62,584	3,247	5,58,794
1961-62	2,83,992	9,013	88,227	9,714	1,86,460	2,965	5,80,371
1962-63	4,15,837	7,661	97,785	14,593	2,35,370	2,336	7,73,582
1963-64	4,01,875	9,694	97,364	8,786	2,38,258	3,065	7,59,042
1964-65	4,48,576	11,025	1,10,588	19,232	2,68,706	64,975	9,23,104

TABLE VIII(iii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Chandausi

Year		General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55	..	50,555	26,150	1,91,961	1,05,139	540	24,492	3,98,837
1955-56	..	52,992	29,056	8,96,114	1,16,743	540	18,302	11,13,747
1956-57	..	55,288	29,601	1,70,453	1,18,071	540	19,967	3,93,920
1957-58	..	55,729	34,818	1,96,118	1,20,771	1,040	21,700	4,30,176
1958-59	..	60,783	28,244	2,76,254	1,28,446	890	22,271	5,16,888
1959-60	..	66,889	26,553	2,93,496	1,40,892	900	20,885	5,49,615
1960-61	..	73,998	29,746	2,19,692	1,43,365	900	19,808	4,87,509
1961-62	..	72,701	47,676	2,95,637	1,60,300	799	36,892	6,14,205
1962-63	..	79,342	33,873	3,09,382	2,01,562	1,215	36,470	6,61,864
1963-64	..	94,704	41,701	3,34,796	2,40,693	640	33,373	7,46,107
1964-65	..	1,19,186	63,722	3,91,022	2,87,358	1,296	50,547	9,13,127

TABLE VIII(iv-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Hasanpur

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc.	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56 ..	75,326·00	975·00	6 316 00	3,721·00	26,392 00	9,163·00	1,21,893·00
1956-57 ..	68,938·00	1,492·00	10,654 00	3 199 00	46,051·00	6 000·00	1,36,244·00
1957-58 ..	74,328·00	1 369·00	9,618 00	5 940 00	40 482·00	6,537·00	1,38,274·00
1958-59 ..	79,446·00	846·00	11,343 00	3,524 00	33,567·00	8,447·00	1,37,173 00
1959-60 ..	10,1983·00	599·00	9,993·00	3 505 00	45,643·00	32,733·00	1,93,756 00
1960-61 ..	1,28,756·00	1,085·00	7,536 00	5,133·00	55,123·00	58,180 00	2,55,815 00
1961-62 ..	1,3 ·.579·00	538 00	11,056 00	2,285·00	98,442·00	208,968·00	4,54,868 00
1962-63 ..	159,821 00	839 00	9,070·00	6,599 00	73,677·00	246,482·00	4,96,588 00
1963-64 ..	1,63,042·00	804 00	13,337·00	4 573 00	81,923·00	278,551·00	5,42,230 00
1964-65 ..	1,63,568·00	699·00	8,362·00	4,005·00	92,462·00	238 899·00	5,07,995·00
1965-66 .	1,92,646·00	658·00	11,445·00	13,313 00	17,315·00	244,017·00	6,35,229·00

TABLE VIII(iv-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Hasanpur

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56 ..	27,232	4,219	1,04,510	14,703	..	37,468	1,88,132
1956-57 ..	33,754	13,040	40,695	19,460	..	10,767	1,17,716
1957-58 ..	36,929	7,986	44,836	27,585	..	9,645	1,26,983
1958-59 ..	38,405	9,129	44,790	29,045	..	13,987	1,35,356
1959-60 ..	40,191	7,536	74,298	42,682	..	89,063	2,03,770
1960-61 ..	44,734	13,392	70,142	31,272	..	66,908	2,26,448
1961-62 ..	49,884	11,826	57,759	37,066	..	2,15,487	3,72,022
1962-63 ..	56,682	13,178	1,18,352	72,766	..	2,54,880	5,15,85[illegible]
1963-64 ..	67,267	15,774	82,768	60,937	..	2,89,[illegible]83	5,16,129
1964-65 ..	65,454	16,560	1,63,665	75,670	..	2,43,26[illegible]	5,66,612
1965-66 ..	84,328	21,332	1,27,908	1,07,927	..	2,60,822	6,02,317

TABLE VIII(v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Moradabad

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from property etc. other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1953-54 ..	8,00,485	3,747	2,43,774	2,66,836	21,780	18,653	13,55,275
1954-55 ..	8,88,486	3,346	2,40,443	2,87,073	14,729	1,335	14,35,412
1955-56 ..	9,30,732	3,865	2,65,036	3,38,315	13,207	11,899	15,63,054
1956-57 ..	7,84,348	3,707	2,70,916	2,78,194	26,933	60,719	14,24,817
1957-58 ..	9,17,447	3,189	3,86,550	2,75,068	11,517	2,05,768	17,99,539
1958-59 ..	9,64,024	3,514	3,87,693	3,56,361	14,868	4,39,773	21,66,233
1959-60 ..	9,90,125	3,495	3,52,983	4,50,997	26,923	5,50,809	23,75,332
1960-61 ..	10,18,593	3,399	3,60,167	5,77,704	17,894	8,98,800	28,76,537
1961-62 ..	13,00,277	2,785	3,64,007	6,67,346	19,532	17,52,285	41,06,182
1962-63 ..	15,66,880	3,233	3,71,094	6,02,895	2,32,813	24,54,735	52,33,650
1963-64 ..	15,91,359	2,026	4,12,382	6,03,516	35,233	23,23,420	49,67,936

TABLE VIII(v-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Moradabad

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1953-54 ..	1,50,498	77,462	7,63,065	3,72,782	..	60,855	14,332	14,58,994
1954-55 ..	1,54,524	99,150	7,17,462	3,64,596	..	51,996	3,006	14,10,734
1955-56 ..	1,59,552	1,88,509	8,72,387	3,83,148	..	63,590	5,409	16,72,595
1956-57 ..	1,46,367	84,207	6,96,823	3,84,003	..	60,063	58,017	14,29,480
1957-58 ..	1,54,120	1,19,717	7,79,150	3,78,889	..	51,085	2,01,858	16,84,819
1958-59 ..	1,78,086	1,08,734	8,79,016	4,24,591	..	58,384	3,59,632	20,08,443
1959-60 ..	1,80,771	1,50,138	9,87,781	4,26,235	..	93,893	5,69,237	24,08,055
1960-61 ..	2,16,360	1,51,935	9,82,197	4,28,446	..	66,093	9,15,266	27,60,297
1961-62 ..	2,25,731	1,68,266	12,81,364	5,10,046	..	1,01,406	16,82,105	39,68,918
1962-63 ..	2,43,417	2,34,349	13,36,966	5,38,599	..	97,270	26,07,601	50,58,202
1963-64 ..	2,71,680	2,45,436	15,37,990	6,12,981	..	95,612	23,76,692	51,40,341

TABLE VIII(vi-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sambhal

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1954-55 ..	2,41,856	11,010	17,622	73,048	22,022	1,032	3,66,590
1955-56 ..	3,06,873	11,717	26,085	84,767	25,493	..	4,54,93
1956-57 ..	2,84,307	11,704	27,119	86,383	25,676	..	4,35,18
1957-58 ..	3,21,867	12,870	26,719	57,544	26,763	..	4,45,763
1958-59 ..	2,91,796	14,498	21,299	46,108	48,771	..	4,22,472
1959-60 ..	3,01,345	14,227	23,608	74,227	64,146	..	4,77,553
1960-61 ..	3,08,916	15,236	24,768	61,350	85,028	..	4,95,298
1961-62 ..	2,91,892	16,350	21,686	1,28,218	83,991	..	5,42,137
1962-63 ..	3,12,696	17,965	20,027	1,29,526	90,743	..	5,70,957
1963-64 ..	3,17,670	16,995	22,391	1,76,842	95,053	..	6,28,951

TABLE VIII(vi-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sambhal

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1954-55 ..	56,563	17,016	1,54,267	91,477	..	14,028	11,390	3,44,761
1955-56 ..	56,234	19,462	1,40,634	94,798	..	20,588	11,375	3,43,091
1956-57 ..	62,867	17,916	3,16,042	1,00,560	..	45,757	13,561	5,55,983
1957-58 ..	68,657	27,017	1,86,243	1,13,799	..	28,432	17,752	4,41,900
1958-59 ..	72,390	23,217	2,00,661	1,15,443	..	28,095	17,752	4,57,558
1959-60 ..	76,698	26,470	1,90,644	1,22,309	..	36,129	17,645	4,69,895
1960-61 ..	82,961	26,848	2,19,027	1,29,827	..	24,011	15,059	4,97,733
1961-62 ..	85,021	28,732	2,07,435	1,66,796	..	23,953	14,944	5,26,881
1962-63 ..	85,568	25,012	2,37,838	1,65,319	..	27,870	14,944	5,56,551
1963-64 ..	1,01,758	25,853	2,59,360	1,94,350	..	27,059	14,944	6,23,324

TABLE VIII(vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Notified Area, Dhanaura

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Education	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1956-57	..	23,468	1,704	..	5,165	12,970	19,839
1957-58	..	21,471	1,888	..	13,230	11,943	27,061
1958-59	..	28,691	1,391	..	7,275	17,777	26,443
1959-60	..	37,210	3,148	..	11,302	15,504	29,954
1960-61	..	37,071	3,367	..	6,580	16,530	26,077
1961-62	..	38,112	9,660	..	6,009	23,756	39,425
1962-63	..	36,159	4,765	..	20,914	21,861	47,540
1963-64	..	77,254	2,292	3,000	12,182	11,877	29,351

TABLE VIII(viii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Railway Settlement Notified Area, Moradabad

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Education	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	10,409	3,317	684	..	2,139	6,740
1955-56	..	8,880	2,105	931	..	5,954	8,990
1956-57	..	12,369	1,912	2,990	..	1,114	6,016
1957-58	..	12,696	2,029	3,587	..	812	6,428
1958-59	..	9,724	2,316	3,898	..	436	6,650
1959-60	..	12,199	2,478	4,262	..	1,180	7,920
1960-61	..	9,510	2,882	4,800	..	585	8,207
1961-62	..	10,20[illegible]	2,899	6,116	..	20,733	29,748
1962-63	..	13,040	2,806	7,985	..	669	11,460
1963-64	..	9,262	3,115	8,830	..	814	12,759

TABLE VIII(ix)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bachhraon

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	16,798	1,604	5,027	20,325	4,284	31,240
1955-56	..	19,514	1,392	5,863	8,232	5,643	21,130
1956-57	..	8,868	1,529	10,409	1,310	839	14,087
1957-58	..	11,431	1,621	6,285	1,855	1,934	11,695
1958-59	..	20,358	1,534	6,710	715	7,740	16,699
1959-60	..	18,154	2,120	9,242	7,318	835	19,515
1960-61	..	34,762	2,212	9,402	4,735	793	17,208
1961-62	..	14,938	1,832	12,661	14,668	1,036	30,197
1962-63	..	26,286	2,027	11,481	6,966	1,860	22,334
1963-64	..	13,475	2,119	10,791	7,041	882	20,833

TABLE VIII(x)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bahjoi

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	20,474	2,036	7,575	17,291	3,807	30,709
1955-56 ..	17,124	3,083	7,299	3,932	4,881	19,495
1956-57 ..	17,553	2,319	6,962	981	7,149	17,405
1957-58 ..	29,171	1,968	11,061	1,524	12,861	27,414
1958-59 ..	26,890	2,505	9,235	1,554	15,586	28,880
1959-60 ..	28,020	2,524	14,248	9,105	1,171	27,048
1960-61 ..	31,520	1,683	15,747	10,611	1,728	29,769
1961-62 ..	44,942	5,547	21,522	11,081	2,825	40,975
1962-63 ..	76,403	7,642	18,561	21,948	2,152	50,303
1963-64 ..	99,737	13,090	18,954	65,707	529	98,280

TABLE VIII(xi)—Receipts ond Expenditure, Town Area, Bilari

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General adminis-tration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	9,494	436	5,241	839	2,240	8,762
1955-56	..	16,713	1,681	6,671	850	3,182	12,384
1956-57	..	10,611	1,125	4,811	4,884	3,070	13,890
1957-58	..	10,202	795	4,841	2,684	1,769	10,088
1958-59	..	13,942	2,461	6,831	277	2,430	11,799
1959-60	..	17,334	3,940	10,163	2,948	447	17,498
1960-61	..	11,627	1,642	6,036	2,000	115	10,493
1961-62	..	57,249	10,570	14,715	3,499	945	29,729
1962-63	..	1,21,283	28,972	22,032	69,006	6,146	1,26,156
1963-64	..	1,16,957	29,714	25,428	56,837	13,668	1,25,647

TABLE VIII(xii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kanth

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	15,347	3,182	9,559	1,196	1.885	15,822
1955-56 ..	25,311	3,760	9,185	417	750	14,112
1956-57 ..	12,728	3,328	9,230	2,399	1,443	16,400
1957-58 ..	19,050	7,240	9,655	2,678	1,999	18,572
1958-59 ..	32,264	5,042	10,331	5,833	4,238	25,444
1959-60 ..	32,060	1,752	14.222	19,609	848	36,431
1960-61 ..	32,378	1,770	14,264	10,133	476	26,643
1961-62 ..	28,864	1,594	19,281	13,909	425	35 199
1962-63 ..	33,100	1,576	20,139	19,602	2,613	43,[illegible]
1963-64 ..	32,822	1,7 l	17, 940	1,857	1,425	22 [illegible]

TABLE VIII(xiii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kundarkhi

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	7,905	2,932	3.188	600	1,416	8,136
1955-56 ..	15,689	1,818	4,107	804	2,940	9,669
1956-57 ..	13,350	1,593	3,088	1,201	1,311	7,793
1957-58 ..	13,052	1,288	5,324	3,667	458	10,737
1958-59 ..	12,630	1,199	3,905	7,500	1,623	14,227
1959-60 ..	18,082	1,935	6,532	7,392	614	16,473
1960-61 ..	17,540	1,641	6.971	5,024	119	13,755
1961-62 ..	15,953	2,517	9,691	6,271	163	18,642
1962-63 ..	18,021	3,454	10,295	4,976	850	19,575
1963-64 ..	62,113	17,967	11,011	22,372	941	52,291

TABLE VIII(xiv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Naugawan Sadat

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	2,334	728	..	..	1,882	2,610
1955-56	..	3,023	758	..	205	2,531	3,494
1956-57	..	4,446	552	..	2,407	1,321	4,280
1957-58	..	7,776	655	..	4,036	3,269	7,960
1958-59	..	5,182	493	..	2,854	740	4,087
1959-60	..	7,016	1,558	..	1,910	3,316	6,784
1960-61	..	9,192	724	..	2,154	2,435	5,313
1961-62	..	10,447	1,458	..	417	6,011	7,886
1962-63	..	7,397	1,140	..	6,299	3,867	11,306
1963-64	..	15,255	3,237	..	3,254	3,143	9,6[illegible]4

TABLE VIII(xv)—Receipts and Erpenditure, Town Area, Sirsi

Year		Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
		Total receipts	General adminis-tration and col-lection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expendi-ture
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	..	8,542	801	5,789	..	1,429	8,109
1955-56	..	11,634	1,829	6,961	517	2,177	11,484
1956-57	..	7,437	802	5,104	870	409	7,185
1957-58	..	9,338	2,206	4,541	829	838	8,414
1958-59		13,581	3,708	6,370	1,101	1,737	13,060
1959-60	..	12,708	1,642	7,160	2,352	558	11,712
1960-61	..	12,120	956	4,734	5,851	25	11,566
1961-62	..	16,242	2,393	12,411	1,082	686	16,572
1962-63	..	26,504	1,789	9,320	6,181	1,989	19,279
1963-64		64,326	12,182	9,383	5,396	1,852	28,813

TABLE VIII(xvi) —Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Thakurdwara

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Total receipts	General adminis-tration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expendi-ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55 ..	25,669	7,837	11,747	2,269	4,229	26,078
1955-56 ..	39,710	3,197	13,279	1,782	11,630	30,094
1956-57 ..	35,007	1,468	11,240	1,798	27,469	42,115
1957-58 ..	41,960	8,759	12,741	4,891	14,382	40,773
1958-59 ..	52,798	8,088	16,745	19,349	6,784	50,966
1959-60 ..	39,942	6,713	18,722	12,326	3,500	41,261
1960-61 ..	44,550	6,192	22,853	12,185	2,311	43,541
1961-62 ..	66,062	5,902	24,078	29,717	4,160	63,866
1962-63 ..	93,315	13,123	24,512	37,331	5,911	80,777
1963-64 ..	80,132	12,111	25,431	52,014	8,606	98,162

TABLE IX(i)—General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education			
	No. of schools		No. of students		No. of schools		No. of students		No. of schools		No. of students	
	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55 ..	608	41	57,562	6,384	55	22	11,188	3,416	28	6	12,816	1,954
1955-56 ..	611	61	59,487	11,469	58	21	11,674	3,597	28	7	13,210	2,505
1956-57 ..	641	68	58,657	14,493	60	23	8,164	3,327	29	9	13,992	3,088
1957-58 .	724	78	64,308	13,907	67	25	9,682	3,648	29	10	14,114	4,100
1958-59 ..	780	87	66,421	13,765	73	28	10,823	4,144	29	10	15,294	4,171
1959-60 ..	794	113	74,521	17.217	74	29	11,150	4,808	31	10	16,967	4,600
1960-61 ..	865	128	85,599	17,285	76	31	11,295	4,531	31	11	16,876	5,790
1961-62 ..	1.067	170	93,696	23,342	73	31	11,113	4,358	34	13	19,027	7,014
1962-63 ..	1.140	206	95,644	37,835	78	32	12,291	4,122	38	16	21,277	8,180
1963-64 ..	1,199	231	1.11,993	34,934	82	36	13,799	8,585	41	16	23,440	0,654

TABLE IX(ii-a)—Higher Education (Bachelor's Degree)

Year	Number of colleges and students — Bachelor's degree — Arts			Science			Commerce			Law			Teaching			Total*		
	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1954-55	2	161	90	2	213	1	2	180	..	..	..	..	1	72	14	3	626	114
1955-56	3	565	153	2	242	1	2	259	..	1	88	..	1	145	29	4	1,299	[illegible]
1956-57	3	723	216	2	218	2	2	266	..	1	59	..	1	72	15	4	1,338	[illegible]
1957-58	3	749	208	2	237	4	2	238	..	1	86	..	1	60	25	4	1,370	237
1958-59	3	664	236	2	302	8	2	191	..	1	86	..	1	59	28	4	1,304	272
1959-60	3	563	237	2	360	9	2	107	..	1	111	..	1	61	29	4	1,292	275
1960-61	4	542	275	2	429	14	2	233	..	1	90	..	1	62	27	5	1,456	316
1961-62	4	543	332	3	493	16	2	203	..	1	71	..	3	111	112	5	1,421	460
1962-63	5	438	345	3	592	26	2	231	..	1	39	..	3	76	138	5	1,376	509
1963-64	5	546	383	3	636	30	2	233	..	1	62	..	3	86	128	5	1.563	541

*K. G. K. College, Moradabad
Hindu College, Moradabad
S. M. College, Chandausi
G. D. Hindu Girls College, Moradabad
D. A. Kanya Degree College, Moradabad

TABLE IX(ii-b)—Higher Education (Master's Degree)

Year	Number of colleges and students — Master's degree											
	Arts			Science			Commerce			Total*		
	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women	Colleges	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1954-55	1	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	5
1955-56	2	155	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	155	18
1956-57	2	171	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	171	20
1957-58	2	181	31	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	186	31
1958-59	2	251	33	1	12	..	..	..	..	2	263	33
1959-60	2	287	42	1	10	..	1	20	..	2	317	42
1960-61	2	333	58	1	13	..	1	33	..	2	379	58
1961-62	2	319	63	1	12	..	1	33	..	2	364	63
1962-63	2	301	48	1	13	..	1	40	..	2	354	48
1963-64	2	274	66	1	42	..	1	29	..	2	345	66

*K. G. K. College, Moradabad
S. M. College, Chandausi

TABLE X—Livelihood Pattern, 1961

Workers and non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban total (including Moradabad 'town group')	Total of Moradabad 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Workers				
Cultivator	4,14,844	4,06,304	8,540	824
Agricultural labourer	35,603	33,560	2,042	198
In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and in activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres	3,571	1,987	1,584	666
At household industry	43,657	29,768	13,889	2,180
In manufacturing other than household industry	33,349	6,720	26,619	17,789
In construction	5,757	2,420	3,337	1,068
In trade and commerce	33,443	8,816	24,627	11,519
In transport, storage and communications	15,350	3,310	12,040	7,695
In other services ..	64,293	33,090	31,203	12,429
Total workers	6,49,836	5,25,975	1,23,881	54,091
Non workers	13,23,674	10,09,858	3,13,816	1,37,737
Total population ..	19,73,530	15,35,833	4,37,697	1,91,828

TABLE XI—Fairs

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
		Tahsil Amroha	
Amroha	Chariyen	Sravana, *sukla* 3 to 8	1,000
Amroha	Shah Vilayat	Rajab 21	4,000
Baserataga	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	3,000
Gajasthal	Sivaratri	Bhadra, *sukla* 3	3,000
Jamna khas	Moharram	Muharram 10	3,000
Kanth	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	5,000
Khenda Bharatpur	Sivaratri	Bhadra, *sukla* 3	1,000
Rajabpur	Baba Faridi	Rajab 13, 14, 15	3,000
		Tahsil Bilari	
Berni	Shiva Teras	Phalguna, *sukla* 13	12,000
Bichola Kundarkhi	Shiva Teras	Phalguna, *sukla* 13	5,000
Chandausi	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	1,000
Kuan Khera	Shiva Teras	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	500
Kundarkhi	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	2,000
Rampur Maghan	Shiva Teras	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	500
Rustamnagar Sahaspur	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	7,000
Seondara	Chariyen	Sravana, *sukla* 9	..
Thaoala	Neja	Wednesday following the Holi festival	2,000
		Tahsil Hasanpur	
Bachhraon	Chariyen	Sravana, *sukla* 7	1,000
Bijaura	Burhe Baba	Magha, *sukla* 2	2,000
Gajraula	Lalita Devi	Chaitra, *sukla* 8	3,000
Hasanpur	Ramlila	Asvina, *sukla* 10	5,000

[Continued :

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date		Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5
Hasanpur ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	3,000
Saidnagli ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	1,000
Sirsa Kalan ..	Ganga Mela ..	Kartika, *sukla* 3	..	2,000
Tigri ..	Ganga Asnan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 8 to 15	..	2,00,000
		Tahsil Moradabad		
Bhimthir ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	400
Bhojpur Dharampur	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	1,000
Bhojpur Dharampur	Chelhum ..	Safar 20 ..	..	1,800
Bhojpurasa ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	1,000
Chak Faizullapur	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 13	..	1,000
Dalpatpur ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	1,000
Dalpatpur ..	Chelhum ..	Safar 20	.	1,500
Dhakka ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	15,000
Lodhipur Jawaharnagar ..	Bishnoi Mela ..	Chaitra, *krishna* 15	..	2,000
Mundha Pande ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	1,500
Niwar Khas ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	800
Niwar Khas	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krisna* 13	..	800
Pakbara ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	1,500
Pakbara ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	1,000
Pipalsana ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	700
Pipalsana ..	Chelhum ..	Safar 20	..	500
Sarkara Khas ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10	..	500
Sarkara Khas ..	Chelhum ..	Safar 20 .	..	600
Satti Khera ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10, 11	..	1,000
Tajpur Muafi ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krisna* 13	..	600

[Continued :

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
		Tahsil Sambhal	
Anispur Asad ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	3,000
Bahjoi ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	10,000
Hasratnagar ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, Sukla 10 ..	3,000
Hasratnagar ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10 ..	2,000
Khaspur ..	Janmashtmi ..	Bhadra, *krishna* 8 ..	1,000
Mujahidpur ..	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, *krishna* 13 ..	4,000
Rasoolpur Dhatra	Lalita Devi ..	Every Thursday ..	500
Sadat Bari ..	Sivaratri ..	Phalguna, *krishna* 3 ..	2,000
Sambhal ..	Dhvaja ..	Chaitra, *krishna* 2 ..	15,000
Sambhal ..	Jheri ..	Kartika, *krishna* 4, 5 ..	10,000
Sambhal ..	Ramlila ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	15,000
Sambhal ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 6 to 17 ..	3,000
Sarai Tarin ..	Phooldol ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 8 ..	3,000
Sirsi ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 10 ..	2,000
		Tahsil Thakurdwara	
Dolatpur Tigri ..	Ganga Mela ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	5,000
Fatehullaganj ..	Neja ..	Vaishakha ..	2,000
Gakbharpur ..	Ganga Nahan ..	Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	5,000
Gopiwala ..	Sarchar ..	Agrahayana ..	500
Thakurdwara ..	Dasahra ..	Asvina, *sukla* 10 ..	2,000

TABLE XII—Live-stock Population, 1961

Live-stock and poultry	District Total
1	2
Cattle	
Males over 3 years	3,47,007
Females over 3 years	1,13,368
Young-stock (male) 3 years and under	70,618
Young-stock (female) 3 years and under	59,730
Total ..	5,90,723
Buffaloes	
Males over 3 years	27,094
Females over 3 years	1,38,336
Young-stock (male) 3 years and under ..	49,053
Young-stock (female) 3 years and under	73,292
Total ..	2,87,775
Sheep	19,757
Goats	45,145
Horses and ponies	8,008
Mules	262
Donkeys	2,826
Camels	869
Pigs	14,094
Total live-stock ..	9,69,459
Poultry	
Fowls	74,946
Ducks	1,425
Others	5,044
Total ..	81,415

TABLE XIII—Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Village/Town	Name	Management
1	2	3
	Tahsil Amroha	
Amroha	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Do	Do	Tube-well Department
Haryana	Do	Do
Joya	Rest House	Public Works Department
Kanth	Inspection House	Do
Khidmatpur	Do	Canal Department
Sadarpur Matlubpur	Do	Tube-well Department
	Tahsil Bilari	
Bilari	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Do	Do	Public Works Department
Do	Rest House	Do
Chandausi	Do	Northern Railway
Do	Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Dhingarpur	Do	Do
Jawalpur	Do	Do
Seondara	Do	Do
	Tahsil Hasanpur	
Gajraula	Rest House	Public Works Department
Do	Inspection House	Do
Hasanpur	Do	Do
Do	Do	Tube-well Department
Kunderkhi	Do	Public Works Department
Khairpur	Do	Tube-well Department
Pipli Taga	Do	Do

[Continued]

Village/Town	Name	Management
1	2	3
		Tahsil Moradabad
Moradabad ..	Inspection House ..	Public Works Department
Do ..	Rest House	Do
Do ..	Inspection House ..	Tube-well Department
Do ..	Do	Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board
		Tahsil Sambhal
Bahjoi ..	Inspection House ..	Tube-well Department
Do ..	Do	Public Works Department
Sambhal ..	Do	Do
Do ..	Do	Tub-ewell Department
Tanda ..	Do	Do
		Tahsil Thakurdwara
Sultanpur Dost ..	Inspection House ..	Irrigation Department
Surjannagar ..	Do	Do
Thakurdwara ..	Do	Public Works Department

TABLE XIV—Dharmsalas, Hotels (Licensed), Tourist Homes, etc.

Village/Town	Name	Facilities	Management
1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Amroha		
Amroha	Tirpolia Dharmsala	Lodging only	Private
Do	Kuton ki Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Kayarthen Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Bara Bazar Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Jain Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Agrwal Dharmsala	Do	Do
Kanth	Prithviganj Dharmsala	Do	Do
	Tahsil Bilari		
Chandausi	Dharmsala Sahu Battu Lal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala S. Chiranji Lal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Barahseni	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Bhagwan Das Bhikari Dass	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Imrat Lal Kishan Lal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala L. Sohan Lal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Barahseni	Do	Do
	Tahsil Hasanpur		
Dhanaura	Dharmsala Garhi Mandi	Do	Do
Do	Sahu ki Dharmsala	Do	Do
Gangesri	Dharmsala	Do	Do
Hasanpur	Agrawal Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Mathur Vaish Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Behari Lal	Do	Do
Kankar Ther	Dharmsala	Do	Do
Saidnagli	Do	Do	Do
Ujhari	Do	Do	Do

[Continued :

1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Moradabad		
Moradabad	Dharmsala Shamal Dass	Lodging only	Private
Do	Dharmsala Gulzarimal	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Station Road	Do	Do
Do	Jawahar Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Dharmsala Babu Ram	Do	Do
Do	Grand Hotel	Boarding and lodging	Do
Do	Punjab Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Sahgal Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Mansarovar Hotel	Do	Do
Do	New Castle Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Victory Hotel	Do	Do
Do	Islamia Musafirkhana (Opposite Moradabad Railway Station).	Lodging only	Do
Do	Islamia Musafirkhana (Opposite Katghar Railway Station).	Do	Do
	Tahsil Sambhal		
Sambhal	Gopal Dharmsala	Lodging only	Private
Do	Station Road Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Sahib Ram Dharmsala	Do	Do
Do	Mathur Vaish Dharmsala	Do	Do
	Tahsil Thakurdwara		
	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE XV—Post-offices, 1966

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Moradabad ..	Head office ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Aghwanpur ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Akka Dilari ..	Do ..	..
Baheri Barhmanan ..	Do .	..
Beejna ..	Do ..	..
Bhagatpur Tanda ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Burhanpur ..	Do ..	..
Chandpur ..	Do ..	.
Deolari ..	Do ..	.
Faredi ..	Do ..	..
Fatehpur Bishnoi ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Harthala Colony ..	Do ..	..
Hiran Khera Mustakham	Do ..	..
Husainpur Hamir ..	Do .	..
Jahangirpur ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Kafiabad ..	Do ..	..
Laluwala ..	Do ..	..
Machharia ..	Do .	..
Mundha ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Muqqarabpur ..	Do ..	..
Padia Nagla ..	Do ..	..
Pipalsana ..	Do ..	..
Pipalsana R. S. ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Qasipura ..	Do ..	..
Rajpur Kesariawala	Do ..	..
Sarkara Khas ..	Do ..	..
Sirasikhera ..	Do ..	..

[Continued :

1	2	3
Sonakpur	.. Branch office	.. ..
Sultanpur Dost	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Amroha	.. Sub-office	.. Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Awalpur	.. Branch office	.. ..
Bhadurpur Khurd	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Buderna	.. Do	.. Do
Chaudharpur	.. Do	.. ..
Deohri	.. Do	.. ..
Didauli	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Gajana	. Do	.. Do
Gajasthal	.. Do	.. Do
Gumsani	.. Do	. ..
Harthala	.. Do	.. ..
Hazarpur Zamania	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Jajroo	.. Do	.. ..
Jalalpur Dhana	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Joya	.. Do	.. Do
Kailsa	.. Do	.. Do
Kaural	.. Do	.. Do
Khera Apraula	.. Do	. Do
Madhan	.. Do	. Do
Makhdoompur	.. Do	.. Do
Mundhakhera	.. Do	.. ..
Nanhera Allarpur	.. Do	.. ..
Nowgawan	.. Do	.. Savings bank
Paintl	.. Do	.. Do
Pakbara	.. Do	.. Do
Papsara	.. Do	.. ..
Patai Khalsa	.. Do	.. Savings bank

[Continued

1	2	3
Qasisarai Urf Kankersa	Branch office	.. Savings bank
Ratanpur Kalan ..	Do	.. ..
Ratupura ..	Do	.. ..
Sagan Machhari ..	Do	.. Savings bank
Shahbaspur Kalan ..	Do	.. ..
Umri Sabalpur ..	Do	.. ..
Amroha Bazar ..	Sub-office	.. Savings bank
Amroha Shahi Chabutra	Do	.. Do
Bachhraon ..	Do	.. Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Chakanwala ..	Branch office	.. ..
Dhauti ..	Do	.. ..
Bahjoi ..	Sub-office	.. Savings bank; telephone telegraph
Fatehpur Shamshoi ..	Branch office	.. ..
Kasauli ..	Do	.. ..
Majhola ..	Do	.. ..
Maukather ..	Do	.. ..
Pawansa ..	Do	.. Savings bank
Pathakpur ..	Do	.. ..
Rajpur ..	Do	.. ..
Rampura ..	Do	.. ..
Sadat Bari ..	Do	.. ..
Thatti ..	Do	.. ..
Bilari ..	Sub-office	.. Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Akrauli ..	Branch office	.. ..
Amarpur Kashi ..	Do	.. ..
Berni ..	Do	.. Savings bank
Chhaora ..	Do	.. ..
Jargaon ..	Do	.. Savings bank

[Continued :

1	2	3
Gataur ..	Branch office ..	..
Khabari Awal ..	Do ..	..
Kurh Fatehgarh ..	Do ..	..
Mangoopura ..	Do ..	..
Ronda ..	Do ..	..
Rustamnagar Shahaspur	Do ..	..
Sagarpur ..	Do ..	..
Saifni ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Sihalimala ..	Do ..	..
Syaundara ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Thaonla ..	Do ..	..
Blunden Lines ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Chandausi ..	Do ..	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Alipur Basurg ..	Branch office ..	..
Ancholi ..	Do ..	..
Baniakhera ..	Do ..	..
Baroli Rustampur ..	Do ..	..
Gumthal ..	Do ..	..
Janeta ..	Do ..	..
Kaithal ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Maulagarh ..	Do ..	..
Mohd. Sadiqpur ..	Do ..	..
Mohammadpur Mawai	Branch office ..	
Raboli ..	Do ..	..
Sarthal ..	Do ..	..
Tharesa Jai Singh ..	Do ..	..
Chandausi Bara Bazar	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Chandausi ..	Do ..	..
Dhanaura ..	Do ..	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone

[Continued

1	2	3
Ahraula Mafi ..	Branch office ..	..
Chuchela Kalan ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Dingra ..	Do ..	..
Iqbalpur ..	Do ..	..
Phanderi ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Wasipur ..	Do ..	..
Dilari ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Alisbad ..	Branch office ..	Do
Dhakia Jat ..	Do ..	..
Malikpur Semli ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Rehta Mafi Mustehkam	Do ..	..
Sahespuri ..	Do ..	..
Sihali Khadar ..	Do ..	..
Faizganj Bazar ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Gajraula ..	Do ..	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Chandnagar ..	Branch office ..	..
Kankather ..	Do ..	..
Khadgujar ..	Do ..	..
Karaundi ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Maheshra ..	Do ..	Do
Patai Bhoor ..	Do ..	..
Rajabpur ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Sarkara Kamal ..	Do ..	Do
Tigri ..	Do ..	Do
Galshaheed ..	Sub-office ..	..
Hasanpur ..	Do ..	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Adampur ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Bartaura ..	Do ..	..

[Continued

1	2	3
Chakoni ..	Branch office ..	..
Darhiyal Khadar ..	Do ..	..
Dhabarsi ..	Do ..	..
Dhakka ..	Do ..	..
Dehpa ..	Do ..	..
Gangesri ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Gangwar ..	Do ..	..
Jehtauli ..	Do ..	..
Kunderkhi Bhoor ..	Do ..	..
Osa ..	Do ..	..
Paurara .	Do ..	..
Pipli Daood ..	Do ..	..
Saidnagli ..	Do ..	..
Sihali Jagir ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Singhpur Sani ..	Do ..	..
Sondhan Mohammadpur	Do ..	..
Ujhari ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Yaqubpur ..	Do ..	..
Kanth ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Chajlait ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Garhi Saleempur ..	Do ..	..
Jahangirpur Chakpheri	Do ..	..
Jamna Khas ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Kail Bakri ..	Do ..	..
Kothi Khidmatpur .	Do ..	Savings bank
Kuri Rawana ..	Do ..	..
Matlabpur Sadarpur	Do ..	Savings bank
Mohammadpur Mafi ..	Do ..	..
Mundhakheri ..	Do ..	Savings bank

[Continued

1	2	3
Umri ..	Branch office ..	..
Katghar ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Kunderki ..	Do ..	Do
Kundan Nagar	Do ..	..
Mundi Naj ..	Do ..	..
Moradabad City ..	Do ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Mughalpura ..	Branch office ..	..
Pirgaib ..	Do ..	..
Moradabad Kutchery ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank ; telephone
Moradabad R. S. ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Nai Basti ..	Do ..	Do
Narauli ..	Do ..	Do
Nawabpura ..	Do ..	Do
P. A. C. Moradabad	Do ..	Do
Raja Ka Sahaspur	Do ..	Do
Guarao ..	Branch office ..	Do
Railway Notified Area	Sub-office ..	..
Rehra ..	Do ..	Savings bank ; telegraph
Sambhal ..	Do ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Asmoli ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Akhtiarpur Thilopur	Do ..	Do
Lakhauri Jalalpur ..	Do ..	..
Manotta ..	Do ..	..
Mian Sarai ..	Do ..	..
Nurion Sarai ..	Do ..	..
Ruknuddin Sarai ..	Do ..	..
Rustampur Nayawali ..	Do ..	..
Sarai Tarin ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Amawali Qutabpur ..	Branch office ..	..

[*Continued* :

1	2	3
Dataauli ..	Branch office ..	Savings bank
Hayatnagar ..	Do ..	..
Sirsi ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank; telegraph
Barahi ..	Branch office ..	..
Bharthal Madapur ..	Do ..	..
Gurer ..	Do ..	..
Hathipur Chandoi ..	Do ..	..
Hazratnagar Garhi ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Mahmudpur ..	Do ..	..
Mainather ..	Do ..	..
Qasimpur ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Rehtaul ..	Do ..	..
Ummedpur ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Station Road ..	Sub-office ..	Do
Thakurdwara ..	Do ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephohe
Faridnagar Mustalkam	Branch office ..	..
Gopiwala ..	Do ..	..
Kalajhanda ..	Do ..	..
Khawajpur ..	Do ..	..
Kishanpur Gaonri ..	Do ..	..
Longi Kalan ..	Do ..	..
Nanhuwala ..	Do ..	..
Ratupura	Do ..	..
Surjannagar ..	Do ..	Savings bank
Tanda Afzal ..	Do ..	..
Town Hall Moradabad ..	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
XXIV Bn P.A.C. Moradabad	Branch office ..	..

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money—

1 pie = 0·52 paise

1 pice = 1·56 paise

Linear Measure—

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres

1 foot = 30·48 centimetres

1 yard = 91·44 centimetres

1 mile = 1·61 kilometres

Square Measure—

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre

1 square yard = 0·836 square metre

1 square mile = 2·59 square kilometres

1 acre = 0·405 hectare

Cubic Measure—

1 cubic foot = 0·028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity—

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre

Measure of Weight—

1 tola = 11·66 grams

1 chhatak = 58·32 grams

1 Seer* = 933·10 grams

1 maund* = 37·32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28·35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453·59 grams

1 hundredweight = 50·80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016·05 kilograms = 1·016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales—

1° Fahrenheit = 9/5° Centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

Amin—Officer entrusted with work of realising Government dues

Ban—Twine made of *moonj*

Biri—Indigenous cigarette made of leave of *tendu* tree and tobacco

Chikan—Thread work on cloth

Chokar—Bran

Dai—Midwife, not diplomaed

Dastur—An administrative subdivision of land for revenue purposes, during Akbar's time, which was smaller than a sirkar but bigger than a *mahal*

Faujdar—Military officer in charge of a district, under the Mughals

Gaon—Village

Iqta—Fief

Jarib—Chain, a land measure equal to 22 yards or 20·116 metres

Khandsari—Indigenous white sugar

Mahal—Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Kanungo—A revenue official

Maida—Fine wheat flour

Mansab—Military rank under the Mughals

Masnawi—A style of Persian epic poetry

Maulvi—Islamic scholar or teacher

Meena—Enamel work on metal ware

Moonj—Kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Muafidar—Rent-free grantee

Mujtahid—Religious priest among Shia Muslims

Naib—Deputy, assistant

Nazim—Head of district with revenue, executive and judicial powers under Nawabs of Avadh

Pathshala—School

Qazi—Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages, a judge under Muslim rulers

Shramdan—Voluntary labour

Suji—Wheat fines

Taqavi—Loan (with or without interest) given by government for specific purposes

Tazkira—Commentary

Tirthankara- In Jainism, expounder of religion, deified hero or saint

Tum-tum—Closed box like four-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses

Upnayana—Initiation ceremony among Hindus

Urs—Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb

Vaid—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

Waqf—Endowment (usually religious or charitable)

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